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CITY OF ATLANTA.

A Descriptive, Historical and Industrial Review

of the Gateway City of the South,

—BEING THE—

WORLD'S FAIR SERIES

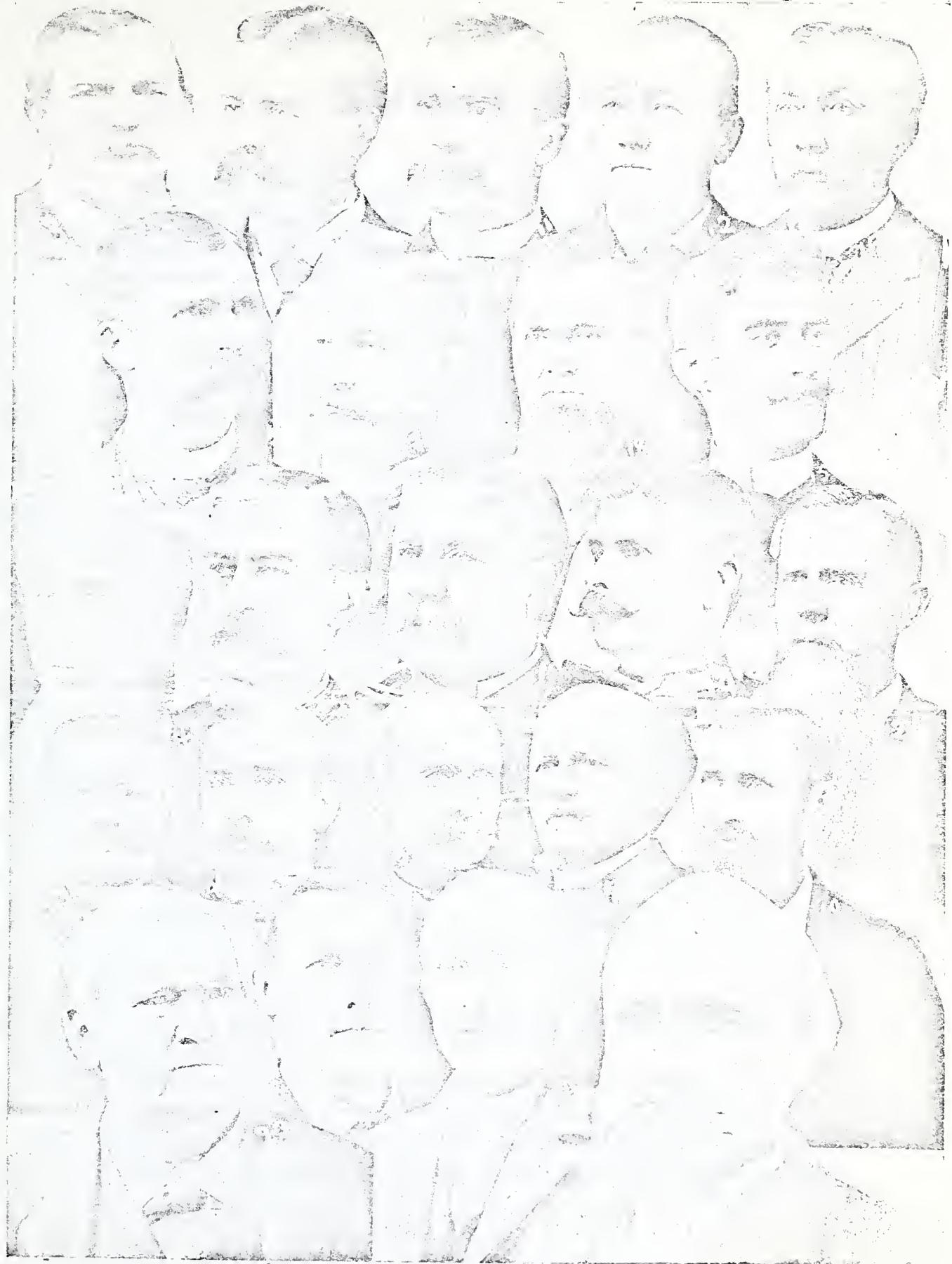
—ON—

Great American Cities.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:—

THE INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1892-93.



1. Judge W. Lourdes Calhoun Ordinary
2. Judge G. H. Tanner, Clk. Sup. Court
3. Frank Myers, Dep. " " "
4. Dr. Holliday, " " " "
5. Geo. B. Forbes, " " " "
6. W. H. Venable, " " " "
7. J. W. Morrow, Sheriff
8. J. J. Barnes, Deputy Sheriff
9. Mike M. Blount, Deputy Sheriff
10. E. H. Donehoo, Deputy Sheriff
11. Will D. Green, Deputy Sheriff
12. Andy P. Stewart, Tax Collector
13. T. M. Armistead, Tax Receiver
14. Ben Goldsmith, Asst. Tax Receiver
15. John Gatins, Asst. Tax Receiver
16. C. M. Payne, Treasurer
17. F. M. O'Bryan, Solicitor City Court
18. C. W. Hunnicutt, County Com'r
19. Dr. H. L. Wilson, County Com'r
20. James D. Collins, County Com'r
21. Dr. John W. Neils, County Com'r
22. W. J. Garrett, County Com'r
23. John T. Cooper, Clk. County Com'r

PREFACE.

It is a common error to suppose that prefaces are never read, and that the task of writing them is a perfunctory conformance to the requirements of custom, yet, despite this fact, the editor and compiler of this volume does not feel at liberty to put it to press without a few introductory and explanatory remarks.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to state that there has been no attempt to write a detailed history of Atlanta, but merely to present in the historical portion of this volume a vivid, truthful, out-line sketch of prominent and important items in the record of Atlanta's progress, and to supplement these with such facts and incidents in regard to the city of to-day as will best serve to illustrate her wonderful growth and present prominence in the pursuits of civilization. The information in the work has been gleaned from many sources.

Every volume known to have been written in relation to the history of the city has been examined, and files of newspapers have been consulted from the earliest times. The actual data with regard to the business concerns mentioned has been obtained by house-to-house canvass and personal interviews with their respective owners. The information contained, therefore, in such articles, is entirely trustworthy, and represents the constant labor of a corps of reporters for several months. It has, in fact, been the aim of the publishers to produce a work that will become a standard authority on the matter it contains, and no labor or expense has been spared to make it the most attractive and useful book of its kind ever published on Atlanta.

Many of the business men of Atlanta failed to take any interest in the work, because they had been duped so often by proposed publications, hence, in this respect, the work is not as complete as desired, but the historic and biographic departments will certainly prove very satisfactory.

The illustrations made by the publishers are artistic, appropriate and attractive, yet some were furnished by those interested, hence a variety of cuts appear.

Money has not been spared in its typographical execution—a fact which ought to go far towards its favorable reception by the public and those residing in this and foreign countries to whom it will be sent, informing them of the great and growing prosperity of this section of this truly "Almighty Republic."

The best historians of the South were engaged on this book in the preparation of both city and church history.

With sincere thanks to those who have received the representatives of this work with a spirit of courtesy, to the public for whatever support it gave, to the press for its wise discrimination that induced its hearty aid, and the expression of a hope that the work will be received favorably, and its usefulness felt generally, we take the liberty to subscribe ourselves,

THE PUBLISHERS.

Louisville, Ky., 1892.

ATLANTA.

ITS HISTORY AND ADVANTAGES.

BY

COLONEL I. W. AVERY.

CHAPTER I.

ATLANTA AS THE "TERMINUS."

ATLANTA has had, perhaps, as dramatic a record as any city in the broad limits of this Union.

In 1836 Mr. Hardy Ivy built a log cabin in the woods here, which was the first house erected upon the site of this flourishing city.

To-day Atlanta is a Gate City, the only passway between the mighty West and the South-Atlantic. It is the pivot of a vast Southern railway system. It is Georgia's leader in wealth, trade, manufactories, and population—a city with every potential element for interior metropolitan supremacy. It is a fine transportation and commercial center, and the State's Capital. It is the hub of an immense wheel of magnificent and thriving suburbs, which feed and populate it. It teems with educational facilities, and is a hive of prosperous industries. It is a city affluent in libraries, and law and medical and scientific seminaries. It has the finest electric street-car system in the South. It is the abode of eloquent divines, and the home of great churches. Its real estate is constantly advancing in value, and its homes and streets are beautiful. It has railroad,

a citizenship cultured and distinguished, a business guild enterprising, progressive and renowned for solvency and integrity, and a great press and famous literateurs.

This country was in 1836 peopled by the Indians, who did not remove until two years later. The Cherokee Indians were practically in possession of the land. Decatur, in DeKalb county, six miles from Atlanta, was a thriving place and had the promise, then, of being the great city of this section, and little dreamed of the successful rival for metropolitan honors so near to her.

In 1833 the Central, Georgia, and Monroe railroads had been chartered, and in 1835 the Western and Atlantic railroad had received its charter from the Legislature.

In 1837 Mr. Stephen H. Long, the engineer of the Western and Atlantic railroad (known as the State Road, because the State built it, and which it still owns), selected the woods upon which the log shanty of Hardy Ivy was built in 1836 as the terminus of this

this selection the name of "Terminus" was given to this embryo city. It held this name until 1844.

Ivy's shanty was the only house in Terminus, the future Atlanta, until 1839, when the second house was erected by John Thrasher; and the first business firm, Johnson & Thrasher, began its commerce. Up to 1842 Terminus had grown to six dwellings, and in that year a number of interesting matters happened: The first baby, a daughter of W. Carlisle, afterwards Mrs. W. S. Withers, was born; the first train on the State road from Terminus to Marietta was dispatched on the 24th day of December; the first real estate auction sale of the Mitchell lot, opposite the great Kimball House, took place; and the first two-story house was constructed, standing as the Kries Dye House.

A curious incident of this Terminus part of Atlanta's history was that in settling this town the neighboring cows were in the habit of wending their way to the central spring for water. These cow-paths broadened into roads and finally crystallized into streets

and we now have in Atlanta the main thoroughfares diverging from the center of the city in irregular directions and at unequal angles. Peachtree, Marietta, Whitehall, Decatur, and McDonough streets all branch off in this way.

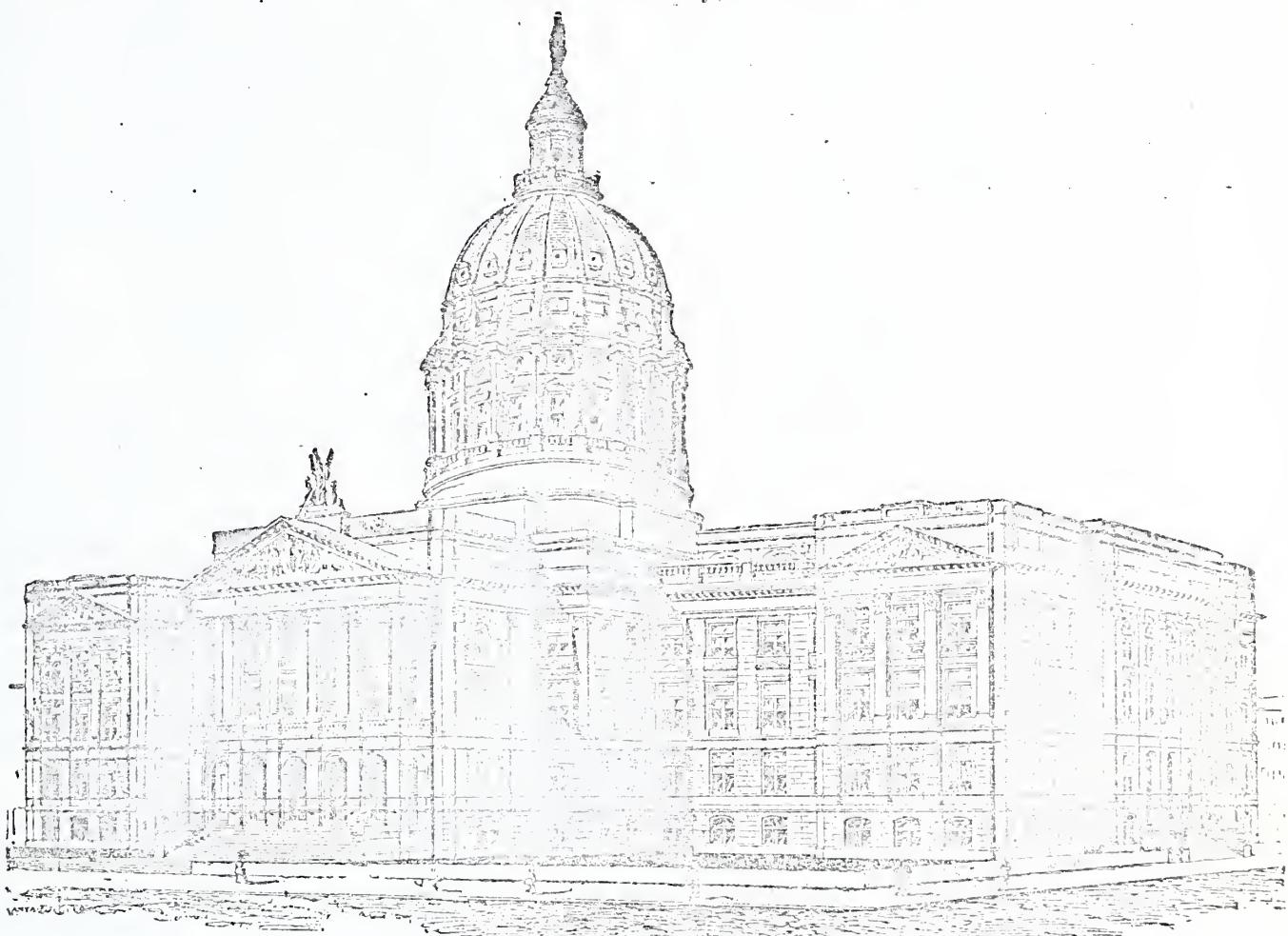
And thus the cows were responsible for laying off the plan of Atlanta. But the place is none

was used for the purpose. Preachers were right scarce, and sometimes an accommodating layman exhorted.

The lot holding the center of Atlanta belonged to a Mr. Mitchell, who was unwilling to sell any considerable part of the land to

the Government for a site of the railroad buildings, but he donated all that was necessary, and thus

surrounding neighborhood were poor people, living in log cabins with dirt floors, and having few of even the necessities of life. It will thus be seen that Atlanta had a very humble beginning. Some idea of the primitive character of the settlement in those days may be had from a statement of the fact that the first engine that was used over the State railroad be-



STATE CAPITOL OF GEORGIA.

the less attractive for that irregularity, and Peachtree street, which twists out, is probably one of the finest streets on the American continent, and deservedly celebrated for its beauty.

Terminus was not able to luxuriate in the distinction of a church, but the frame building used by the State road for headquarters

the depot for the railroads is in the very heart of the city. There was considerable litigation over Mitchell's land title. The original settlers of Terminus had little

faith in its building into a representative town. John Thrasher moved away, and there was generally little hope of cosmopolitan growth. The inhabitants of the

tween Atlanta and Marietta was drawn all the way on a stout wagon by sixteen mules from Madison, some sixty miles off. And a crowd of several hundred spectators gathered to do honor to the occasion. Mr. W. F. Adair, the engineer, is said to be living now somewhere near New Holland Springs.

CHAPTER II.

ATLANTA AS "MARTHASVILLE."

ON THE twenty-third day of December, 1843, "Terminus" took its first important step to its final metropolitau destiny. The name Terminus had been without legal baptism, and the infant was getting to be too large not to have a corporate designation. The place had grown to some dozen families, and they applied to the General Assembly for a charter, which was granted, and the town was incorporated under the name of Marthasville, in respect to Martha, the daughter of Gov. Lumpkin, who had been very active in the railroad interests of Georgia, and who was the State's Executive in the early history of the town. At this time Marthasville had a railroad office, a saw-mill, and two stores. The town began to rapidly fill up, men came in who have left their names and their impress upon the place. Jonathan Norcross, James Collins, William Kile, Joseph Thompson, A. B. Forsyth, James Loyd, David Daugherty, I. O. McDaniel, Eli Hulsey, John Collier, N. L. Angier, William Herrin, A. K. Seago, John R. Willis, John Sibly, S. B. Hoyt, Richard Peters, L. P. Grant, Thomas G. Hill, C. R. Hanleiter, and others joined the settlement. Mr. Norcross came in 1844, opened a general store, and starting a saw-mill and twenty dwellings. The first sawed cross-ties and string timber for the State road. He built his house on the site of the present Air Line depot as early as 1846.

The citizens among themselves changed the name of Marthasville to Atlanta, but it was not until December, 1847, that the legislature legalized the change and named the city Atlanta. So that

as Marthasville Atlanta existed for four years, and four lively and famous dramatic years they were. They were years of disorder. Marthasville was governed by a Board of Town Commissioners, five in number, and the five were Willis Carlisle, John Bailey, Patrick Quinn, L. V. Gammou, and John Kile. These city fathers had a tough time. There was no City Hall in the village where they could meet, and they met in one place and then in another. When they, in the exercise of their legal authority, levied the taxes to open up some new streets, the citizens rose in rebellion and refused to pay. They considered it unnecessary to open streets, and positively refused to submit to any taxation for that purpose. They had seven streets already and that was enough, and if the Commissioners wanted more streets they could hitch up their mules and plow them out themselves. The Commissioners had judicial powers, and tried to be a court. But the accused parties broke for the woods, and came back surreptitiously at night to get food. There was no calaboose, and the whipping, the punishment in vogue, was to be avoided by flight to the woods.

In 1845, the population of Marthasville had grown to two hundred people. There were six stores, a newspaper was started, "The Luminary," established by the Rev. John Baker, who comprehended in himself every function of this Journal, which only lived a few months. The Luminary was followed by the Democrat, the Enterprise, and the Southern Miscellany, all of which soon died. The Miscellany was brought from Madison where it was founded by that dramatic humorist, William T. Thompson, author of the world wide "Major Jones' Courtship." John Norcross was the first manufacturer, who built a saw-mill run by mules. Allusion has been made to the building in which the first church services were held. This structure deserves more particular mention, forming as it does a striking antithesis to the particular fine number of magnificent houses of worship that Atlanta now has. That humble little place of prayer will make a startling contrast with the splendid sanctuary that the Baptists are now building. The little house in which the settlers gathered for divine worship was the two-story frame building of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The railroad employes occupied it during the week, but on Sunday it was used for religious exercises. It was situated in the square now occupied by Senator Joseph E. Brown, opposite the depot, and not far from the site of John B. Daniels' drug store. The room would hold thirty people, and a rough table and oil-lamp and a few benches made up the furniture. After awhile the services were moved to the rock building in the same square, where the meetings were held until 1847, when the large amount of two hundred dollars was appropriated to erect a new church on the spot where the Episcopal church now stands, corner Houston and Pryor streets. This structure was also used as a school, the 10th day of June, 1847, and where the first sermon was preached. This new Sunday-school was soon followed by the

separation of denominations. The Methodists made the first departure, procuring the services of Dr. E. W. Speer as pastor, the father of Judge Emory Speer; and soon, by the assistance of Mr. Edward Payne, father of Columbus Payne, and by Mr. Norcross, who gave them lumber for benches, they

Haygood. The Baptists followed next, then the Presbyterians only a little later, and simultaneously the Episcopalians. The tradition is that Bishop Elliot objected a few years before to locating a church in a brier-patch amid the chinquapin bushes that covered early time—in the days of the Atlanta, but only a year or two, chrysalis—there is an interesting

and Hunter streets, dedicated by Bishop Reynolds, of which Father J. F. O'Neal was priest; and the present fine church was built in 1873.

But I have wandered ahead of the days of Marthasville. In that



GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

built a seven hundred dollar later, in 1848, he consecrated St. and prophetic incident in this church. Bishop George F. Pierce Phillip's Church on the exact connected with the great John C. preached here. This church was spot on which it is now erected. Calhoun.

"Wesley Chapel," which in 1870 The father of Judge James S. Over fifty years ago that most gave way for the present fine Hook, recent State School Com- far-seeing and remarkable of First Methodist church. Trinity missioner, founded the Christian American statesmen, interested to church was a mission of Wesley Church in 1854. The Catholic the fullest power of his genins Chapel, begun in 1853 under G. Church was organized in 1854 in and statesmanship in the advancement of the South, discovered B. Haygood, father of Bishop A. a frame building, corner Loyd

the importance of Atlanta, and predicted her greatness, and he placed upon record his wonderful prophecy. Made Chairman of the Southwestern Convention, at Memphis, Tenn., November, 1845, he said:

"What then is needed to complete a cheap, speedy and safe intercourse between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Southern Atlantic coast, is a good system of railroads. For this purpose the nature of the intervening country affords extraordinary advantages. Such is its formation from the course of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Alabama rivers, and the termination of the various chains of the Alleghany Mountains, that all the railroads which have been projected or commenced, although each has looked only to its local interest, must necessarily unite at a point in DeKalb county, in the State of Georgia, called Atlanta, not far from Decatur, so as to constitute one entire system of roads, having a mutual interest each in the other, instead of isolated

rival roads." See vol. vi., pp. 276, 277, John C. Calhoun's works.

This remarkable topography, which enabled this distinguished statesman fifty years ago to predict, with positive certainty, that Atlanta would be the point at which a grand system of railroads would converge, and the undisputed fact that Atlanta is now the central point of such a system, leave no room to doubt that this city is built on a solid foundation, and that her rapid growth must

continue even beyond Jay Gould's late estimate of a half million of habitants.

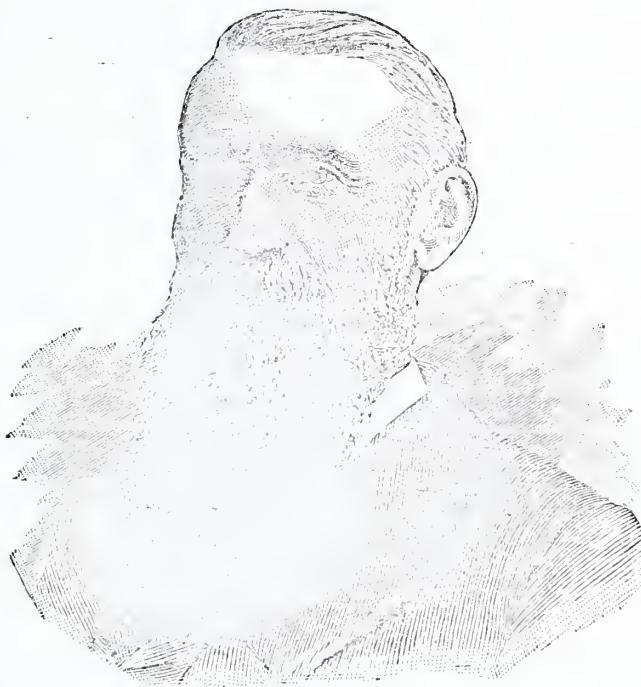
And it has been a marvellous fact that the railway system for southern benefit, that the great statesman forecasted, has been put into life and worked largely through the instrumentality of his two grandsons, John C. and Pat Calhoun. The massive Terminal system with its eleven thousand miles of track and big ocean steamship scheme, now ramifying

the Atlanta banks, it is said, \$50,000 daily.

Among the early settlers of Atlanta were Col. Richard Peters, Wash Collier and L. P. Grant, all of whom bought large tracts of land that compose the present city and environments of Atlanta. All of these gentlemen or their descendants control the finest property in the city and in the suburbs, whose value cannot be estimated. Colonel Peters died a year or two ago, and the two or

three hundred acres of land that he left to his heirs constitute the finest portion of the city, known as North Atlanta, whose value will run to the millions. Beyond the Peters property Mr. Wash Collier owns six hundred acres of land in a solid body that must become of remarkable value. Col. Grant has been very liberal with his land, and has donated to the city the hundred acres now called the Grant Park, a magnificent gift, showing the public spirit of this generous gentleman. As early as 1845 two gentlemen who are now living,

the South, and linking the South Atlantic ocean to the West and Northwest, coupled with a ponderous steam water connection to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the great ports of the North, and this colossal railway plan of transportation, suggested and outlined by the great statesman, is in operation, with its valuable headquarters moved to Atlanta, and pouring its rich benefits upon and through this city. The system puts into



GOVERNOR NORTHEN.

who have been successful lawyers, Judge S. B. Hoyt and Col. John Collier, began the study of law. The population of Atlanta in 1845 was one hundred. A memorable event in the early history of Atlanta was the completion of the Georgia railroad, on the 15th day of December, 1845. Curiously enough, the advent of the locomotive was greeted with tremendous hostility. The citizens of Marthasville were perhaps ahead of the neighboring people in their progressive spirit.

and they gave a very cordial welcome to the locomotive, but the farming people around were disposed to question the value and propriety of the new comer, the great agent of civilization, and there was great opposition manifested to it. It is even said that those now flourishing interior cities, Covington and Decatur, were among those who antagonized the engine. They openly avowed their enmity and refused to give it the hospitality of their gates. The tradition is that the two places mentioned actually forbade the authorities laying track within a mile of their corporate limits. The smoke was unpleasant, the rumbling noise broke up their repose, and so they clung to their rickety mules and wagons.

Marthasville, however, was more advanced in her ideas, and the completion of the road was made an occasion of great festivity. Mr. L. L. Knight has given a very graphic description of that day. That active leader of the real estate business, Col. George W. Adair, came in with the Georgia railroad, though he did not settle here permanently until 1854. Mr. John H. James, who has been so prosperous a banker, and who at one time ran for Governor, and who built the Executive mansion now used by the State as a residence for its Governors, came to Marthasville in that early day. He at that time owned Walton Spring, where there was quite a noisy jollification held over the advent of the Georgia railroad. The pleasure of the occasion, however, was somewhat marred by a man tumbling into a well, from which his death resulted, and it is reported that Col. J. P. King, of

Augusta, the President of the Georgia railroad, who was on the train as a passenger, came very near plunging into the same well.

The men who came in that primitive day to this young giant of a city, were mostly Tennesseans, Alabamians, and Virginians, and truly they have founded a place which has exemplified in all of its characteristics their steady and virtuous qualities.

Atlanta has been noted for the strong characteristics of its people. There has been exhibited in the history of the place as shown by the element of its citizenship, massive energy, breadth of plan, and unity of purpose, a pride of achievement and devotion to the place, and the union of all energies and interests in the prosecution of whatever was for the common good; that has made the place successful, that has carried it forward in unbroken progress, and that will fulfil its undoubtedly high and great destiny. The same qualities that mark the early settlers characterize their descendants to-day, and the indomitable spirit that belonged to the men of that early era still animates the people of to-day, and inspires the new men that come in and that continue to come.

The citizenship of Marthasville was the germ of Atlanta's population to-day, the very soul of our growth, and the instrumentality of our advancement. All honor to the men of Marthasville. Atlanta should build a monument to them.

It has been remembered as an auspicious augury of the fine future of Atlanta, that the first day of the year, 1844, when the infant settlement began to show its vigor and its expansion, was a rare and

beautiful day: and tradition has it that the prophets of the village seized upon that circumstance as a sure omen of good luck and prosperity.

The April of that year redeemed the pledge of January, and in the exquisite weather immigration began to pour in with a steady current. It was an immigration of young and buoyant adventurers, bringing new wives

to grow up with the place, and to lavishly populate it. They came in country fashion, and the fame of Marthasville began to grow. Population increased houses and merchandise, commercial competition grew, new stores were added. The store of Loyd & Collins was located on the present site of the Markham House, and shared the honor of being one of the biggest stores with that of Mr. Norcross. Mr. Loyd, the father of the present City Marshal, built Washington Hall, now occupying a part of the ground of the Markham House. Washington Hall was destroyed by John Sherman in 1864, and was afterwards replaced by the Markham House. Mr. Norcross, that good old gentleman, loyal and true in every respect, faithful to his convictions and the soul of integrity, now enjoying an honored old age, had a

good trade at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, where Jacob now has his flourishing pharmaeuy. Mr. Norcross was regarded as the richest man in the village, and he has kept up his comfortable competence to the last. Across Marietta street, at

the corner now occupied by Mr. Goode, William Kile dealt in the etables and millinery, turup greens and women's duds. Mr. Norcross made a specialty of

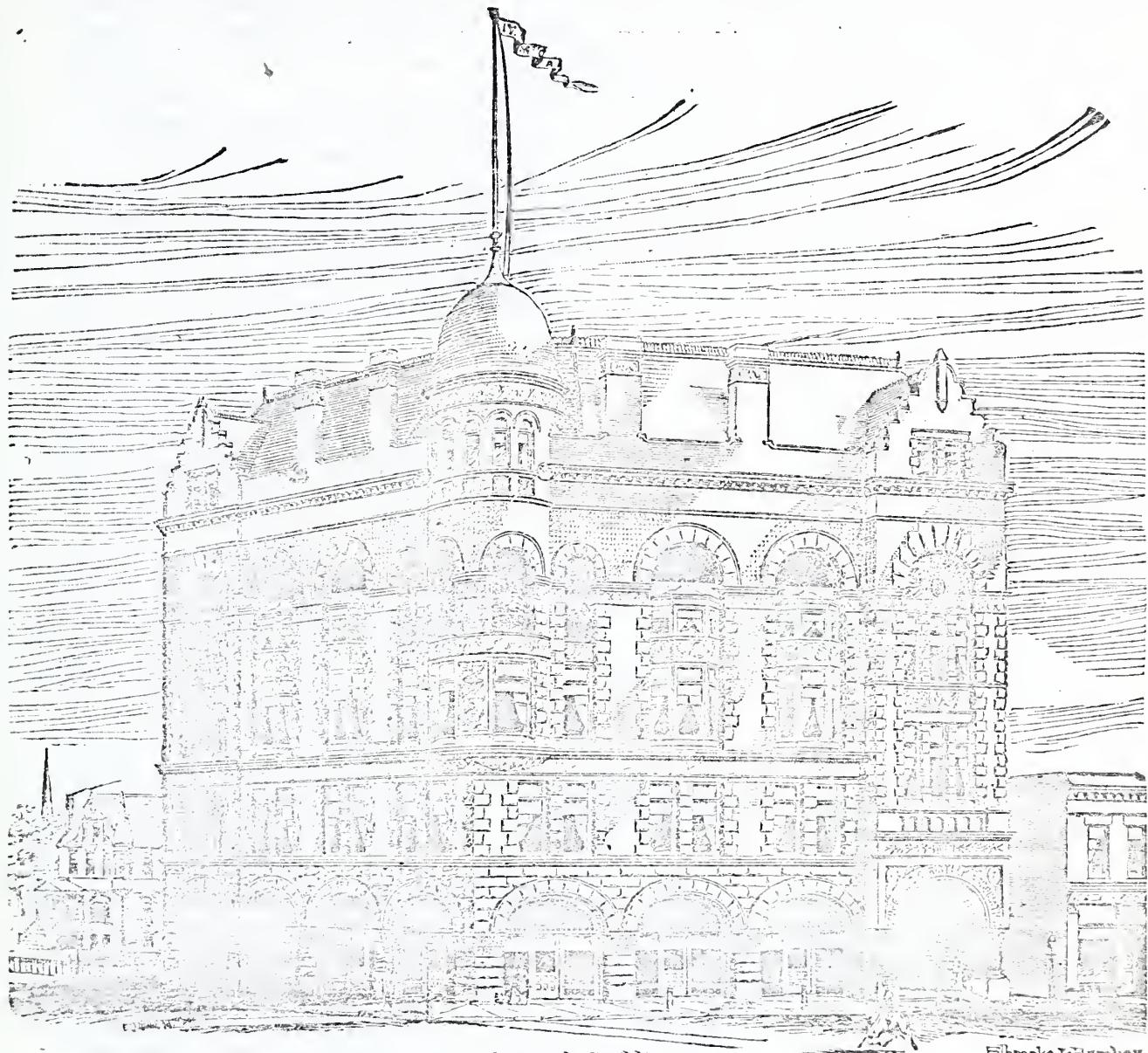
feathers and shingles, the habiliments of the goose and the pine of the forest. Across Peachtree, that land-rich gentleman, Mr. Wash Collier, who is constructing the aristocratic "Arragon," the most elegant caravansary of the

Tom Howard's brother-in-law, Dr. G. G. Smith.

That was a primitive day, and Marthasville was an ideal rural village. The stores closed at

ed upon the rural intelligence that it became a sort of deity of convenience.

Mr. Knight, in his interesting reminiscences tells of a Marthasville Rip Van Winkle, a remarkable fellow by the name of Painter



Y.M.C.A Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

Brooke & Gardiner
Architects
Chicago Ill

period, and who will not part with the houses, and in place of the Smith. He was never at work, his precious acres for love or sewing machine the spindle ran, funny in person, a popular talker, money, had a general store, and The mail went by mule-back, and full of jokes and weird songs; from it, at its south end, he dealt the carrier was one of the import- but a lesson and admonition to out the mail as the first village ant personages of the time. It may temperance, postmaster, and was succeeded in well be understood that when the One of the most noted institu- that important capacity by Col. full value of the locomotive dawn- tions of Marthasville was the inn

of Dr. Joseph Thompson, that model landlord, whose memory still lives. It was a famous hospitality, and no matter what the pecuniary condition of the country, the generous Doctor kept a fine table. And Atlanta has steadily kept up her reputation for good hotels, of which the Markham and the Kimball are to-day exemplifications.

During Marthasville's existence not only the Georgia railroad was completed, but the Macon & Western, now part of the Central, put Atlanta into direct connection with the seacoast, another vital step in the important progress of the Gate City.

During 1846 there were a number of first things that happened to Atlanta, they being inaugurated in the historical life of Marthasville: The first Sunday-school was established; the present Union depot site was chosen; the first block of brick buildings was erected; the first Masonic lodge was organized, No. 59, and first charter No. 16. It will thus be seen that our modest little village

of Marthasville, named after the gentle daughter of an honored executive of the Commonwealth, the little beginning of a great metropolis, germ of Georgia's greatest city, the permanent site of her government, was a typical germ, and a representative commencement of this ambitious metropolis.

The spirit of that scrap of a town was thoroughly emblematical of a sentiment and deed that is the initial Moses of the country. All honor to Marthasville. The name should be held in lasting remembrance and cherished consecration by our citizens for all time to come.

CHAPTER III.

ATLANTA BEFORE THE WAR.

As has been stated, in December, 1847, Atlanta became a regularly and legally incorporated city under that name by a solemn act of the Georgia Legislature. Her birth into a corporate city was the beginning of a great end. She was now a full-fledged city, buoyant, full of vim, bent on a big destiny, and she has steadily worked it out. She was to pass through ordeals of which she little dreamed. She was to go through the baptism of war, the crucifixion of blood and the desolation of fire. Her career was to be full of tragic events, but through it all, amid it all, and above it all, the plucky city has borne herself heroically, has overcome every adversity and shown superiority to every misfortune, and has gone steadily forward in the path of expansion and metropolitan growth, until she stands at this time with as much promise and as great a future as any city in the land.

Let us now take a view of Atlanta as she stood at the period of her incorporation as Atlanta on the 29th of December, 1847. The Georgia railroad connected here with Augusta: the Central railroad linked here with Macon and Savannah, and the Western and Atlantic was steadily progressing

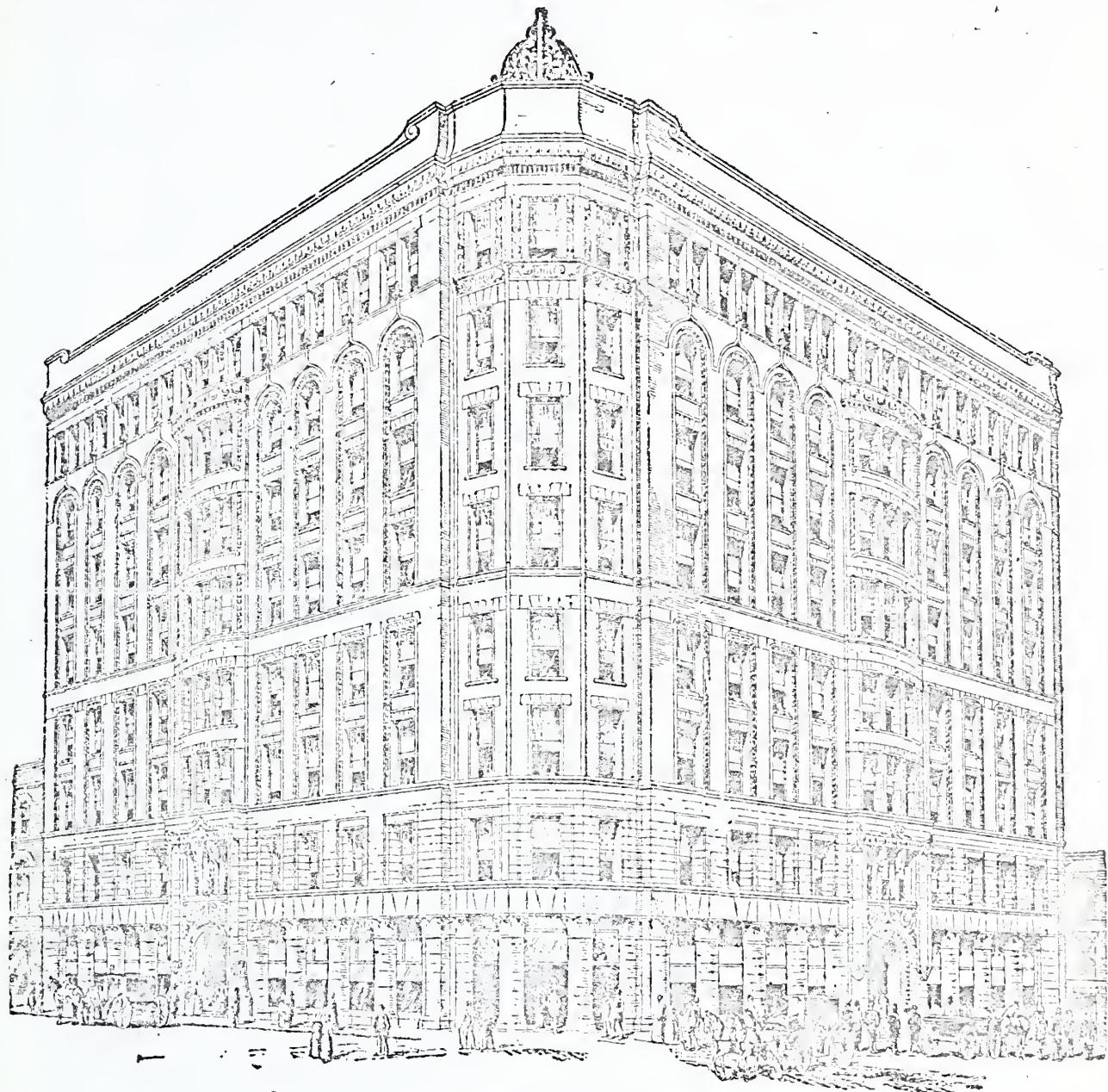
toward the pass of Lookout Mountain. The first poll of voters for the initial Mayor of Atlanta, was two thousand and fifteen. The first City Council consisted of Jonas Smith, Benjamin Bonar, Robert Ballard, James Collins, Anderson W. Walton and Leonard C. Simpson. It is proper to state that the

name of Atlanta was suggested by Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, engineer of the Georgia railroad, who wrote a letter to Mr. Richard Peters communicating his suggestion, and Mr. Peters was favorably struck with it, and the citizens generally were so much pleased that the name was adopted. The philosophy of the name, as it occurred to these enterprising and broad-minded men, was that the name typified the Atlantic ocean, conveying the impression of greatness and movement that so marked the new city. It was to become a place as deep and broad as the great ocean. It was an interesting fact that the first election for the Mayor and City Council occurred in the street at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, the whole population gathering there to vote for the new city regime. It was a memorable event. Delighted at the decree of cityhood, the enthusiastic citizens gathered to launch the new city government. And it must be said in the very truth of history that the first City Council of Atlanta was a fine one. The Mayor, Mr. Formwalt, was an excellent administrative officer, and he had a worthy Council to aid him. Mr. Formwalt was the pioneer in the tin trade in Atlanta, and owned an establishment in the rear of the Postoffice, near the present store of Mr. John Silvey at this day.

Under the inefficient government of the Commissioners, there had grown up a spirit of considerable disorder, and there were a number of violent men who were disposed to do as they pleased, who were regardless of law and who respected nothing. And from this time for several years

there was a very turbulent state former and Dr. Joseph Thompson of municipal affairs in the young the latter. In 1850, came the culmination of the violent period of Atlanta's distressing condition of affairs that history. The population had increased to three thousand, there than Norcross was nominated for and all the unpleasant marks and were fully fifty stores, nearly Mayor, and to whom belongs the

shop to every sixty citizens. The liquor traffic ran wild, and bred everything bad. It was in this the worthy gentleman, Mr. John- disorder, fighting, and rioting, athan Norcross was nominated for and all the unpleasant marks and were fully fifty stores, nearly Mayor, and to whom belongs the



THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

demonstrations of a frontier town, every one of which sold liquor, honor of having taken the first At this time the city had two very and were hot-beds and generators steps to redeem the new city from good hotels, Washington Hall, of crime and vice. Think of fifty this disgraceful condition. There where the Markham now stands, breeding holes of lawlessness and were two parties, one called the and the old Atlanta Hotel, where violence. Is it to be wondered "Moral Party" and the other the is now the Kimball House. Mr. that there was disorder and wrong? "Rowdy Party"—typical names. Z. A. Rice was owner of the There was actually nearly a grog- Mr. Norcross was nominated by a

citizens' meeting of the first and Mr. L. C. Simpson, a lawyer, was supported by the second. It was a hot campaign, full of excitement. The methods of the two parties typified their spirit. Mr. Norcross relied upon the gentle seduction of confectionery and apples, while his opponent steamed up his supporters and inflamed them with liquor. It was the battle of whisky against morals, and Mr. Norcross and the "Moral Party" whipped the fight. Glorious result, and happy thing for the expanding metropolis.

The gallant Norcross had a tough time. He was game to the backbone. He never shirked his duties as Mayor, Chief of Police, and Street Superintendent. He blended in himself every administrative function of the government, and he did it well. The headquarters of the city government were in the room over the place where the Keely store now is. The first offender brought before Mr. Norcross was a burly chap who, when fined, drew a knife and swore that he would kill any man that touched him. He made for the gathering and all broke away. Mr. Norcross seized his chair, Sheriff Allen E. Johnson with a stout hickory cane knocked the knife on the floor, and with Judge C. H. Strong seized the man and hustled him into the street, where he escaped. A few nights after a batch of rowdies mounted a small cannon in front of Mr. Norcross' store and fired off a load of dirt and grass, and gave notice that the Mayor must resign and leave town or give up his store.

Mr. Norcross promptly had a meeting of six hundred men armed to the teeth at the corner of Ma-

rietta and Peachtree streets, and railroad round-house was built the rowdies assembled on Decatur street, near where the Willingham started by George Smith of Chicago with \$300,000 capital. The building stands. It looked squally. At midnight the volunteer police was organized into squads, and the largest, under the leadership of A. W. Mitchell, moved upon the rowdies, who began to scatter until only twenty of them were left, who were captured by Mitchell and his men. The leaders were locked up in a small wooden calaboose, near the present wholesale house of the Dodds, corner of Alabama and Pryor streets.

These leaders were the next day tried by the Mayor and fined to the full extent permitted by the charter. This summary treatment broke the spirit of the rioters, and while they afterward made threats there was nothing for further use of force. From this time on the city authorities were able to control, and to Mr. Norcross is due the credit of this victory of law and order over violence.

Atlanta was started upon its good career. Five churches were organized and built in three years. The first Odd Fellow's lodge was formed—Central Lodge, No. 28. The first fire company was begun, Atlanta, No. 1, and a building erected in 1845. The Knights of Jericho started their first lodge in 1852. In 1851 Richard Peters built a large flouring mill, and the now great Winship foundry was started. The Atlanta Daily Intelligencer newspaper was started in that year, and C. R. Hanleiter established a job office. Er Lawshe came in 1848, John Silby in 1849, and G. J. Foreaker in 1850. The Western and Atlan-

tic railroad was completed in 1849. The first fire took place on Alabama street in 1850, the Georgia incidents that took place. Among

Amid all the changes and progress that has been made all over the South, this little potential line of railway, the direct link with the wonderful West, with its exhaustless resources and tremendous future, has maintained its transportation supremacy. The men who planned it builded wisely, and Georgia must ever feel grateful for the sagacity and foresight of these men. Three years later, in 1852, the Atlanta and Westpoint railroad was completed, giving Atlanta another vital line of track toward the Gulf, leaving needful a direct line to the North, afterward gained by the construction of the Air Line railroad, now the Richmond & Danville system.

We shall later on show how line after line of railway has been completed in other directions and to the same points through other sections, until to-day Atlanta is the center of a great railway wheel, with trunk-line spokes running out in every direction to all parts of the country, and making all of them tributary to this railroad focus.

Reviewing this period, it will be interesting to note some of the incidents that took place. Among

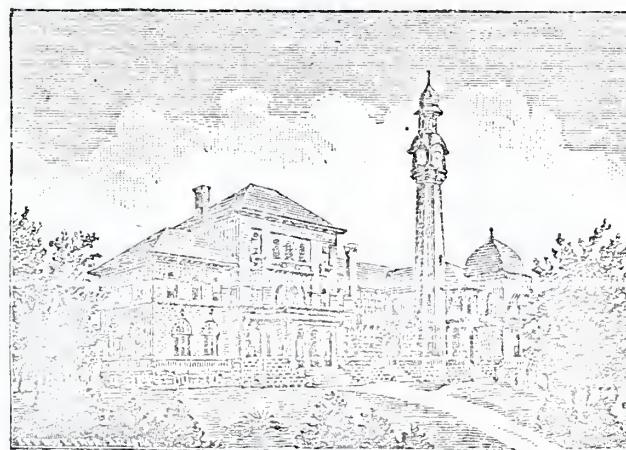
other matters of note, the first homicide occurred in 1848, a man named Bill Terrill killing a man named Mack Williams. The cemetery then lay along Peachtree street, near the present residence of Col. N. J. Hammond, and in 1850 it was removed to Oakland on Decatur street, which now has its rival in West View. The Christian Church was organized in 1852 by Daniel Hood, and the first building erected the next year. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1853 by G. B. Haygood and W. F. Beck, which was the nucleus of Trinity Church. The Second Baptist Church was organized in 1854. The first lawyer in Atlanta was L. C. Simpson. At this time the following leading citizens settled in Atlanta: C. W. Hannicat, J. M. Holbrook, G. T. Dodd, A. J. McBride and W. A. Fuller, all living now, and men of wealth and influence, and commercial leaders, and Daniel Putnam, L. J. Cartrell, and J. T. Glenn, deceased, all of whom were men of mark.

The first telegraph operator Atlanta had was E. N. Sloan, and his messenger was Evan P. Howell, now the chief editor of the Constitution, the greatest newspaper of the South, and whose name has been urged for Governor. John Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited America about this time, and Mr. Sloan tells it, that he wished to send a telegram without paying for it, as that privilege was generally given him. The famous Sam. Houston, of Texas, also went through Atlanta

at that time a Congressman, and it is said that he saw then for the first time in his life a telegraph instrument.

As illustrating the ignorance of the telegraph at that time, the green countrymen were persuaded by some boys to apply to Mr. Sloan, the operator, to send a negro to Macon by telegraph, as being better than by rail. Mr. Sloan had to hide from the countrymen when the truth was discovered. Mr. Sloan tells that in 1850 one hundred acres of land was offered him, including the ground on which the new State Capitol now stands, for one thou-

the Gannon House. Some of the hands rode down on the house from Boltonsville. Central property in that day, mainly on Decatur street, was worth ten dollars a front foot and running far back; other property was almost unsalable. Land on Peachtree street, a half mile from the town could be bought for ten dollars an acre; now selling from two to four hundred dollars a front foot. Colonel Richard Peters bought the valuable property now belonging to his estate in the Peachtree settlement at the rate of six hundred dollars for a lot of two hundred and two acres.



HEBREW ORPHAN HOME.

sand dollars, which he thought too high, and refused to buy. That land is now worth millions. Mr. T. G. Crusselle claims that he built the first house in Atlanta after Atlanta was incorporated, a log cabin on the lot on which the Kimball House now stands, on the corner where the Big Bonanza saloon is. This house was to accommodate the hands grading the country around for railroads.

The first hotel erected in the place was an old two-room house, brought to Atlanta from Boltonsville on flat cars. It was called

whipping. A well-known locality at that time was Murrell's Row, a block beginning at the junction of Line and Peachtree streets, and running back on Line and Decatur streets. It was named after Murrell, of Tennessee, a great robber. The back part of this row was used for gambling and fighting chickens. The method of giving out the mail then was for the Postmaster to call out the name, and the owner who replied "here" would go up and get his mail.

The year of 1854 seems to have

been a marked time in this city's history. It had then six thousand and twenty people, and sixty stores, and its trade ran to a million and a half dollars. Some important men came to Atlanta that year, among them was Dr. Joseph P. Logan, one of the great physicians of the South; Thomas M. Clarke, the successful hardware merchant; M. Cole, the enterprising nurseryman; and shortly afterward came David H. Dougherty, at present one of our largest retail merchants; the Bellingsraths, W. R. Hill, E. E. Rawson, John Keely, one of the boldest retail men of the South; J. C. Peck, the builder; the Wyleys, wholesale grocers; W. B. Cox, J. M. Clarke, A. Morrison and others. In that important year of 1854 the City Hall and Court House were built, the latter at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and the old Athenaeum. The city was lighted by gas in 1855, and in that year the Atlanta Medical College entered upon its existence.

Every year up to the war shows material and extraordinary progress. Atlanta took her part in politics. She was foremost in this as in everything else. During the Fillmore campaign, in 1856, the majority of Atlanta people were Whigs, and they had a flag-raising in August, in honor of Fillmore. The assembly took place on the vacant lot where the Markham House now stands. The flag-rope became entangled, and a man who had been a sailor offered to climb the pole and fix the rope. He, at the beginning, took a drink, and started up the pole, when reaching the point where the flag-rope was tangled, he took out his knife and began to cut it,

but his knife fell and then he followed it and was killed instantly. The incident created a great deal of excitement and comment, and was regarded as an unfortunate angury for Fillmore. The town people right on the ground subscribed two thousand dollars for his widow.

Among the suburbs on the edge of the town where the East Tennessee shops stand, which was then in the country, was a place called "Snake Nation," a wicked locality and of great annoyance to the good people, a place of crime

shops, two planing mills, four tanneries, clothing manufactories working seventy hands, large rolling mills turning out thirty tons of iron, and thirteen churches.

That period was a sort of booming time, the town was flourishing and the merchants prospered, and there was progress everywhere. The little Marthasville had jumped to be the fourth city in the State.

Alfred Austell, that admirable financier, established the Bank of Fulton in 1856, also the great houses of the Dodds, and Sylvya & Dougherty were started. In 1857 the first military company, the Gate City Guards, still in existence, was formed, and that year was marked by the inauguration of that memorable and beneficial institution, the Young Men's Christian Association.

The great panic of 1857, which so distressed the country generally, had little effect on Atlanta, and that generally doleful year was marked by the inception in Atlanta of one of her most valuable movements, the starting of the Air Line Railroad which was to connect Atlanta with the North. The agitation of this beneficial enterprise began in that year.

Another noted event of that year was that Atlanta received at the Charleston Commercial Convention the honoring name so typical of her geographical position, and so suggestive of her peculiar supremacy in trade and transportation, "The Gate City," which has clung to her since, and which will honor her for all time.

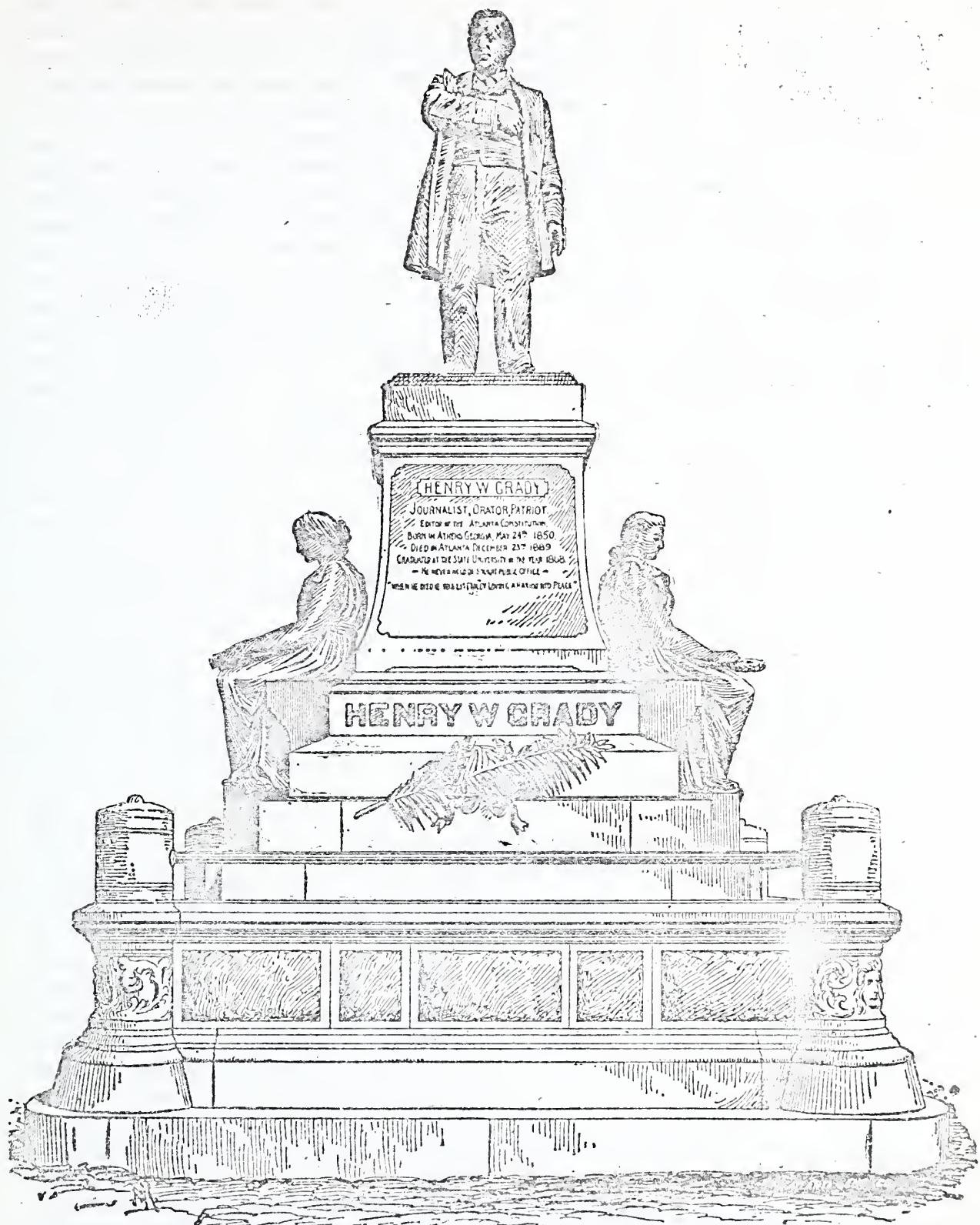
Business men in looking at the inception of Atlanta from the evil effects of the great panic of 1857, have hit upon the following explanation, which carries with it a certain lesson: The large crop of



HENRY W. GRADY.

Patriot, Journalist, and Orator. and the resort of bad young men. Finally popular indignation raised to the point that the citizens went out in a body and hauled the bad characters into the woods, leaving them, and demolished the houses, breaking up the vicious settlement.

The rapid growth of the town may be understood from the fact that in 1859 the population had grown to be 11,500, and the real estate was worth nearly three millions. Failures were unknown in those days. The town in one year had twenty new large brick stores, and as many fine dwellings, four hotels, four flourishing machine



THE GRADY MONUMENT.

cotton, and its high price abroad, brought cash to the South; then there was a general suspension of specie payments up North. Atlanta owed less to Northern merchants than usual, and, therefore, had less to pay. The general tightness of the money market cramped the merchants and kept them from selling on a credit, and other business was conducted upon a cash basis. Cash sales necessitated small profits to attract customers and to undersell competitors. These low prices attracted trade to Atlanta. Business being thus conducted largely upon a cash basis, it gave Atlanta great advantage, and up to the war she enforced the experience she learned during the panic, avoided long credits, establishing a reputation for cheapness in prices, attracting cash customers and driving long-time customers to other places. A number of three-story brick buildings were erected during this period, up to the war. The finest residences were erected on Marietta street; however both Peachtree and Whitehall had fine dwellings erected close in.

The first directory ever published in Atlanta was published in 1859, compiled by Mr. Williams, and published by Mr. Lynch, afterward of Lynch & Thornton. Atlanta in that year had three fire companies, seven Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, two flourishing temperance societies, agencies of seventeen insurance companies, seven newspapers and five hotels. There were fifteen manufacturing establishments with \$770,600.00 capital, three hundred and nineteen laborers, \$110,484.00 wages and a product of \$414,366.00.

The census reported the population of Atlanta as having run to thirteen thousand people. The following gentlemen were installed Mayor of Atlanta up to the war: Moses Formwalt, 1848; Benjamin Bomar, 1849; W. Buell, 1850; Jonathan Norcross, 1851; G. T. Gibbs, 1852; John F. Mims, 1853; William M. Butt, 1854; Allison Nelson, 1855; John Glenn, 1856; William Ezzard, 1857; Luther J. Glenn, 1858-9; and William Ezzard, 1860.

In 1854 the removal of the State Capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta was agitated, which removal was made after the war, in 1868, by a vote under the act of the Legislature. The same year was agitated the project of digging an artesian well, which was done in the 80's. In 1855 an interesting incident was that the Mayor, Mr. Allison Nelson, resigned because a punishment that he inflicted upon a city offender was reduced by the City Council.

In the year 1856 the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed for aid in the construction of the Air Line railroad. In 1858 occurred an episode typical of the slavery feeling of these days. Over two hundred of the leading citizens of the place joined in a protest against the use and employment in the city of negro mechanics, belonging to masters living out of the city. In 1859 the bonded debt of Atlanta was \$47,000.

The before the war annals of Atlanta close with the city in a most prosperous and progressive condition, growing rapidly in every particular, and as has been before stated, having won the rank of the fourth city in the

State, we now come to Atlanta's dramatic career during the war.

CHAPTER IV.

ATLANTA DURING THE WAR.

ATLANTA has always been noted for the ardor of her political sentiment.

This was strongly exemplified several times before the war. Her people have never been backward in maintaining their political notions, and are always ready to back their views with acts. As early as 1856, when it was a live issue whether Kansas was to be admitted into the Union as a free or a slave State, the ardent Atlanta folks organized the "Atlanta Company of Emigrants for Kansas Territory." They passed a series of volcanic resolutions, and were ready to go to Kansas to help the organization of a slave State. The incident will recall the fiery fervor of those days and of the popular heat that was in this inflammable slavery issue.

Several companies of emigrants from other States passed through Atlanta on their way to swell the the number of slavery voters. A Kansas meeting was held in the City Hall, 1856, at which a large number of the citizens of Atlanta and of Fulton county were present. A. C. Pulliam was Chairman and S. G. Howell, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to have better educated Georgians aid in having Kansas come into the Union as a Southern State. A committee was appointed to get contributions for the Georgia Colonization Society. Among the committee to select names to solicit subscriptions, we note Luther J. Glenn and Daniel Pitman, deceased, and Judge C. A. Strong,

now living. Among the soliciting committee we notice the name of Robert M. Clarke, now living, and among the deceased Dr. J. A. Taylor, O. H. Jones, Clark Howell, Dr. D'Alvigney and W. A. Wilson.

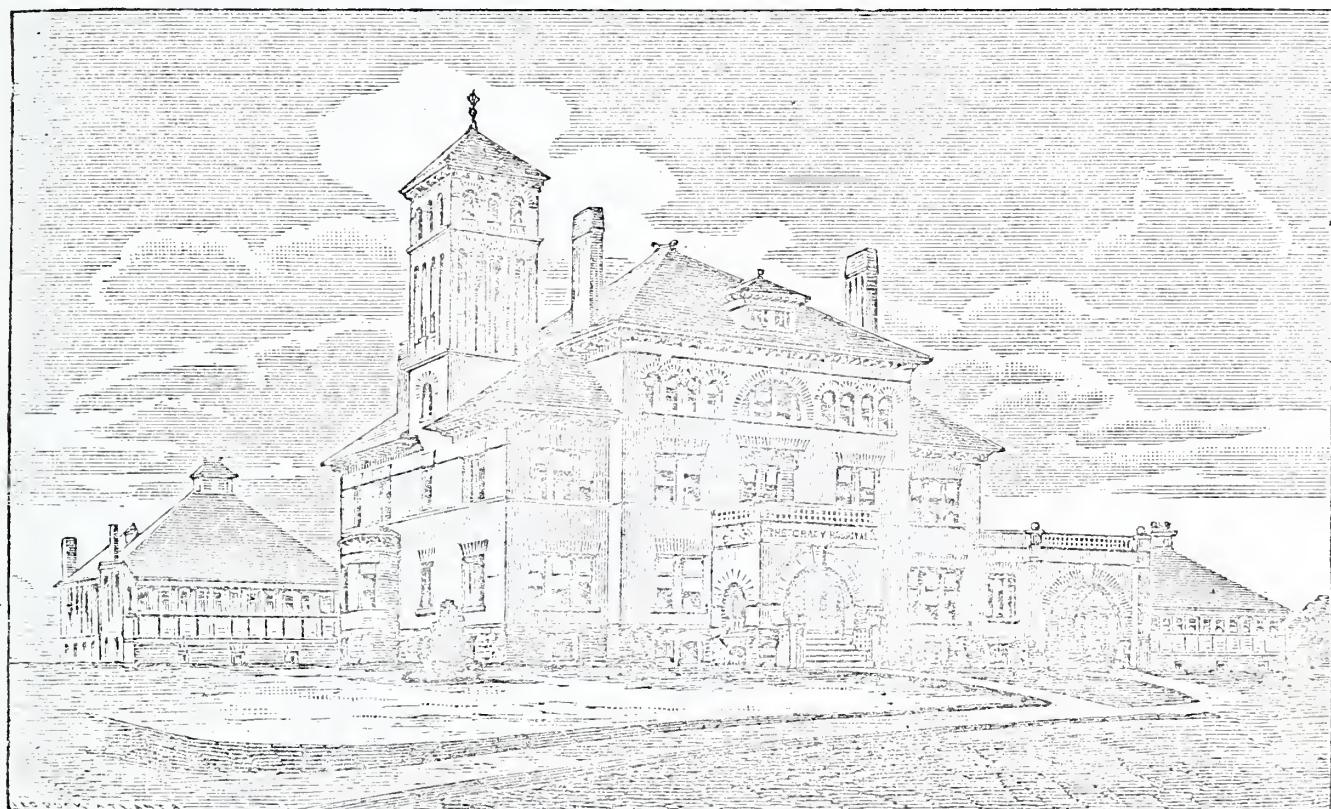
A lively incident was that John Ryan had a clerk named Newsom, who drank toasts around in the saloons to Osawatamie Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety. At the

son. The citizens meant business and formed a mercantile association to learn who was sound and who unsound on slavery among the Northern merchants, and determined to give preference to what they called the sound constitutional merchants instead of those who were inimical to Southern institutions. A meeting of merchants was held February 24, 1860, of which Jonathan Nor-

gentlemen in that movement were A. A. Gaulding, A. M. Wallace, J. M. Duncan, Dr. J. F. Alexander, and that quite noted speaker of that day, Col. R. J. Cowart.

This enterprise however proved to be a sort of delusive one that the people of the South condemned.

That year the distinguished gentleman, Stephen A. Douglas, made a visit to Atlanta and delivered one



GRADY HOSPITAL.

instance of the citizens he was promptly discharged and he left for parts unknown. Another warlike matter was the meeting of citizens, among whom were Messrs. Hunnientt, Rucker, Er Lawshee, Maddox, and Clarke, now living, to urge non-intercourse in trade with the Northern States. Among the Georgians doing wholesale work in New York, now living, were W. B. Lowe, James A. Anderson, and W. A. Robin-

cross, L. C. Wells, and J. B. Peck were on the business committee. Resolutions were passed to protect Southern merchants, and to make Atlanta a port of entry. Another characteristic movement of that time was the forming of the lodge of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," one of whose objects was to extend slavery in other countries, and the establishing of a Republican form of government in Mexico. Active

of his powerful speeches. In October the "Minute Men Association" was organized, a body pledged to stand by the State rights of the South, assuring honor, homes and fireside against a black Republican government. They bound themselves by all lawful and honorable means to bring about secession from the Union if Abraham Lincoln was elected, and to stand to the Southern States that seceded. Col. T. C. Howard was a promi-

gentleman in this movement, and Col. B. C. Yancey approved it; W. F. Westmoreland, J. P. Logan, R. A. Crawford, and J. I. Whitaker were also engaged in it; in fact, all of the leading citizens were concerned in this movement.

In the election for President Atlanta voted as follows: Douglass 335, Breckinridge 835, and Bell 1070. As soon as Lincoln's election was assured, the Minute Men met and resolved that the time had come for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Gen. L. J. Gartrell, who was then a Congressman, took vigorous part. The organization of Minute Men increased until it comprehended every leading citizen. That time was aflame with a fiery feeling. At a large meeting, November 12, 1860, at the Court House, Judge Wm. Ezzard being Chairman and Daniel Pittman, Secretary, resolutions were passed almost unanimous for a State Convention for arming the State's forces, and expressing the belief that the only remedy for Southern wrong was secession. Mr. J. O. McDaniel opposed the secession movement, but it was almost unanimously adopted. Judge Logan E. Bleckly, now of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was in this meeting. The next meeting of the Minute Men was on November 29th, and among those present was now Senator John B. Gordon, then of Alabama. Mrs. John W. Leonard, of Atlanta, presented the Minute Men with beautiful blue cockades. A Committee of Safety was appointed to rid the country of suspicious characters. Among these Minute Men was Henry Rhodes, ninety-five years old, who had fought at New Orleans, and came from Green county to Atlanta to join this or-

ganization. He was presented with a new suit of homespun, made at the Ivy Mills, at Roswell, Cobb county, Georgia.

The city's delegates to the Secession Convention were Luther J. Glenn, Joseph P. Logan, Thos. F. Alexander, the latter two physicians, and the ratification of their nomination was attended by a grand torchlight procession. On the 22d of December, 1860, the greatest meeting of all was held, when one hundred and fifteen guns were fired. The occasion was begun with prayer by Rev. J. G. Rogers of the Central Presbyterian Church, followed by eloquent speeches made by Hon. Howell Cobb and Gen. Henry R. Jackson. Lincoln was burned in effigy.

Virginia had called a conference of Southern States to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, and February 4, 1861, a meeting of Atlanta citizens was held to act upon this suggestion. They endorsed it and pledged their hospitality to the delegates. Through all this active agitation of war there was a quiet but respectable under-current of opposition and of sentiment for peace, but it was scarcely felt in the overwhelming current of war-feeling.

A noted peace man was J. A. Stewart. One fact stands out prominent, and that is that in this important matter of introduction to the war, Atlanta took a leading part; was foremost, most influential, in all of the occurrences leading up to the great struggle. Her citizens were vital factors in the movement, and as in all other matters she exercised a controlling agency, molding thought and directing events. The fact is, Atlanta seemed destined for leader-

ship in every momentous matter, and has fulfilled her destiny fully. The energy, the brain, and the enterprise of her citizens have shown this alike in war and in peace, in business and in polities, and explain her remarkable agency in every phase of the country's history since she began her municipal existence.

We have seen that Atlanta was enjoying a remarkable growth and prosperity at the beginning of the war. She kept it up during the war. Her progress, however, took a different direction. Building to some extent ceased, and some branches of trade suffered, but her population grew rapidly, and some unusual lines of trade swelled to immense proportions. All industries and phases of business connected with war grew enormously, while the legitimate lines of business of course fell off. Atlanta became a great military center, and a large supply depot of the Confederate armies. Ammunition and war materials were made on an extensive scale. Vinegar and spirits of nitre were manufactured by Mr. Bellingrath for the government.

In 1862 the city went under martial law, and became headquarters for the Confederate Quartermasters, Commissaries, etc. It was a chief hospital point. Hotels and college buildings were converted into hospitals and store-houses. It has been estimated that at one time it contained seventy-five thousand Confederate sick and wounded. All of these enterprises took a large force of labor, and large expenditures of money actively stimulating trade.

A significant matter, typical of the times, and a physical analogy to the great moral convulsion go-

ing on was a clear shock of earthquake, January 3, 1861, twenty minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon. It ran East and West and lasted ten seconds. The sky was clear and the sun was bright. The public mind indulged in all sorts of fanciful speculations, and moral sermonizing upon it.

Judge J. Whitaker was elected Mayor in 1861. In the contest for the election of delegates to the Secession Convention, whose resolutions we have given, James L. Calhoun and Col. G. W. Adair, now the successful real estate man, were defeated on what was called the "Co-operation Ticket."

The Atlanta Grays elected A. M. Wallace, Captain, and the Georgia Volunteers Capt. W. W. Boyd, father of our present efficient Alderman, W. W. Boyd, and another was organized with G. W. Lee as Captain.

A noticeable incident at this time was that Jefferson Davis, the new elected President of the Southern Confederacy, paid a visit to Atlanta. He was escorted to the city and entertained at the Trout House, which then stood on the ground now occupied by Dr. Taylor's drug store, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. Mayor Whitaker receiving him with a speech of welcome, and Mr. Davis responding in one of his eloquent addresses. A lady, Mrs. Starr,

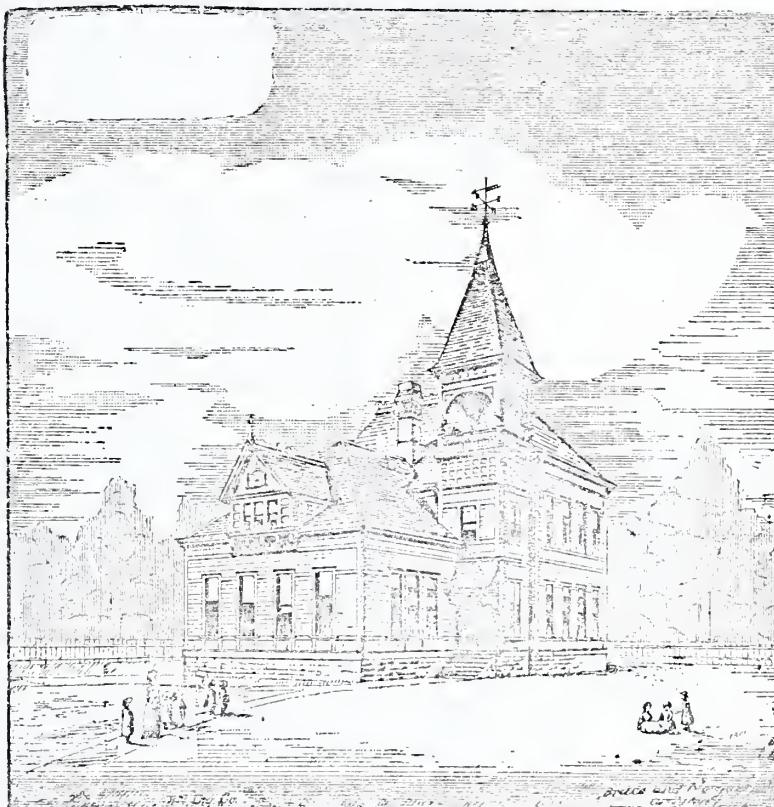
was proprietress of the Trout House, and she gave him an expensive reception. The Committee of Reception were L. J. Gartrell, Dr. J. P. Logan, Col. J. W. Duncan, Dr. B. Smith and Capt. Wallace. Col. Duncan, who is often mentioned at this time, was a very brilliant gentleman, whose widow is now living in Atlanta.

New military companies were organized, among them the Davis Volunteers, commanded by Capt.

urged preparation for war as the best means to secure peace.

An incident showing the feverish feeling of the times was that Mr. J. A. Stewart, to whom allusion has been made as opposing secession, published in the Nashville Democrat a letter that he would never acknowledge the *de facto* government of the seceding States. The Atlanta Intelligencer denounced this letter and urged that Mr. Stewart be expelled from the community. At the instance of a committee the Mayor waited upon Mr. Stewart, who signed a paper, stating that he did not mean to resist the Confederate States' authority, but would support any measure to resist the coercion of the Federal government.

Atlanta's first contribution to the Confederate army was April 1, 1861, when the Gate City Guards left the city for Pensacola, under Capt. William L. Ezzard, after the presentation of a beautiful flag. The news of



FIRST WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Wilson J. Ballard. On March 12th a reception was given to Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, who was on his way to the city of Savannah. A salute was fired, and Mr. Stephens made an address and was followed by Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina. Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion that peace would prevail, yet he

ginia, on April 18th, was received in Atlanta with great enthusiasm. New companies were organized in rapid succession. The Confederate Volunteers, Capt. L. J. Gartrell; the Stephens Rifles, Capt. L. J. Glenn; the Silvery Grays, composed of men over forty-five years of age, Capt. Hubbard Cozart, were formed, and sixteen physicians offered gratuitous services

to destitute families of soldiers. A brigade of fire companies was formed, the Soldiers' Relief Association was started, the Safe Guards and the Stephens Rifles were organized, and May 8, 1861, the Seventh Georgia Infantry was formed, with L. J. Gartrell as Colonel. In swift succession new companies came into existence—the Lewis Phillips Rifles, Capt. S. C. Rose; the Free Trade Rifles, Capt. E. M. Seago; the Atlanta Rifles, Capt. Collier; the Mechanics Rifles, Capt. C. H. Cassello; Confederate Guards, Capt. John S. Baker, and the Atlanta Amateurs, an organization to raise funds for the volunteers.

In August, 1861, Atlanta and Fulton county were leading the State in the number of volunteers, having eleven companies in service, and one more ready to go, besides furnishing one hundred and fifty regular soldiers.

This is certainly an honorable war record for Atlanta, something of which she has reason to be proud, something that will ever be an honoring laurel to her chivalry and an illustrious feature of her history.

The Fulton True Blues, Capt. Albert Howell, and the Whitaker Volunteers, Capt. Raspberry, were organized. Col. Thos. L. Cooper, of Atlanta, was killed at Manassas. Atlanta was made a military post in June, 1862, with Major A. Leyden, commanding. The sale of liquor was forbidden, except under stringent laws.

Eleven hospitals were established. A Provost Guard was organized. G. J. Foracre, since an eminent railroader, was Provost Marshal; and later, G. W. Lee succeeded him. Marshal law was declared August 11, 1862, by

order of Gen. Bragg, and, curiously enough, Mayor J. M. Calhoun was by Gen. Bragg appointed Civil Governor of the city, with

ten aids; and the alleged object of the order was to permit harmony to exist between the army and the civil officers. The writ of habeas corpus was also suspended at the same time in the city and for five miles around it. No house was permitted to receive a visitor until he had produced a permit, which was given to the Provost Marshal. No package could be taken away without the permit of the Provost Marshal, and every visitor had to get permission to leave the city.

Every house-owner had to return at eight o'clock at night the names of all visitors or the permit. The livery stables could not hire a horse or vehicle to any colored person without a permit from the owner. Mayor Calhoun, the father

of the present Ordinary, did not like the position as Civil Governor of the city, and wrote a letter to Hon. B. H. Hill, who referred it to Hon. A. H. Stephens, who wrote that Gen. Bragg had no authority to make the appointment, and that Mayor Calhoun had no power under it. The "Intelligencer" took issue with Mr. Stephens, and declared that the people approved the whole matter for the protection of the city.

After the fall of Vicksburg matters began to tighten closely in the city. A raid upon the town was anticipated. A company called the "Georgia Road Guards" was organized, with Capt. James H. Porter commanding, now one of Atlanta's leading bankers. A draft was made in the county of six hundred and

sixty-seven men, a company of

Ordnance was organized with one hundred and fifty men, all under eighteen years of age, under Capt. C. D. Findley.

At this time the importance of Atlanta as a depot of supplies brought one of the most daring feats of the war, a raid as bold and hazardous as anything that the annals of the conflict show. This famous exploit was known as the Andrews Railroad Raid, from the name of the leader. The State road had thirteen bridges between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and the object of the raid was to destroy these bridges and the telegraph line between the two cities, so as to prevent any communication between the different parts of the Confederate army. The two leaders in this affair were Rev. William Pittenger and James A. Andrews. Pittenger was an Ohio man, who became a teacher, but was reading law when the war broke out. He belonged to the 2d Ohio. Andrews first appeared in Kentucky, coming, he said, from West Virginia. He was a good singer, and at first kept out of the war, but finally joined the Federal army. He seems to have been the author of this movement, which he proposed to Gen. Buell. He became a blockade runner, and this got him ready admittance to the Confederate lines. He was very daring, and gave very valuable information to the Federal officers. The party was organized and men taken from three Ohio regiments, noted for coolness and daring. There were twenty-four men, two of whom, W. W. Brown and W. Knight, were locomotive engineers. The whole plan of the raid was made before they started.

They had instructions to meet

every possible contingency as they wended their way down to Marietta. Traveling through the country they reached Marietta. Twenty-two of them were there Saturday, April 22, 1862. They were all collected in Andrews' room on the 12th, to receive the last words of instruction. Big Shanty, the next station where they had to begin was a stopping point for the train by which they were to proceed. The train stopped for breakfast; and there was no telegraph office there. When the train came to Big Shanty the raiders, with revolvers, crowded into the closed box-cars, while the train officers and passengers were eating. Andrews and two others walked to the locomotive, named the "General," uncoupled it, and the others followed from the box-cars, two cars remaining attached to the engine. Knight took charge of the engine, and they started off with the short train, getting beyond the range of a body of Confederate soldiers that were right by. Their plan was to put the engine at full speed, burn the bridges after them, dash through Chattanooga, and join Gen. Mitchell at Huntsville, Ala. The telegraph lines they cut. They passed an engine between Big Shanty and Kingston, on a short road running to the Etowah Iron Works. The engineer suggested the destruction of the engine, but Andrews said no, it would not make any difference. The engineer was wiser

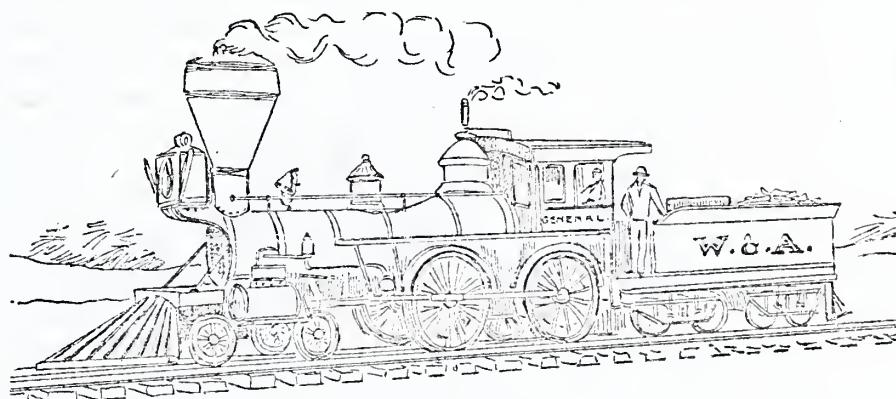
than Andrews, for it was used to capture the raiders only a few hours afterward. Along the road at different points Andrews claimed to have been sent by Beauregard to Atlanta for ammunition, which story deceived them all. Obtaining a time-table of trains, Andrews was able to get on side-tracks and let returning trains pass him. At one point, Kingston, they were detained an hour by passing trains. They had been three hours and five minutes on their way from Big Shanty, only thirty miles distant. On they dashed to Calhoun and Resaca, where they gained the first information that they were being

they learned that Andrews had left only a few minutes before, and they seized the best engine on the road, the "Texas" and gained on the foe, so that they caught sight of them at Resaca, trying to set fire to a bridge in a rain.

Fuller had the swiftest engine, and Andrews could only place obstructions on the track, having no time to tear up rails. They pitched out the heavy ties, used for fuel, upon the track, but most all of them bounded off, some remaining and had to be taken off. It was a perilous chase. Having thrown out the ties and diminished the fuel, Andrews stopped to take

on fuel, and Fuller had almost reached them with his engine, when they started. The pursuers pounced them with musketry.

By obstructing the track again Andrews managed to get out of



THE "GENERAL."

followed.

At Big Shanty, William A. Fuller, the Confederate conductor, Cain, the engineer, and Murphy, were at the breakfast table. Fuller, immediately upon seeing what transpired, ran on alone two miles to Moon's Station, and there found a hand-car, a pole-car propelled by poles, with which only eight miles an hour could be made. Just before reaching Etowah the raiders had taken up a rail, and this threw the pole-car off the track. Getting the car back, they urged on and took the engine "Yonah." At Adairsville

sight, but water was needed for the engine, and they stopped for that. The pursuers came in sight before the tank was filled. Some obstructions again stopped the pursuers. Dalton was passed, and the race was for the Chickamauga bridges. The rain fell in torrents. Andrews fired his rear car and came to a full stop at the first bridge; adding their oil to the burning car, it was uncoupled, and on they went. The pursuers dashed into the smoke, pushed the burning car to Ringgold, and left it on a side track. The "General" crept slowly on until

within five miles of Chattanooga, when the fuel gave out. They put their saddle-bags and papers into the flames, but the engine came to a stop. Andrews and his men jumped off and scattered in the woods. The pursuers followed them up, and captured them sooner or later, and the daring raid was over.

No more dramatic event occurred during the war, marked by push and heroism on both sides. Andrews was hung on the 7th of June, in Atlanta, out on Peachtree street, opposite where William J. Speer, Clerk of the Treasury Department, lives in his elegant home, 422 Peachtree street. O. H. Jones, then City Marshal, served as executioner. In 1887 the remains of Andrews were removed to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Seven of the raiders were hung also. Mr. Fuller received the thanks of the Legislature, which voted medals to him, Murphy, and Cain, who is now living near Atlanta. Mr. Pittenger is living in Philadelphia, where he gives weekly lectures on Shakespeare. He has published several interesting books.

The remaining part of Atlanta's war history is important enough to be entitled to a separate chapter.

CHAPTER V.

ATLANTA'S DESTRUCTION IN THE WAR.

To ATLANTA belongs the distinction of having been the turning point of the rebellion. Sherman's campaign through Georgia was undoubtedly the crucial movement of the war. There is no question of this. And the loss of Atlanta, as it proved, was the turning point of this campaign.

And the destruction of Atlanta, the single experience of this kind in the whole war where an entire large city was wiped out, gave a peculiar distinction to this city, and makes it an exception in the annals of the contest and in the history of the country. No other city has been so treated, no other city met with such a fate. Her phenomenal and rapid recovery from this entire annihilation gives to her a romance and an interest that no other place in the Union has or can have.

In properly viewing the importance of the Georgia campaign and Atlanta's agency in it, it must be remembered that the Vicksburg capture, the successful end for the Federal armies of that obstinately contested Vicksburg campaign, practically resulted in halving the Confederacy. The Georgia campaign quartered the Confederacy, completing the disintegration of Dixie, cutting off the basis of supplies, and making the defeat of the South simply a question of time. After the fall of Atlanta there was little else but distress for the confederate cause, and a steady trend to the final failure.

Holding in mind, therefore, the decisive effect of this Georgia campaign upon the great struggle, and the fact that Atlanta was the very central point of it and the focus of its vitals, the seige of Atlanta, the capture of Atlanta, and the destruction of Atlanta, make the important event of the entire war, and this tremendous significance must ever attach to the "Gate City."

After the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863, an Executive Aid Committee was organized in Atlanta to take care of the wounded. The City Council of

Atlanta subscribed \$5,000 and Augusta \$5,000. Gen. Howell Cobb was put in command of the State troops, with headquarters in Atlanta, on the 29th of September, 1863. Atlanta always responded liberally to any great need of the Confederate cause. In January, 1864, her citizens subscribed \$10,000 to arm and equip John H. Morgan's men, and a reception was tendered to that gallant Southern cavalry hero.

In February, 1864, it was announced that a Federal attack was being planned on Atlanta, which stirred great interest and created much activity. A thorough organization of the militia of Atlanta and Fulton county was made, and all during the backward movement of Gen. Johnston's army, when pushed down the line of the State road by Gen. Sherman, the profoundest interest was felt in Atlanta, the deepest solicitude prevailed, and there was a constant anticipation of the day when Atlanta should be the place of attack. It can well be understood that this intense feeling gathered force as the conflict approached nearer to the city.

Steadily the Federal forces pressed back Johnston's army. May 23, 1864, Mayor James M. Calhoun issued a proclamation requiring all the male citizens capable of bearing arms, without regard to occupation, who were not in the Confederate or State service, to report on the 26th to be organized into companies, armed, and to be put under Gen. Marcus J. Write, and all male citizens who were not able to defend their homes and families were requested to leave the city at their earliest convenience, as their presence only embarrassed the authorities

and demoralized the others. This proclamation shows the feeling that prevailed and urgency of the situation.

The campaign culminated in tragic interest when the Chattahoochee river, only seven miles from Atlanta, had been crossed by both armies on July 15, 1864. Johnston was in position between that river and Atlanta, confronting the Federal forces, and he formed a line on Peachtree creek. The country to the West and South of Atlanta is open and level, and from this direction Atlanta could be readily approached. On the Northeast there was a formidable ridge extending to the North two miles. One mile from the center of the city was an environment of a line of irregular fortifications, and another line of nearly impenetrable abatis ran half way around North of it. Twelve lunettes, mounting formidable batteries, besides large numbers of smaller guns were on the fortification, covering all points of the compass.

The defence around Atlanta had been going on for weeks. Heavy rifled cannon had been brought from Mobile, Alabama, and the military shops had been removed. Johnston had fifty thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven veteran soldiers. Governor Brown had

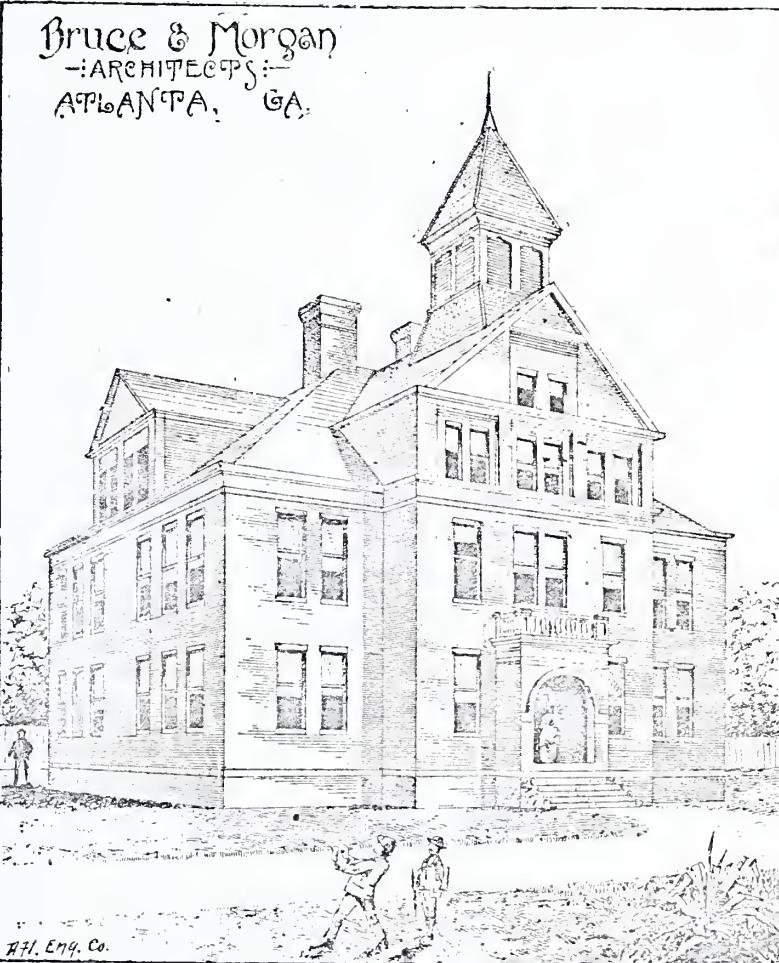
organized over ten thousand militia, and had them in the trench around the city under Major-Gen. Gustav W. Smith, with Gen. Toombs as Chief of Staff.

Sherman had double the Confederate forces at this crisis. With the spirit of our army unbroken in spite of the retreat, with confidence in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston unfaltering, with a continued

position at this central point, with unbroken communication in every direction, and with a fine cavalry force to cut Sherman's single communication to the rear, the Confederate government committed the fatal blunder of removing Gen. Johnston on the 17th day of July from the command of the Confederate army, and put in his place the gallant Hood, who

proved himself unequal to the position, and whose conspicuous want of generalship converted what we believe Johnston would have made a victory into a hopeless defeat.

Gen. Hood, departing from the Fabian strategy of Johnston, immediately assumed the aggressive, and threw his weaker force against Sherman's double army, strongly entrenched. Taking command the 18th day of July, 1864, Hood attacked Sherman on the 20th, and after five hours of bloody battle was repulsed with a loss of five thousand men, against a Fed-



FOURTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

series of repulses of the Federals by the Confederates during the seventy-four consecutive days of Hood's savage attack on the 22d savage our fight down through North Georgia, and with the infliction of a Federal loss nearly equal to that of the Southern army, with Sherman so far away from his base of supplies, with Johnston in a strong

eral loss of seventeen hundred. Undaunted, but impracticable, Hood pounced on the 22d savage-ly upon Sherman again. Prodigious of Southern valor were done, a little success, making a few fatally earned inches of progress and gaining two pitiful guns, but finally with a loss double the enemy

he had to withdraw. All this fighting was done upon the South-east of Atlanta. Johnston never would have perpetrated such military blunders as Hood did. The idea of sacrificing men unnecessarily, as Hood did, was the height of folly. It must ever stand in history, this warfare of Hood's, as a monument of soldierly error.

Sherman moved his forces over on the West side, and Hood followed him up. On the 28th of July, 1864, Hood made another daring but criminal onslaught upon Sherman with a loss of three or four men to one of the Federals, and it was a bloody unsuccess. In thirteen days Hood lost eight thousand, eight hundred and forty-one men, only six hundred and nine less than Johnston had lost in seventy-four days of continuous battle, in which Johnston whipped every battle and Hood lost every fight. The sole success that Hood won, illustrating Johnston's wisdom, was when, on the 5th of August, Sehofield struck Hood's line, but was driven back with a loss of four hundred men.

Sherman constantly bombarded Atlanta, firing shot and shell into the middle of the city. Private residences were daily struck. The dwelling of Judge C. H. Strong, the stores of Beach & Root and W. F. Herring on Whitehall street, the houses of E. B. Walker and E. M. Hulsey on Ivy street, and hundreds of others were damaged. People burrowed in cellars for protection, basement rooms were at a premium, and holes and railroad cuts were used for personal safety.

The first shell that fell in Atlanta sent by Sherman's guns was July 20th, and it fell at the inter-

section of East Ellis and Ivy streets, where it exploded and killed a little child which was with its parents at the time. After this, houses almost without number were entered by shells. The heaviest part of the siege of shell began after the battle of the 22d. A shell entered the house of Mr. Goldberg, corner Hunter and Loyd streets, and exploded amidst the family, wounding the wife and child of Dr. Gates. Five shells passed through Wesley Chapel from the rear and three from the front, one shell going through ten seats. A shell burst in Joseph Winship's residence. Fully a third of the houses on Peachtree street were struck and injured. The female college building was hit, and a shell burst inside of St. Luke's Chapel. Shells struck the houses of Mr. Hacket, Mr. Kelly, Thos. Kile, Judge Ezzard, J. F. Trout, Dr. C. Powell, J. H. Scals, L. B. Davis, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, Rev. J. F. Wilson, Mrs. Frank Grubb, John McGhee, Marcus A. Bell, Mrs. William Barnum and others.

The most congenial damage was done to a coffin shop. A shell wounded Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Coons, and a child of Mrs. Calahan in one house. The State road round-house received fully twenty shots and the depot four. Concert Hall attracted three shots, and the African Church on Collin street had its visitation. A solid shot passed through the dining-room of J. D. Calvos' house when the table was set for supper. Two newspaper offices were struck. A shell burst in the market-house, injuring none of the thirty persons there. Mr. Warner and his only child were killed in his house, and a lady

refugee from Rome was killed the same afternoon on Peachtree street while ironing. The shelling became so familiar a thing that women and children walked about the streets seemingly indifferent.

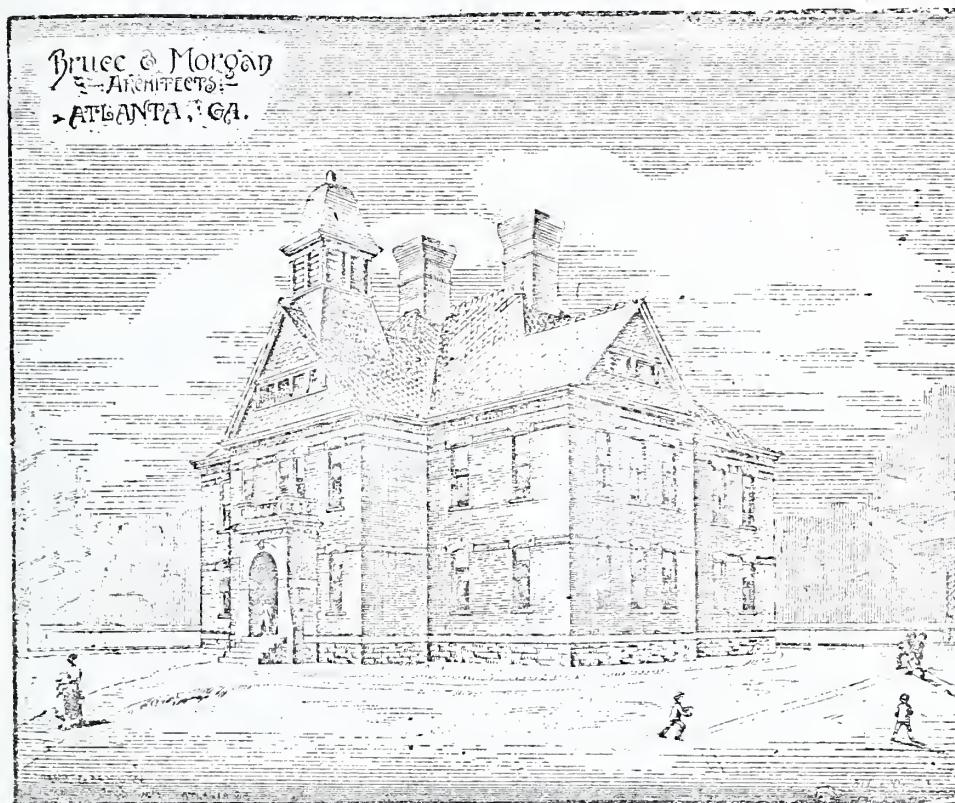
At first people were very much terrified at the cannonading and the shrieking and bursting of shells. The astounded people were thrown at the start into despair, and could not sleep at night. The streets resounded with the rumble of wagons and the marching of thousands of men. The ammunition workshops were in full blast. The noise of the fighting could be distinctly heard. All sorts of false reports came in. Couriers brought news of capture and of victory that were not verified. Gen. Hood, during the battle of the 22d, sat on his horse with his staff near the Atlanta Hotel, where the Kimball now is. There was a park in front of the hotel, and long tables were placed there for the surgeons to operate upon the wounded. It was a tragic sight for the citizens to see the wagons and ambulances deliver their bloody freight. There were great ghastly piles of arms and legs.

There was an active trade in the stores in spite of the fighting. On the opening day of the siege coffee sold at twenty dollars per pound, sugar at fifteen, and flour at three hundred a barrel; no butter, chickens or vegetables; a plate of ham, eggs, and coffee cost twenty-five dollars, a felt hat one hundred and fifty, a pair of shoes one hundred, a sack coat two hundred, and a newspaper fifty cents. During that time Col. L. P. Grant did valuable service as a military engineer. The roads to Macon

and to West Point remained open, and over these poured continuous streams of refugees. Sherman's army continued in a crescent two-thirds of the way around the city. When the shell would get too hot the busy housewife would drop her sewing, gather the little ones, run to the back-yard, and disappear in the ground until there was a lull in the storm of lead. Many fuse shells were fired, which pre-

on these. Shots were fired at the trains. Those who were in there speak emphatically of what was called the "Siege Liar," who had marvellous tales to tell of destruction and surrender. The rumors were variegated and lively. Many dramatic and interesting incidents occurred. One gentleman in the hot night went up stairs in the wing of his building nearest the bomb-proof, seating himself by

papers. The Chattanooga Rebel, with which Mr. Ben Crew, a leading citizen now, was connected, and with Henry Watterson as editor, stopped in town. The Knoxville Register came here, and was edited by Lucius J. Durre and Major John C. Whitner, now an insurance leader, and even the present Chief Justice of the United States Court, L. Q. C. Lamar, wrote editorials for it. The Memphis Appeal was here edited by Mr. McCalahan, and the humorous folks say that the editor was captured on a mule by Federal Cavalry with a proof-press and his saddle-bags filled with type, the last remains of the once prosperous Appeal. The home papers were the Intelligencer, edited by Major J. H. Steele and owned by Judge Jared Irwin Whittaker; the Southern Confederacy, run by George W. Adair and J. Henry Smith, real estate leaders, E. W. Marsli, of Moore & Marsh, and the poet Watson, a light and graceful writer. The Gate City Guardian and the Reveille were both killed by the siege.



FIFTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

sented a beautiful appearance at night, like so many rockets. The people soon learned to avoid them. It was a common thing to see a lady walk some distance to see a neighbor, and on seeing the shells run in the nearest bomb-proof with so many strangers. Common danger made everybody welcome and social.

People living near smoke stacks and steeples suffered the worst, as the enemy's guns were turned

the window to read his life of Napoleon. He came down in a hurry, burst into the midst of the people in the bomb-proof, his face black with gunpowder, and it was discovered the next morning that the shell had destroyed the left wing of the house, and the gentleman's escape was considered miraculous. He stuck to his bomb-proof after that.

During these lively times there was quite a congregation of news-

The Commonwealth was under J. S. Patterson and W. G. Whidby, well-known men. It was quite an era of novel reading. There was a multitude of coarse brown-colored paper novels in wall-paper covers, costing from two to five dollars, and very salable. Men would buy books to get rid of their Confederate money.

There were a good many Union men in Atlanta during that siege, and where they were at all earnest

in their unionism they had a hard time of it. Mr. James L. Dunning was one of the avowed Union men. As a rule the citizens were loyal to the Confederacy.

In the emergency the firemen had to guard the streets, boys of sixteen and old men were forced into service, and the cradle and the grave were robbed for soldiers. A great annoyance was the passport system. Males over sixteen years of age had to have passes from the military authorities to leave the city or even walk the streets. Some men tried to keep out of service. There is an authentic case of a man who cut several of his fingers off with a hatchet to escape military duties. There was very little of this however, and the citizens stood up gamely to the situation.

A lively incident was an artillery duel in the middle of the month after things had been very quiet. A siege cannon from the Federal side sent its shot. A heavy cannon on Peachtree street replied, and the duel began along the line. There were ten Confederate and twelve Federal batteries in the engagement. On Peachtree street, where Kimball street intersects, by Major Mims' residence, a big Confederate cannon did good work, drawing a hot fire from the enemy. Smoke was over the town, making a stifling sort of a blanket through which the sun glared like a red ball of fire. This day the loss of life was the greatest. Most of the cases stated before occurred on this day. On Forsyth street a Confederate officer in the front yard was taking leave of a lady when a shell killed both him and the lady's little boy. They were laid by the side of each other, on the grass under a tree,

and soon died, bleeding to death. The duel ended with the sunset. There were no military results that occurred.

One of the ghastly curiosities of the siege was a vidette pit on Peachtree street, in front of the residence of Columbus Pitts, seven feet long, four feet wide, and four feet deep, a red clay bank in front, and a plank step inside for the convenience of the videttes. The Federals had a similar pit one thousand yards away, in front of it. This house was located on the site of the house of Mr. Clifford Anderson. Seventeen men were killed in the Confederate pit, picked off by Federal sharp-shooters, all shot in the head as they looked out to observe the enemy; not a man was wounded, but all killed. The Federals had telescope guns, which gave them a great advantage.

Many fires broke out, and always at night. There were five hundred men in the volunteer companies, who were exempted from conscription, and only did guard duty. Duty as a fireman became as dangerous as duty on the front. The Federals directed their guns on these fires, and the firemen had to work in a storm of shell, but they did not flinch. Fortunately not one of them was killed.

Funerals were lively things. Mourners had to go in a hurry, and funeral processions went at a quick step. A soldier carrying the dead bodies of four comrades on a dray had his mule frightened by a bursting shell, and in the panic away the bodies were all scattered along the street.

Gen. Hood, the Confederate commander, made an urgent pro-

test, in a long letter to Gen. Sherman, against his firing into the city where thousands of women and children and other non-combatants were, exposing them to the barbarity of wholesale slaughter. To this Gen. Sherman replied with what may be called a tort brutality. He argued that Hood was engaged deliberately in an unwarrantable struggle, and knew well that Atlanta could not be defended with success. He accused him of cowardice in seeking a city filled with women and children, and then asking mercy from his foe. He declared war to be the science of barbarism, and its object was to kill. He claimed to love the South, and that he was a scourge to humble the South and bring her back to the Union. The correspondence failed to stop the shelling. The Federals said that the shells that entered the city merely passed over the breastworks, and that the guns were not turned on the city.

Matters were coming to an end. August 31, 1864, the Federals environed the city, and the bloody battle of Jonesboro was fought. The condition of affairs in Atlanta was startling and full of terror. It was a hot night and the people could not sleep; the sun had set like a huge ball of fire in a cloud of dust; the dark streets were noisy with the tread of soldiery, who were moving out of the city with their field-pieces and army-wagons. The gardens were stripped of every green thing. It was a tragic night. A lull came at midnight. The troops were nearly all gone except a few horsemen, who blew up a locomotive boiler at the round-house shops. Seventy car loads of

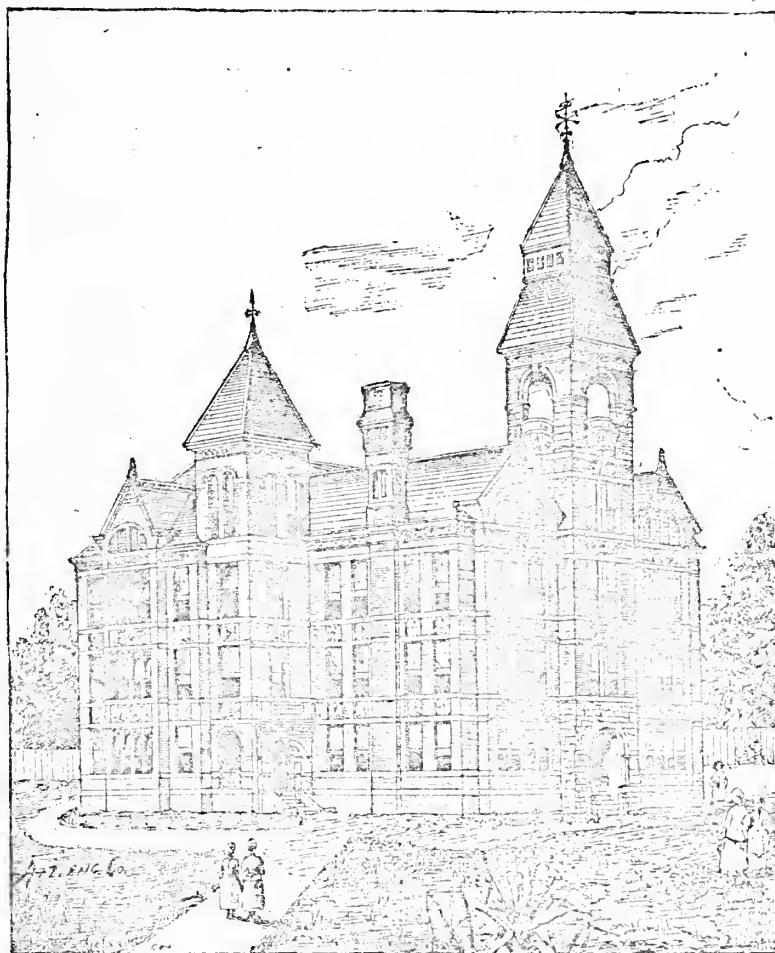
powder and shells were exploded at one time. It took five hours to blow up this ammunition, the flames shot up to a great height; the bursting missiles scattered in every direction; blazing fragments illuminated the sky; the houses rocked and window glasses were shattered, and plastering and bricks fell.

The people went to eminences and watched the volcanic scene. The people near the explosion had been notified to leave their houses, so that no one was hurt. For a quarter of a mile every house was destroyed. As day broke the firing ceased and dense blankets of smoke hung over the ground. The sun rose, as it had set, amid clouds of smoke, shining down upon the ruined city as an orb of fire, and the thousands of helpless people were without hope. There were little cavalry lots dashing up, delivering all sorts of gloomy things. The people waited for the next news. The town was filled with stragglers. Negroes were dazed with liberty, and low men and women hunted around for plunder. This was the scene in Atlanta at the dawn of the 2d of September. Atlanta had no police, no government, no law. It was genuine anarchy, and the mob continued to plunder. There was little to take, but what there was they helped themselves to fully.

There were no provisions: the soldiers had taken off everything to eat. Fortunately there was no drinking. It was a curious result that the Union men in this crisis became a power. They had been distrusted, but now, with the incoming Federals, they would be agencies of influence. The Mayor, James M. Calhoun, a cool, con-

ageous and devoted man had remained. He would not leave his post. He held a conference with several Councilmen and leading men near the site of the present artesian well. J. E. Williams, E. E. Rawson, Thomas G. Crusselle, William Markham, Thomas Kile, Julius Hayden and a number of others were present, all on horses. They started out to find Gen.

cannons. Over fragments of army wagons and caissons, through the bemes, by the recent pits and entrenchments, they rode on. Meeting a squad of Federals they were carried and introduced to Gen. Sherman, who approved of their coming, accepted the surrender, and promised protection of life, liberty and private property. He added with an oath: "This is war,



GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Sherman, and to make a formal surrender and thus get protection.

At Mayor Calhoun's suggestion they all gave up their weapons, and rode out Marietta street, which was torn up and so littered with debris, that the passage was difficult through it. The birds

you know; and I must place the town under Marshal Law, which does not hurt good citizens, but would play the devil with the bad ones."

The Federals took immediate possession of the city. Great sutler stores were opened with newspapers, canned goods, and were twittering upon the deserted clothing, and billiard rooms and

drinking saloons started. The Generals took the best houses, ordering out the former occupants. Gen. Sherman went into the school building, corner of Mitchell and Washington streets, and employed as housekeeper an elderly lady who in the Confederate oceupaney, had freely characterized him as a savage, and who soon thought him a clever gentleman. The soldiers acted very well, and the people were supplied with food.

Atlanta went on with a tragic stride. The Federals, of course, were elated with their viciety. They had at last seen the eonsumption of their plans. Atlanta, the focal point of the Confederacy then, was in their grasp, and that, it must be said, by the folly of Confederate management and Confederate generalship. The blunder of Mr. Davis in appointing Hood to lead that erucial army of the Confederacy and the incapacity of Gen. Hood, must grow stronger with time.

Gen. Sherman had no seruples in using everything to the full of his opportunity. Recognizing, as he said, that war was savagery unmitigated, he proeceeded to put into execuption the most formidable of his war powers. He promptly notified the citizens of Atlanta that they must leave, and either go North or South. He could neither feed them nor have a community of hostile people around him, and with his characteristic decision he ordered them out. Thousands went North who were furnished with transportation. The most of them went into the Confederate lines.

It seemed a cruel thing, this wholesale ejection of people from their homes, but perhaps it was

the kindest thing after all. They were sent to their friends, and they escaped the horrors of remaining under stern military rule and subjected to privations which they could neither measure nor bear. Only a few hundred remained. The empty dwellings were speedily occupied by officers, and large numbers of dwellings, including Judge Erskine's residence, were torn down and the lumber used to build eabins for the troops. The city was con-

verted into a great camp for eighty thousand soldiers, and new fortifications were erected to defend it against any possible Confederate siege.

At eleven o'clock, on the morning of September 2, 1864, Gen. Hooker, at the head of his Federal corps, entered Atlanta by the Marietta road, marching to the City Hall with tremendous shouts of his troops and raised the Union flag. President Lincoln telegraphed to Gen. Sherman that the campaign would be famous in the annals of the war, and entitled those who won it to the applause and thanks of the nation. This will show the esteem Mr. Lincoln put upon this victory.

Gen. Sherman's order for the exile of the people was dated September 4, 1864. It stated that the city was exclusively required for warlike purposes; that the Chief Quartermaster take charge of all buildings and staple articles; that everything be destroyed that would interfere with defense; that the material of buildings be used for the quarters of troops. On the 7th, Gen. Sherman notified Gen. Hood that he would provide

transportation and ears to Rough dred and forty-six families, of and Ready, and move people, baggage and servants, leaving the were adults and eight hundred

blaeks to do as they pleased. And he stipnulated that none of his wagons or people engaged in the removal should be interfered with. Gen. Hood replied, accepting the proposition, and adding that the unprecedeted measure transcended any steady and ingenious éruelty of acts in the dark history of the war, and he protested, in the name of God and humanity, against the expelling from their homes of the wives and children of a brave people.

On September 12, 1864, the exile took place. The negroes mainly remained in Atlanta. Sherman moved his headquarters to George Lyon's house, Gen. Howard to Judge Herring's, Major Beckwith to James Clarke's. Mayor Calhoun and Councilmen E. E. Rawson and L. C. Wells, applied to Gen. Sherman to withdraw the order of exile or modify it. Gen. Sherman refused to do so, as he said his orders were meant to prepare for future struggles in which millions of men were interested outside of Atlanta. He said he must secure peace by stopping the war, and stop the war by defeating the rebels.

He said he knew the vindictive spirit of the South, and meant to prepare for it. That there would be nothing in Atlanta to take care of the inhabitants, and they would soon begin again. He said war was cruel, and those who brought it on the country deserved the curse that the material of buildings be of the people. He did not make the war, and intended to push it to the last.

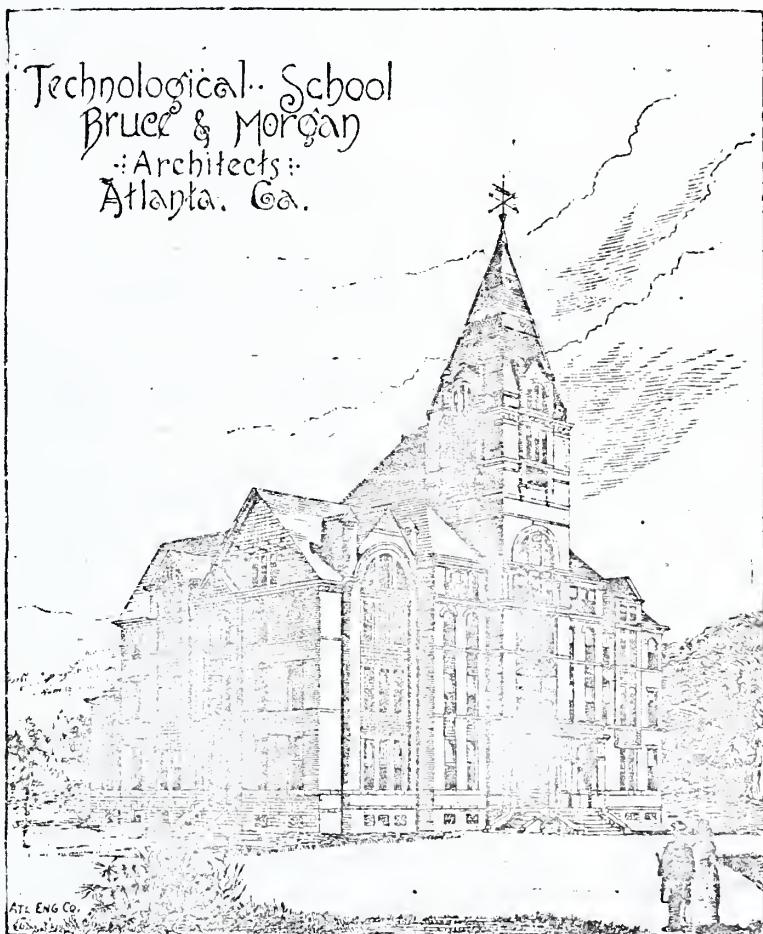
There were removed four hundred

and sixty children and seventy-nine servants, and each family carried sixteen hundred and fifty-four pounds of furniture. Lieut. Col. William Warner, who conducted the removal was complimented by Major Clair, of Gen. Hood's staff. Hood kept up his incapacity. Leaving Sherman to do his will, Hood started on that ill-fated expedition to Tennessee, which resulted in such hopeless disaster.

and about Atlanta the destruction of houses was four thousand five hundred. All machinery was either burned or ingeniously broken. Nothing escaped. From the City Hall running east, and on McDonough street, running south, all houses were destroyed. The jail was burned. All the business houses were fired, except on Alabama street, from the City Hotel east to Loyd street. All the hotels, except the Gate

Churches were all destroyed. The Atlanta Medical College was saved by Dr. D'Alvigny. All institutions of learning were destroyed. Fifty families remained in Atlanta during its occupancy by the Federals. The Second Baptist, the Second Presbyterian, Trinity and Catholic Churches were saved. Whitehall street was a mass of ruins. Peachtree street was burned out as far as Wesley Chapel. The saving of the block between Mitchell and Peters streets, was due to the fact that an old man by the name of Baker was dying. The preservation of Masonic Hall exemplified the influence of that brotherhood. The dead were taken from their vaults and the coffins stripped of the silver tippings.

The writer accompanied Gen. Howell Cobb in the first visit to the destroyed and deserted city, and it presented a sad spectacle of ruin and desolation. But few people had returned, and the loneliness and the wreck were visible in their whole extent and gloom. Our horses had to pick their way through the debris. Among the first of the exiled citizens to return, all before the 10th of December, 1864, were Mayor James M. Calhoun, Marshal O. H. Jones, Er Lawshee, Col. J. R. Cowart, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Col. J. W. Duncan, Perino Brown, Major Thompson, Judge Butt and others. Col. J. I. Whitaker and his family arrived December 15th, and by the 20th came A. K. Seago, Col. G. W. Lee, Col. N. J. Hammond, Rev. H. C. Hornady, Judge C. H. Strong, and W. P. Howard, who was commissioned by Governor Brown to take in charge the State's property. Mr. J. G. Pounds



STATE TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

On November 15, 1864, Sherman started out on his famous march to the sea. Before going to the Roman Catholic Church, he burned the city. In the city ed in saving the houses between Mitchell and Peters streets, south-dred houses, and, of these, four hundred were left standing. In dist, African, and Christian

City Hotel, were burned. The man started out on his famous march to the sea. Before going to the Roman Catholic Church, he burned the city. In the city ed in saving the houses between Mitchell and Peters streets, south-dred houses, and, of these, four hundred were left standing. In dist, African, and Christian

opened a commission house, and Rev. H. C. Hornady preached Sunday, December 25th, in the First Baptist Church.

Inhabitants came steadily back, full of hope and energy, to build up the city. The houses first erected were small and cheap. Food came in pretty well, but at very high rates. On the 1st of April Sabbath services were regularly held in five different churches. Rev. J. S. Wilson, Central Presbyterian; Rev. W. M. Wightman, Wesley Chapel; Rev. R. A. Holland, Trinity Church. The surrender came rapidly.

Col. B. B. Eggleston, of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, received the surrender of Atlanta from Lieut. Col. L. J. Glenu, May 4, 1865. Col. Eggleston signalized his assumption of command by forbidding the sale of liquors. The administration of this officer was commendable. On Tuesday, May 16, 1865, a United States flag, made by Atlanta ladies, under the direction of Lieut. Sullenberger, was hoisted at half-mast in honor of President Lincoln, who had been assassinated at Washington on the 14th of April.

Col. Eggleston ordered the arrest of negroes without a pass. The first public meeting held after the surrender was on the 24th of June, 1865, called by the Mayor, Mr. Calhoun, John M. Clarke, W. R. Venable, J. L. Dunning, J. W. Manning, and John Silvey. Mayor Calhoun was made Chairman. He had never favored the destruction of the old Union.

He plead for the revival of kindness, friendship, and confidence. The Committee, composed of John M. Clarke, J. I. Whitaker, A. Anstell, J. L. Dunning, and G. W. Adair, offered resolutions,

which were adopted, congratulating the people on the conclusion of the war, desiring speedy restoration of old relations, counseling obedience to the laws, condemning the assassination of Lincoln, expressing confidence in the administration of Andrew Johnson, and endorsing the appointment of James Johnson as Provisional Governor.

A mass meeting was held September 30, 1865, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Convention of October 25, 1865. Dr. Jolin G. Westmoreland was made Chairman, and W. A. Shelby, Secretary. Conservative resolutions were passed, and N. J. Hammond, J. I. Whitaker, and G. W. Adair were elected delegates.

The condition of Atlanta after the evacuation of Sherman and the return of the citizens was very bad. Property was not safe. For a long time there was no civil government that could keep order. Animals and stores, though guarded by vigilant officers, were carried away by men coming back from the war, who claimed that all the property of the Confederate Government belonged to them, as much as to anyone, and they intended to have it, and they gave it away very lavishly. There was considerable contest before Col. Eggleston came, and the arrival of the Federal troops was welcomed as a blessing in the repression of lawlessness and the restoration of order.

There was a great deal of indigence, and the poor had to be helped. Fairs were held to raise money for those needing aid. Such a fair was held at Masonic Hall in January, 1866. The city

had been through all the horrors of war and destruction of city and property, and the benevolent spirit that prevailed demonstrated that the hearts of the people were all right. The sufferings of the poor were met cheerfully. The Relief Committee reported over fifteen hundred dollars raised for charity, and in all of the churches ladies were appointed who did generous work in the relief of suffering. Among those ladies who are living to-day are Mrs. E. E. Rawson, Mrs. L. S. Salmons, Mrs. J. I. Whitaker, Mrs. J. J. Toon, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. J. H. Flynn, and Mrs. W. B. Cox. There was a swift rehabilitation of the city. Alabama street began to show its old business-like appearance. New business houses were built. The following large houses were put in successful operation: P. P. Pease & Co., J. T. Jenkins & Co., Langston, Crane & Co., McCamy & Co., M. W. & J. H. Johnson, Pratte, Edwards & Co., Robt. J. Lowry & Co., Simms, Robert & Co., Clayton, Adair & Purse, Meador & Brothers, and McKeon & Godfrey. The hotels were the Planters' Hotel and the Exchange Hotel, the latter at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets: it was the same as the Fulton House of the old time.

The period of revival was like Atlanta, earnest, vigorous and energetic. There was no looking back. The same spirit that animated the people before and that has inspired them since, controlled them in that day of convalescence. As no other city in the South had the same complete annihilation to rally from, so none exhibited more indomitable resolution in rising above the destruction of every interest.

CHAPTER VI.

ATLANTA DURING RECONSTRUCTION.

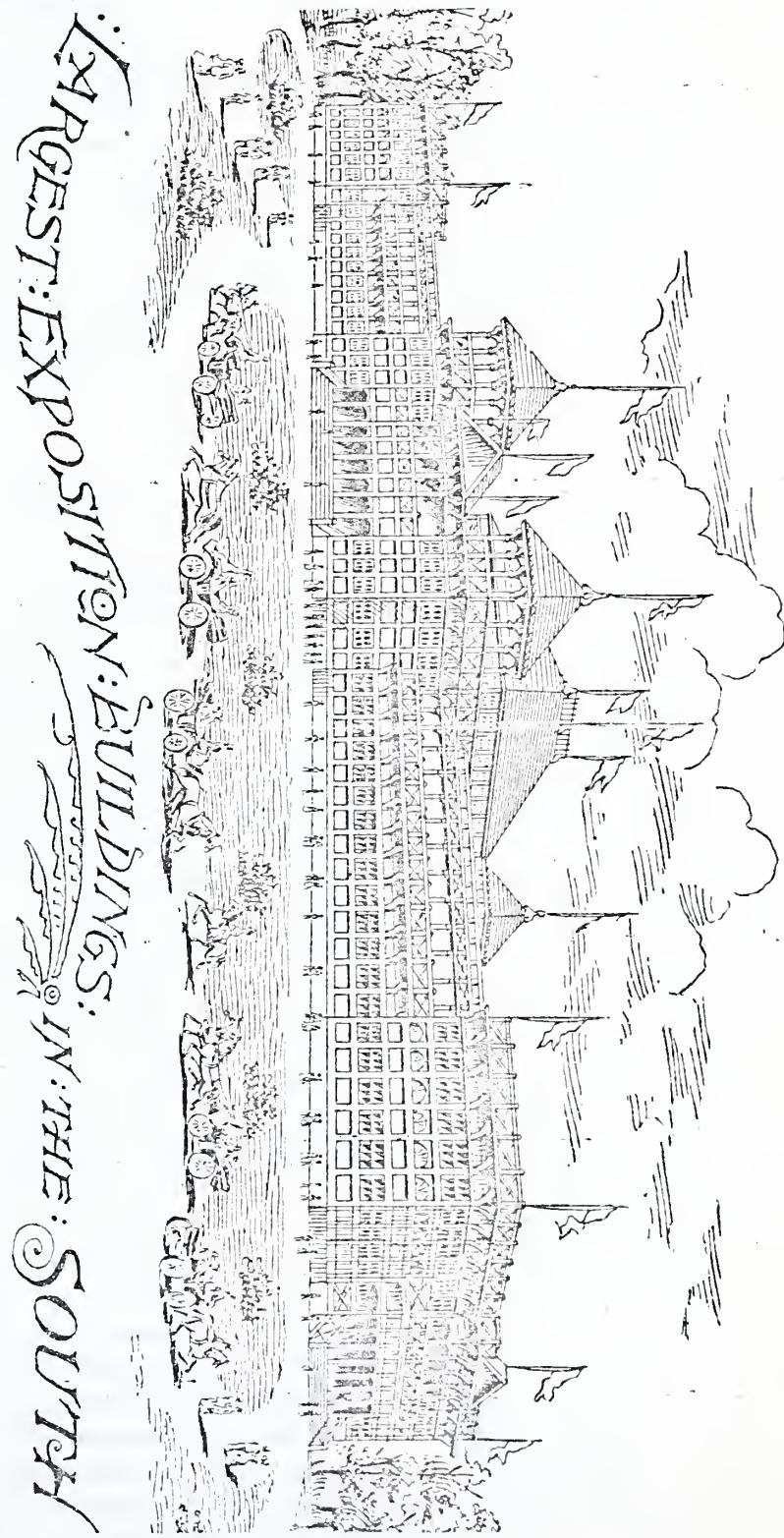
THERE is, perhaps, no more vivid and picturesque and flaming part of Atlanta's annals than her career in the stormy era of reconstruction. More than any other place in the State, and perhaps in the South, unless it was New Orleans, Atlanta had a turbulent time. The fact was that there was as much division and excitement during this period as during the war. The people were as much split up, there was as intense a difference of views and as much fiery antagonism of sentiment. One faction of the people favored submission to the inevitable, another faction uncompromisingly fought any policy of obedience or conciliation, and the other faction quietly waited for light and results, and were inactive.

It is difficult to give a proper conception of the heat of those days, of the width of severance between men of different views, and of the ardor of hostility between those who favored and those who opposed submission.

The disfranchisement of our best citizens and the enfranchisement of the ignorant black, and the inundation of a host of unprincipled adventurers, who came down South to thrive upon the plunder and miseries of the people, and the antagonism between the white and black races, all embittered to an inexpressible degree the hot-headed men in our midst, in whom the passions of the war still survived, and who were unable to listen to the voice of conservatism and reason, and to obey necessity. In analyzing that ter-

rific situation, one, now looking not to defy the irresistible power, back, free from the rancor of that day, and in the light of results, not be helped, in order to escape with a thoughtful, patriotic mind, humiliation and oppression. must believe that it was wisdom. It was fortunate that these sen-

MAIN BUILDING OF PIEDMONT EXPOSITION.



sible men, who had the foresight to look ahead and see what had to be done, and the nerve to advise submission to what could not be resisted, were naturally thrown into affiliation with the colored people and the carpet-bagger.

No man, who did not see for himself the situation in that feverish time, can appreciate the rancor of that day.

March 4, 1866, a large meeting was held, presided over by Richard Peters as Chairman, and W. S. Scruggs as Secretary. The committee reported resolutions accepting reconstruction. Col. L. J. Glenn offered a substitute for the people to remain quiet and for Governor Jenkins to test the constitutionality of the Sherman bill, and Col. T. C. Howard an amendment denouncing the Sherman bill, assuring that no opposition to law was intended, that we wait for a returning sense of justice from the Northern people. The meeting adjourned without action, and another meeting was immediately called of those favoring the Glenn resolutions, and the Glenn resolutions were adopted.

At night the adjourned meeting was held, and the committee's resolutions were adopted with an amendment that Governor Jenkins convene the Legislature with a view of calling a convention to comply with the Sherman act. Governor Brown was invited to address the meeting, and in his speech he showed the necessity for an avoidance of all strife among ourselves, and urged that as they had no power of resistance and as political matters would not be considered by the Supreme Court, he advised submission to the terms of the Sherman bill, which they could not resist. The trar to keep the polls open until

Sherman bill was passed, and in accordance with its provisions, Major Gen. Pope came to Atlanta March 31, 1867, and assumed command. A complimentary supper was given to Gen. Pope on April 11th.

It is hardly necessary or within the scope of this sketch to trace the varying phases of reconstruction. Atlanta was the central point of it all. Here the leaders lived. Here the pronunciamentos of the military autocrats were promulgated. Here the conflicts of opinion raged. Here was centered the main interest of those turbulent times. It was a battle almost as savage as the war, this fight of the reconstructionists and the anti-reconstructionists. Atlanta was the field of this intense and almost implacable strife. There was resentment and abuse, persecution and social ostracism unmeasured.

The campaign between Rufus B. Bullock and John B. Gordon was as hot as could be conceived, and unsparing. The noblest men of the State discussed great questions of reconstruction in the public prints. Governor Joseph E. Brown and Hon. B. H. Hill were the leaders of the two sides. That remarkable manipulator, Col. Hulbert, was Supervisor of Registration, and the three days election resulted in the success of Bullock over Gordon.

Fulton county had a total registered vote of four thousand, three hundred and thirty-nine, of which two thousand, four hundred and nineteen were white and nineteen hundred and twenty colored. The election began October 29, 1867, and after two days' voting Gen. Pope issued an order to the regis-

November 2d, six o'clock p. m., account of delay in voting an extension of time was necessary to give the citizens the privilege of voting. The vote cast in Atlanta could not be ascertained. The Constitutional Convention was ordered by Gen. Pope, and met December 9, 1867, in Atlanta, with J. R. Parrott, Chairman.

December 28, 1867, Gen. Pope was removed from command, and Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade appointed as successor, and assumed duty Sunday, January 6th. Gen. Meade immediately requested Gov. Jenkins to pay forty thousand dollars for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, which Governor Jenkins declined to do because it would be an appropriation of money without the warrant of law, and a violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Upon this Gen. Meade issued an order January 13, 1868, removing Gov. Jenkins from office and detailing Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger to be Governor of Georgia, and Capt. Rockwell to be State Treasurer, and ordering the two to Milledgeville to discharge their duties.

Governor Jenkins went to Washington, carrying the seal of State and four hundred thousand dollars of the State's money. In consequence of this state of things a meeting was held March 10, 1868, in Davis Hall, Atlanta, that has become historic. Ben Hill made one of his great speeches. The whole tenor of his burning talk in that meeting was to stimulate resistance to the reconstruction authorities. The Legislature elected under the new constitution convened in Atlanta, July 4, 1868.

From this time on events in Atlanta almost baffled description. The headquarters of the reconstruction regime and the General Assembly composed of irresponsible adventurers and freemen mainly, Atlanta was the scene of a travesty statesmanship that will be difficult to parallel.

At this time, on July 4, 1868, occurred a meeting that has become historic, which is distinctly remembered as perhaps the most notable Democratic gathering since

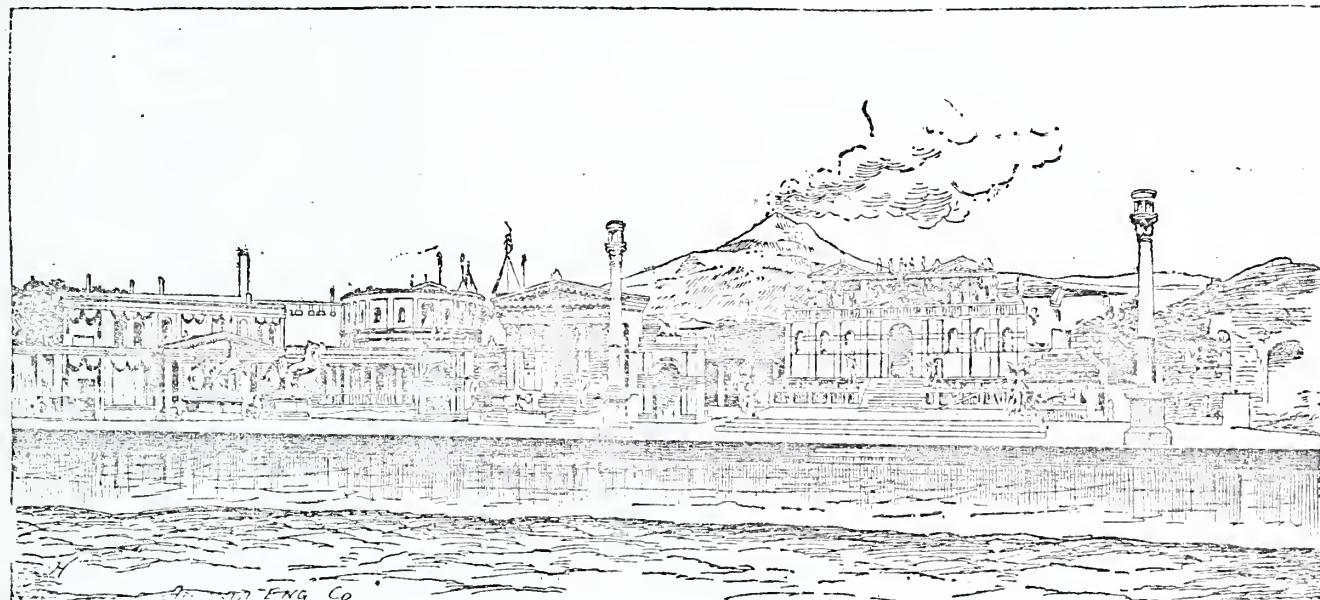
that the spirit, while natural and public scorn. The great number of gentlemen and ladies sat sweltering under the great bush arbor covering, on this hot July day for hours, without a thought of discomfort, and in a state of almost delirious exhilaration over the inflamed invective of the impassioned orators.

Mr. Hill, who closed the speaking, made perhaps the most effective speech of his life in its effect upon his hearers. His denunciations were as fine philippies as

ate these execrated subjects of that the spirit, while natural and public scorn. The great number justifiable, might be impolitic and hurtful in its results.

There is no doubt that in the sweeping abuse which was deserved by the majority of the men characterized, that it was applied to many men who did not deserve it, and who had the courage to do unpleasant things and incur odious association for the country's good, and for the relief of the suffering South.

Time has vindicated the patriotism and the wisdom of many of



MACHINERY HALL OF PIEDMONT EXPOSITION.

the war, namely, the "Bush Arbor Speaking." Three gentlemen delivered addresses that are remembered to this day. The three were, perhaps, the most noted orators of the State of Georgia, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb and Benjamin H. Hill. The denunciation of reconstruction and radicalism in this large, representative and inflamed gathering was something terrific. There was no mercy in the vituperation, and the English language was exhausted to find terms bitter enough to excori-

any man ever uttered. They were simply models of scorching invective.

That day after the speaking was over, in the rooms of the Democratic headquarters Howell Cobb, reviewing the speeches of the day, said to the writer, with some considerable seriousness, that he was disposed to doubt whether the denunciations were altogether wise, under the circumstances. That our people had given vent to their righteous indignation and wrong too freely and too harshly, and

those execrated and abused men, who submitted to political crucifixion and personal ostracism, because they honestly believed that the course they urged and pursued was the only one to redeem the South from the woes of misgovernment and the evils of reconstruction.

A dramatic episode in Atlanta's history was the trial by a military court of a large number of worthy citizens of Columbus, Georgia, for the murder of G. W. Ashburn, Governor Brown and Major

Smythe assisted Gen. Dunn in the prosecution, while the defense was conducted by Alexander H. Stephens, M. J. Crawford, J. M. Smith, J. M. Ramsey, L. J. Gartrell, H. L. Benning and R. J. Moses. In this matter Governor Brown did a great service to the State as well as to the prisoners. The condition upon which he consented to the employment was that he should control the case, and, on the restoration of civil law, the case should be given up by the military authorities. His employment prevented the retention of very extreme men. The case was not finished when civil law was restored, and Gen. Meade suspended proceedings of the military court, which finally adjourned. The prisoners were turned over to the civil authorities and released on bond, and the men escaped.

During the war the Mayors of Atlanta were as follows: Jared I. Whitaker, 1861; James L. Calhoun, 1862-63-64. After the war the Mayors were: James E. Williams, 1865-66; William H. Hulsey, 1868; William Ezzard, 1869; Dennis F. Hammond, 1870; John S. James, 1871; C. C. Hammock, 1872; S. B. Spencer, 1873; C. C. Hammock, 1874; N. L. Angier, 1876; William L. Calhoun, 1878; James W. English, 1880; John B. Goodwin, 1882; George Hillyer, 1884; J. T. Cooper, 1886; John T. Glenn, 1888; William A. Hemphill, 1890.

The history of Georgia during all these long years was so closely connected with Atlanta, that a history of Atlanta pretty nearly involves a chronicle of the entire State. Atlanta has been the center of all movements, and it is difficult to separate the two.

Going on in the special chronicle of Atlanta's progress, we can only note the more salient points of municipal interest and city growth.

Among the notable incidents after the return of the people to the destroyed city, the first store house was built on Whitehall street by Jonas Smith, in 1865, and in the same year the banking house of John H. James was started. That year, too, J. C. Peck built the first planing-mill. O. H. Jones erected the first fine livery-stable, and Moore & Marsh established the first wholesale house in Georgia, that grew to be the greatest wholesale establishment in the entire South, and that started Georgia upon a career of supremacy in the wholesale business that she has never lost.

The first national bank, the Atlanta National, was established by Alfred Austell, in 1866, which today is one of the leading financial institutions of the South, and the same year wholesale grocery, hardware, and agricultural houses were inaugurated. That year the city limits were enlarged to the diameter of three miles. In 1867 the cotton receipts of Atlanta only reached seventeen thousand bales.

Two very important events took place in Atlanta in 1868, that have had a large influence upon the prosperity of the city. The capitol of Georgia was removed to Atlanta that year, and the Constitution, newspaper, which has become the leading journal of the South, was established. In the year 1869 John H. James completed the Executive Mansion, which is now owned by the State of Georgia, and used as the residence of its executive. And in that year Col. I. W. Avery took the editorial chair of the "Con-

stitution," and, under his administration, the paper was built up through those fiery and turbulent reconstruction days into its present popularity and power.

The year 1870 was remarkable for one very honoring fact, and that was, that Atlanta leaped to become the second city in Georgia, Savannah being the first. Atlanta was rapidly striding forward to become what she is to-day, and what she always will be, the first city of the State; and if she keeps up her progress, she will soon become the first city of the South. In that year also two remarkable public structures were erected, two cosmopolitan institutions, namely, the De Givis Opera House, and the famous hostelry, the Kimball House.

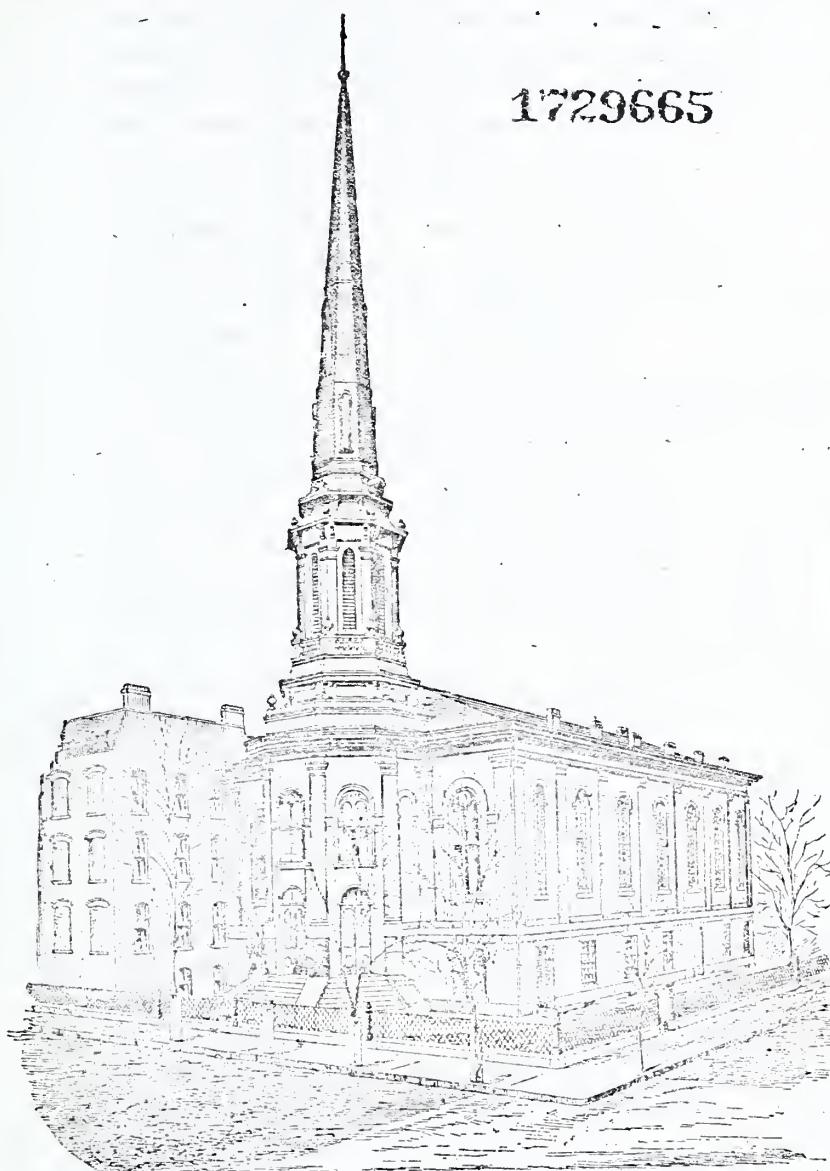
The year 1871 was also distinguished by some very vital events in Atlanta's history, probably two of the most notable and influential in her career. One was, that she completed her first street railway, the beginning of what is to-day the finest street railway in the South. And the other was the inauguration of her public-school system, which has no superior in the Southern States.

The year 1873 was marked by the completion of an enterprise whose instrumentality in the advancement of the interest of the city can not be easily measured. I have called attention to the steady growth of Atlanta's railway connection and facilities. This year was finished a railway project that, beyond all others, has had the most powerful effect upon her prosperity; that has added to her commerce, and that has given to her certain advantages too important to estimate. I allude to the great Air Line rail-

way, now the Richmond & Dan- tem of city government some- ville, which has put Atlanta in what defective and incompetent touch with the great North, and for the welfare of the place. The all its markets and people, by need of a better system of municipi- what is veritably an air line, and pal rule was so apparent that the which it was then called. This wise men of the place met to- invaluable link of track has grown gether, and in the most careful

having them every two years, and the temptation for Mayors to use their office and its powers to secure re-election was removed by forbidding any Mayor to serve in succession more than one term. The first Mayor under the new charter was C. C. Hammock. During this year the street-car system of Atlanta had swelled to embrace seven fine lines, radiating out to nearly every important part of the city.

The year 1875 was a right memorable one in its material improvements. The real estate increase of that twelve months was a million dollars. That ex- cellent hotel, the Markham House, and that initial industrial mill, the Atlanta Cotton Factory, were both erected in that year, and have become established and representative institutions of the place. Another very important commercial fact was that Alabama street became an almost continuous wholesale mart, and is now doing an amazing amount of wholesale trade. The other con- spicuous event of this somewhat important year was that ground was broken for the United States Custom House and Postoffice building on Marietta street, which is an ornament to the city. Coming on down the current of events and the pathway of time, the most memorable incidents that have occurred in the municipal annals of Atlanta were the visit of President Hayes in the year 1879, the holding of the Great National Cotton Exposition in 1881, the building of the great Georgia Pacific railway, linking Atlanta by another line to the great West, and in 1883 the construction of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad from Rome to



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ATLANTA, GA.

in importance and value until it and methodical and practical way has become one of the most po- they formulated a new charter, tential factors to Atlanta's wel- which was adopted in 1874, and fare.

The growing commercial strength and the increased wealth of the city had made its old sys- the great benefit of the city. Under this system the excitement of

has been in vogue ever since to yearly elections was removed by

Macon, giving another fine in competition with the State road to Chattanooga, and the Macon & Western railroad to Macon in 1883. And that same year the magnificent Kimball House was burned. Its reconstruction was not effected until 1885, when the present imperial hostelry was completed. That year was not only distinguished by the rebuilding of the Kimball House, but our present splendid State Capitol was begun in that year and completed in 1889, giving us perhaps the best State building for the money that has ever been erected in the South.

The year 1887 was noted for two occurrences that are remembered with a great deal of interest and looked back to with profit and pleasure — President Cleveland's visit to Atlanta in compliment to the Piedmont Exposition, and the Southern Farmers' Convention was held, which brought together the great agriculturalists of the South in instructive convocation.

In the year 1890 over two million dollars' worth of new buildings were put up in the city, the largest single year of real estate growth and improvement. The year 1891, perhaps, had the greatest single incident in its whole career to happen, and that was the establishment of the headquarters of the great Terminal Railway Company, with its eight thousand miles of track, its millions of business, its hundreds of officers, and its vast disbursements. President Harrison also visited Atlanta that year.

CHAPTER VII.

ATLANTA NOW.

A STEADY course of great and striking events has brought the city of Atlanta to the world's at-

tention, and created the liveliest anguish and largest idea of her future. There is solid ground for her signal prominence in public notice, and the wide belief in her broad possibilities.

Atlanta, called the "Gate City," the only passway between the ocean and the West, is essentially new, a modern place, practically without antiquities or prejudices, self-made, with phenomenal growth due to native resources, genius and enterprise.

It is a natural born product, the creature of a geographical destiny, nature's self-created site of a metropolis. And it has expanded by resistless internal forces, without design, swelling into cosmopolitan magnitude by some self asserting and marvellous vigor. It had defied prophecy and outrun expectation. It has violated probability and surpassed calculation.

Atlanta is a grand type of progress, up to the most advanced ideas of the age, and represents the new and modern Georgia, made up of all ideas and nationalities, fused into one vital concentration of power.

Many solutions of Atlanta's vitality and progress have been offered. Some have ascribed her rapid development to her railroad position, yet other places with equal railway advantages have been left by her. Some have laid her advance to the enterprise of her population, yet she has the same inhabitancy that other southern cities have. Some have explained her expansion by the stimulus in her splendid climate, which has infused energy into her citizens. Whatever the cause, there is an audacity about her people, and a buoyancy of business push that has harvested big fruit.

The nearly entire demolition of the city in 1864 by war seemed irreparable. Of her thousands of houses and stores, all but four hundred were burned. Every citizen was an exile. The city lay a smoking ruin. There was little else but charred brick to mark the once prosperous metropolis. The very streets were obliterated by the debris of burned homes and stately business structures. Those who rode into the ruins in that dramatic day will never forget the spectacle.

But the Phoenix had a parallel. The regeneration was miraculous. The imperial spirit of the city asserted its life. The citizens devoutly flocked back to their destroyed homes. Brave spirits entered upon redemption. It was a grand epic of manhood. From the black baptism of ashes has arisen the present ideal city, which these pages will faintly portray.

This city, nearly central in the State, one thousand and eighty-five feet above the sea, is on the dividing ridge between the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude 34 degrees North, and longitude 84 degrees West. It has never had an epidemic; its death rate for years has been only nineteen per thousand. The average rate among the white people alone has been twelve per thousand. In the health point of view, Atlanta will compare with any city in the country. Its natural drainage empties into the tributaries of the Chattahoochee and Ocmulgee rivers.

The climate of Atlanta is not surpassed by the famed health resorts of California, and is equal to any of the resorts in Florida and South Georgia. The climate is mild and equable, a medium

between that of the cold, temperate, and tropical latitudes. The difference between the coldest and hottest summers has ranged between 86 and 95 degrees, and that between the coldest and mildest winters from 60 to 8 degrees—the mercury rarely falling within 10 degrees of zero, and indicating an annual mean of 64 degrees Fahrenheit. It is never uncomfortably warm here; the nights are always cool and breezy.

The greatest heat is less than that which prevails contemporaneously in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and other Northern cities, the warm weather continuing longer than in the cities named. The altitude and purity of the air mitigate the heat and labor which is done in exposed places in safety at a temperature which would be fatal in the North. There has never been a case of sun-stroke.

ATLANTA'S SUPERIOR HEALTHFULNESS.

To its commercial advantages, Atlanta adds a national reputation as a health resort. This section of the State has all the features essential to health, elevation, drainage, dryness of air, and exemption from epidemics and malaria. Cholera, yellow fever, and similar diseases, although more than once brought here, have never been known to spread. Residence here is favorable in the treatment of that class of diseases, which need for cure climatic influ-

ences, such as consumption, bronchitis and asthma, or change of climate as dyspepsia, liver and kidney diseases, and rheumatism. The mortality report of the past decade, with a death rate of nineteen persons in the 1000, and only 12 in 1000 among the whites, fixes Atlanta as one of the healthiest cities in the world. The many sanitariums located here draw invalids from all parts of the Union,

Dalton—773.
Tennessee Line—714.
Griffin—632.
Chattanooga—633.
West Point—620.
Augusta—447.
Macon—414.
Nashville, Tenn.—414.
Memphis, Tenn.—245.
Savannah—32.
Brunswick—16.

The altitude of Atlanta, it will be seen, is in striking and favorable comparison with other healthy points.

ATLANTA'S GROWTH IN POPULATION.

Atlanta had a population of 21,788 in 1870. Ten years later, according to the United States census, the number had increased to 37,409. At the close of 1890 the city's population is 92,460, showing an increase of nearly 150 per cent. within the past decade.

POPULATION OF ATLANTA IN

1855,	6,025
1865,	10,000
1870,	21,788
1875,	30,869
1880,	37,409
1883,	49,517
1884,	53,812
1886,	60,846
1887,	68,904
1890,	88,939
1891,	92,460

This is the number of people the directory shows. But it must be considered that the population out of the city limits, extending miles into the country, tributary to Atlanta, drawing merchandise from the city, a large portion doing



REV. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D.D.
Pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

and miraculous cures are reported. The deaths from diseases for the year 1889 were 1891, of which 573 were whites and 818 colored. Of the whites 50 per cent. were children under five years of age. The annual rate of mortality was: white 12.37; colored 32.72, the lowest point reached.

ATLANTA'S COMPARATIVE ELE- VATION.

Atlanta—1085 feet.

business there, is practically a legitimate part of her populous agglomeration. In every direction the electric lines run out from three to four miles, tapping suburban settlements, penetrating thickly settled communities that trade in the town. Inman Park, West End, Edgewood, Kirkwood, Piedmont Park, Manchester, East Point, and Chattahoochie, and a number of other thriving suburbs, with their fine citizenship, properly belong to Atlanta, and would, if added to her people, run its aggregate to 125,000 population.

Atlanta, the third city in the country in number of industrial workers to population, in 1884 erected buildings costing \$1,500,000.

HOW ATLANTA WAS CALLED THE GATE CITY.

Back in 1857, in Charleston, South Carolina, a great gathering of public-spirited and broad-brained men of enterprise, looking over the Southern kingdom, impartially pronounced Atlanta "The Gate City" of the South.

This proud name was won by her centrality, accessibility, and the imperial net work of railways existing and prospective, of which she is the center. No city is better located. An air-line from Atlanta to the Atlantic cotton belt ports, is two hundred and sixty miles; to Mexican gulf ports is two hundred and seventy miles; to the Mississippi river is three hundred and forty miles; and to the Northern line of the cotton belt, two hundred miles. Atlanta is the interior commercial market for this section, and standing on a plane one thousand and eighty-five feet above the level of the sea, with its peerless climate, breezily delightful even in the

hottest months, free from malarial taint, and its perfect health fixes her as the coming great manufacturing city of the South. What Kansas City is to the West, Atlanta is to the South. Her immeasurable railway facilities secure her supremacy. Ten great lines center here: the Central and Georgia, Richmond & Danville (Piedmont Air Line), the Atlanta & West Point and Western Railway of Alabama, the Atlanta & Florida, the Georgia Pacific, the Western & Atlantic, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Georgia, Carolina & Northern, the Marietta & North Georgia, which will soon be completed. Other lines are contemplated, and work is actually going on to complete branches that will be fine feeders for the city. The office

of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association is located in this city, representing the traffic department, and controlling freight rates for all the principal railroad lines South of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi rivers, and ocean steamship lines between all South Atlantic ports and Eastern cities.

The Commissioners of the Southern Rate Company, which sustains similar relations to passenger traffic as does the Southern Railway and Steamship Association to freight traffic, is also located in Atlanta.

ATLANTA'S MARVELLOUS ADVANCE OF REAL ESTATE VALUES.

The following table, taken from the official record of the city tax assessors, will exhibit the growth in values of Atlanta real estate in the corporate limits, three and one half miles in diameter, and ten and one-half miles in circumfer-

ence for a series of years. These figures do not represent the actual value of property. They have been compiled on the basis of sixty-two and one-half per cent. of actual market values.

RETURNS FOR TAXES.
1859, \$ 2,760,000
1880, 9,500,000
1881, 13,282,242
1883, 18,896,620
1885, 21,712,930
1886, 23,820,524
1887, 24,933,064
1888, 25,560,081
1889, 26,773,688
1890, 29,373,600
1891, 35,250,000

To this amount may be added non-taxable property of the United States Government, State of Georgia, Fulton county, City of Atlanta, Church organizations, etc., \$4,631,000.

The steady influx of population keeps an increasing demand for homes. This is met by the subdivision and improvement of suburban property in every direction, made accessible by extension and construction of new car lines. Real estate investments are not experimental.

There has been, since the first railroad, a constant upward tendency in values, at times more or less marked, but always firm and substantial, and justified by legitimate demands in the rapid growth of the city. For several years there has been special activity in real estate transactions. The highest price ever attained has been \$2,000 per front foot for central business property. The decided

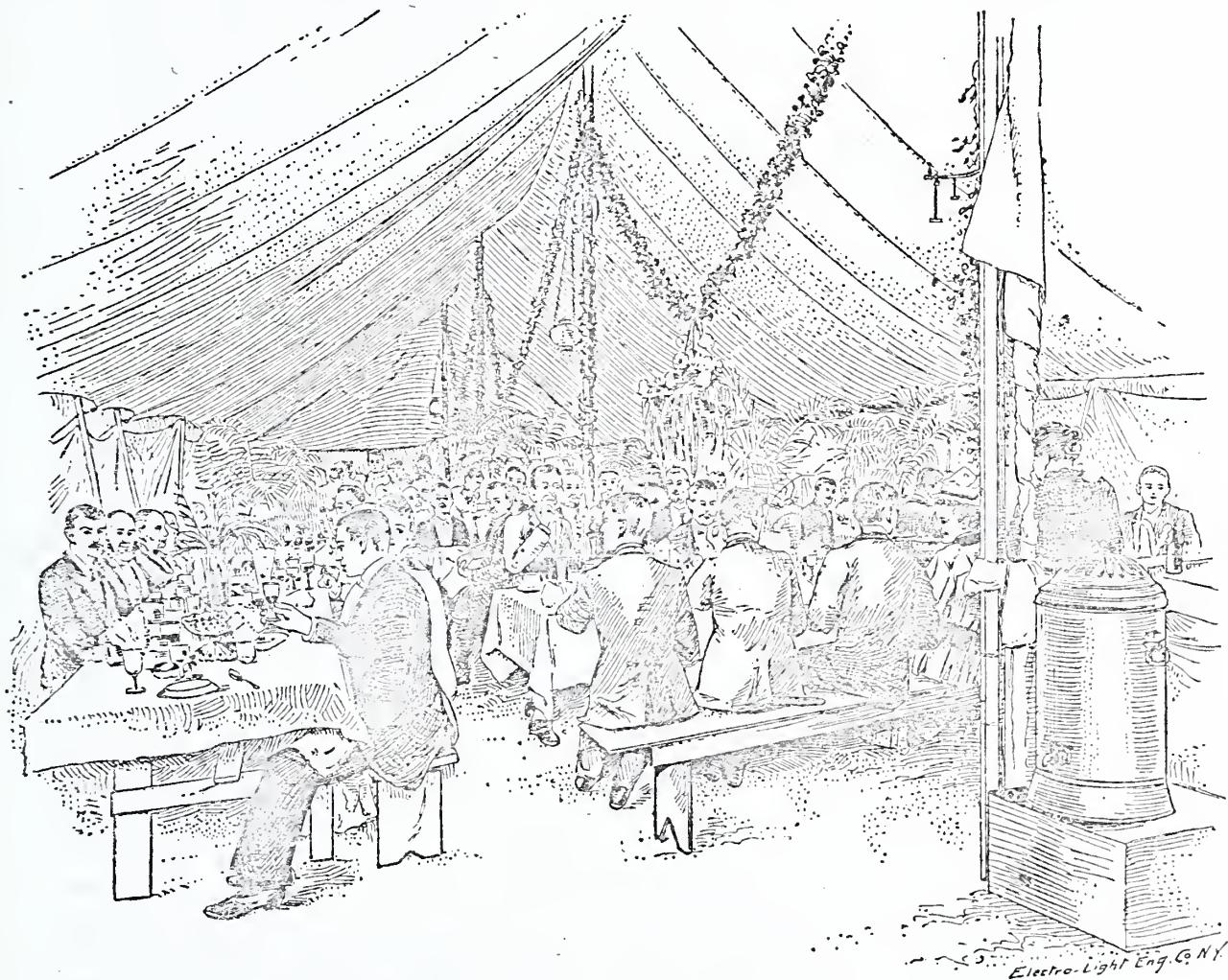
appreciation in values of all classes of real estate has not been greater than many previous years. Values now, as in the past, are below those prevailing in other cities of similar size.

Atlanta has never taken kindly to methods of boomers. The real estate movement is the natural result of growth. Prices are lower here than elsewhere, and are sustained by their earning power, which is based on the demands of the population. Transactions in real estate embrace both home capital and foreign investment.

lost money on any Atlanta real estate investment, remains unchallenged. During seasons of depression and business stagnation values of Atlanta real estate have never receded. The worst has been a stand-still in prices, with little or no demand for the time being. Holders, with an abiding faith in the growth of the

panies, with flourishing colonies, are:

The East Atlanta Land Company, with its one hundred and forty acres and beautiful Inman Park, Joel Hurt, President; Suburban Land Company, located between Atlanta and Decatur, Aaron Haas, President; Atlanta Land and Building Company;



GEORGIA PRESS ASSOCIATION BANQUET.

A large percentage of purchases are made for permanent homes or business purposes. Numbers realize handsome profits, amounting to a generous income, by trading in Atlanta real estate on speculation, including non-residents, citizens of this State and others. The assertion that no one ever

city, have been rewarded with advantages at the earliest resumption of business activity. There is no better evidence of the value of Atlanta real estate than the large number of flourishing suburban settlements that have grown and are growing daily.

Central Real Estate Company, Pat Calhoun, President; Ormewood Park Company, G. H. Tanner, President; Westwood Park Company, with its one hundred and eighty-five acres of beautifying snburban settlements that have fully located land, only one and one half miles from the city, W. M. Scott, President; McPherson

Park Company, W. H. Patterson, President; Georgia Real Estate Company; Decatur Land Company; Atlanta City Company, near East Point; Ingleside Land Company, near Decatur; West End Heights Land and Improvement Company, W. M. Scott, President; Peachtree Land Company; Peters Land Company, Edward Peters, President; Windsor Park Land Company, Fulton Colville, President; Manchester Land Company, E. M. Blalock, Pres.; East Lake Land Company, A. C. Bruce, President; Ellen N. Land Company, W. M. Scott, President; Woodville Park Company, W. M. Scott, President; McNaught Land Company, William McNaught, President; Veteran Park Land and Improvement Company, W. M. Scott, President; Chattahoochee Land Company, James O. Parker, President; Edgewood Land Company; South Atlanta Land Company, W. A. Hemphill, President; Westminster Land Company, A. P. Stewart, President; Piedmont Heights Company, J. F. Minns, President; Piedmont Real Estate and Investment Company, D. C. Bacon, President, and even a colored company, the Atlanta Real Estate Land and Trust Company, capital \$10,000.

The city has a host of real estate dealers who do a large business, men of boldness and sagacity. Almost fabulous results have been achieved in land investments. Mr. Seltzer bought four acres, for \$2,500, to pasture his Jersey cow, and in a few years his heirs realized \$81,000 at auction for the enclosure. A distinguished young railway vice president paid \$17,000 for about twenty acres in what Mrs. Partington calls the "Rhubarbs," and in two years sold half

for \$80,000. Dr. H. L. Wilson bought a lot for \$1,350, and sold it at private sale for \$20,000. These instances will show the value of Atlanta dirt, and how profitable it is to put dollars in it. The number of buildings grew from 9,000, in 1866, to 17,000, in 1890.

FINANCES, TAXES AND DEBT.

The financial operations of Atlanta are conducted under an admirably framed charter, provided with restrictions against expenditures of the revenue for other than legitimate city purposes. The municipal power is vested in a Mayor and General Council, composed of a Board of Councilmen and a Board of Aldermen, the act of both branches being necessary to an expenditure. The Mayor is vested with the veto power on all expenditures voted by the General Council exceeding \$200.

The rate of tax under the charter can not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on property, except in extraordinary contingencies, to be judged by the Mayor and General Council, when one half of one per cent. may be added to the rate. This power has never been used, and the tax has not, in the last twenty years, exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The indebtedness of the city amounts to only \$2,212,000 at from 4 to 6 per cent., due from 1890 to 1918, and the taxable value of real and personal property is assessed at \$45,000,000, but actually worth \$70,000,000.

This debt can not be increased under the charter, and its gradual extinguishment is required and has commenced. As against the debt as stated, the city also owns incorporate city assets to the value of \$2,046,950.

ATLANTA'S BANKS.

Ten years ago Atlanta's banking capital was \$850,000; to-day it is \$4,532,000. In round numbers the increase of banking capital in Atlanta during these years has been \$3,868,500. Ten years ago the figures on surplns were \$350,000; now the total is \$1,000,000. The total surplns shows an increase of \$650,000. The loan and discount total then was \$2,400,000; now the total is \$7,500,000.

The loan and discount in the banks reaches the sum of \$3,200,000. Ten years ago the deposits of the banks were \$2,000,000; now they are \$6,964,026, and total of the deposits shows a marvellous increase of \$4,900,000.

Banks.	Capital and Surplus.	Deposits.
Atlanta National Bank	\$ 400,000	\$1,200,000
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co....	182,500	165,000
American Trust and Banking Co.	550,000	615,000
Atlanta Banking Co.	200,000	.....
Atlanta Exchange and Banking Co.	75,000	.....
Atlanta Investment and Banking Co.	20,000	.....
Bank of the State of Georgia....	145,000	310,000
Capital City Bank	500,000	510,000
GateCity National Bank	300,000	\$46,028
Georgia Loan, Saving and Banking Co....	75,000	.....
J. H. & A. L. James and Company.	200,000	70,000
Lowry Banking Co.	440,000	1,100,000
Maddox - Rucker Banking Co....	150,000	352,000
Merchants' Bank.	400,000	775,000
Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co.	120,000	.....
Mutual Loan and Banking Co....	72,000	.....
Neal Loan and Banking Co....	317,000	745,000
Southern Banking and Trust Co....	306,000	274,000
Southern Loan and Banking Co.	30,000	.....
People's Banking Co., organized August 1.....	50,000	2,000
Total.....	\$4,532,500	\$6,964,028

LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Years Old.

Germania.....	14
Hibernia	11
Empire.....	7
Gate City Loan.....	5
People's Building and Loan.....	5
Mechanic's Building and Loan.....	5
Atlanta Building and Loan.....	4
State Building and Loan.....	4
The Standard.....	3
Fulton Building and Loan.....	4
Piedmont Building and Loan.....	4
Mutual Benefit Building and Loan.....	4
Union Building and Loan.....	3
Hapeville Building and Loan	5
Hapeville Mutual.....	2
Atlanta, Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur Building and Loan.....	2
Home Company of Atlanta.....	2
Southern Mutual Building and Loan.....	4
Southern Home Building and Loan.....	1
Atlanta National Building and Loan.....	1
American Building and Loan and Tontine.....	1
Southern Home.....	1
Interstate Building and Loan.....	1
Eastern Building and Loan, of Philadelphia.....	1

In addition to her banks Atlanta has had the above twenty-four building and loan associations operated in the city, loaning millions of dollars and building thousands of houses for men without capital, furnishing homes for laborers and adding to the taxable wealth of the city. Some of these companies have wound up their beneficent achievements. Some are great associations that make investments in many States.

Atlanta has just taken a large stride in establishing a banking clearance house. Nine of the banks have joined this association, which will facilitate the banking interests of the city, and publish to the world regularly what Atlanta is doing in a commercial way.

ATLANTA, THE DISTRIBUTING POINT OF THE SOUTH.

By virtue of her position and railway facilities Atlanta is naturally the great distributing city of the South. She does a vast manufacturing and wholesale business, some of her houses having connection in a dozen States. At

present she has two hundred and seventeen wholesale houses, whose annual sales aggregate over \$91,000,000. Her retail houses do a yearly business of \$40,000,000, and her manufactories produce \$33,000,000, making a total of about \$165,000,000. Both the wholesale and the retail is growing rapidly, and next year's reports will show large gains. Atlanta is blessed with a good "back country," her territory immediately tributary to the city being fertile and thickly peopled with a thrifty class of farmers who are making money rapidly and surely in cotton, grain, vegetables, fruit and dairying. In addition to which, immense tracts of rich mineral and heavily timbered land are adjacent. The atmospheric conditions favor the carrying of full stocks of every description of goods and transacting business uninterruptedly the entire year.

The two hundred and seventeen wholesale houses of Atlanta sent out one thousand travelers to Southern States. The decrease of failures in Georgia shows the solidity of the State's business houses, especially in view of the large increase of business.

First six months, 1888, one hundred and sixteen failures, \$1,675,000 liabilities; 1889, seventy-nine failures, \$689,376 liabilities; 1890, sixty-three failures, \$362,930 liabilities.

Atlanta merchants have gained higher rating, increasing capital; manufacturers have grown and her manufactured products find a Northern market.

MELON, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TRADE.

Atlanta is a distributing point for a large business in produce,

melons, apples, strawberries, peaches, lemons, pears, and vegetables. During the year the total value of this class of goods handled in this city was \$1,967,000. There is a heavy local consumption, but the bulk is of course shipped to other points, chiefly North.

	Cars.	Amount.
Melons.....	2000	\$200,000
Peaches.....	100	100,000
Oranges.....	250	200,000
Lemons.....	250	200,000
Apples.....	300	175,000
Strawberries.....	15	20,000
Bananas.....	300	150,000
Other Fruit.....	400	210,000
Potatoes.....	600	176,000
Onions.....	150	90,000
Cabbage.....	800	215,000
Other Vegetables.....	1000	190,000
Peanuts.....	100	100,000
Chickens and Eggs.....	.....	400,000
Butter.....	.....	250,000
Total		\$2,675,000

The combined trade was estimated in 1885 at \$750,000. The increase to \$2,675,000 shows what an important industry it is becoming and its value to Atlanta.

LIVE STOCK TRADE — ATLANTA SECOND MART IN THE COUNTRY.

The extent and value of the horse and mule trade in Atlanta is remarkable, and will be a surprise to all except those engaged in the business. St. Louis is generally thought, perhaps, the largest market in the world, and it is during the summer months; but from October until March is Atlanta's season, during which time her dealers handle very nearly as much as does St. Louis for the entire year, making Atlanta the second largest horse and mule mart in the world. The stock brought here comes chiefly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and amounted in total to 2,160 cars, and having a value of \$5,462,500.

A GREAT LUMBER TRADE.

A brief review of some of the leading manufacturing industries of Atlanta will illustrate her remarkable advancement in material matters. The lumber industry is one of the most important in the city, the extent of which few know.

All the vast resources of the State are tributary to Atlanta, and a very large proportion of all the lumber cut in this region is handled by our dealers, who, with twenty-six establishments, represent a total capital of one million dollars, employ two thousand hands, and ship during the year thirty million feet of manufactured lumber, and forty million feet of rough. The total amount of lumber handled here in 1890 was eighty million feet.

ANLANTA AS A COTTON MART.

The growth of Atlanta's cotton business has been gradual and healthy. In 1872 the number of bales handled was sixteen thousand. In 1873 it had increased to twenty thousand. In 1877 to ninety thousand, and so on until the past year, when the whole amount handled by Atlanta cotton merchants reached two hundred and seventy thousand bales. One hundred and sixty-five thousand bales passed through our local compresses. The two compresses located here have an annual capacity of six hundred thousand bales, and the total storage capacity of the city reaches sixty thousand bales. There is every reason why Atlanta should continue to enlarge her cotton business. The cotton production contiguous to her is constantly growing, her railroad facilities are admirable and her merchants enterprising and with ample command of capital. The

fact is that the first cotton house of the South has its headquarters in Atlanta, and the power and genius of this great firm are a visible factor in Atlanta's commercial prestige.

THE MAGNIFICENT MARCH OF MANUFACTURES.

No city in the South, and few cities in the Union, have as varied manufacturing interests as are found in Atlanta. The diversity of manufactures is remarkable. Things are made here, from coffins to locomotives, and pins to pianos. There were one hundred and ninety-six manufacturing establishments in Atlanta in 1880, employing a capital of \$2,468,456, 3,680 hands, and making an out-put worth \$5,000,000.

In 1891 the number of establishments had increased to six hundred and thirty-three, capital, \$16,190,000, hands employed, 15,208, and value of products, \$33,012,000. Constantly new industries, some of considerable magnitude, are projected, and the outlook is brighter than at any time in Atlanta's history. Every kind of raw material, iron and metals; all soft and hard woods; all vegetable and animal fibre, meats, steam, coal, and other materials for successful manufacture or industry known to men are either kept here heavily in stock or can be quickly brought on the many railways, within easy distance, at low cost and freight, while within the city and around are immense beds of best clay, suitable for terra cotta, sewer pipe and brick making.

There is an abundance of labor, skilled and unskilled, at all times, at reasonable wages. Women, girls and boys are anxious for employment at \$2 to \$5 per week; day

laborers from 75 cents to \$1 per day, and mechanics from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per day.

The census of 1880 took fifty principal cities, and Atlanta stood third in the percentage of population engaged in gainful operations; Lowell being first and Lawrence second.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

In 1879 the Atlanta Cotton Mill (twenty thousand "spindle capacity") was started with thirteen thousand spindles and three hundred and thirty looms, and at once proved a complete success. The Exposition Cotton Mills Company, in 1883, put in operation sixteen thousand spindles and six hundred looms, and, a little after, the Fulton Cotton Spinning Company started with twelve thousand spindles and four hundred and fifty looms.

The Atlanta and Exposition Cotton Mills make shirtings and drillings, with a ready market in the South, though they have standing orders from the North, as well as from South America, Japan and China. The Fulton Cotton Spinning Company (changed to the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills), manufacture chiefly for home consumption.

We have now in Atlanta in ten years three cotton mills, with no less than forty thousand spindles, and more than thirteen hundred looms, consuming twenty thousand bales of cotton, employing over one thousand persons, with an output of twenty-seven million yards of cloth annually, worth about \$1,500,000. Soon we will

have in operation seventy thousand spindles, and their complement of looms, employing two thousands five hundred hands, and converting about thirty thousand

bales of cotton into over fifty million yards of cloth.

It is a significant fact, and one which speaks volumes in favor of Atlanta as a manufacturing center, that without water power she has now forty thousand spindles in successful operation, with a certainty of seventy thousand; while other cities with the best water powers in the world and mills since 1834, over half a century ago, have now less than one hundred thousand spindles in operation. What stronger proof of Atlanta's superior advantages could be given?

COTTON SEED OIL.

Atlanta is the largest center of the cotton-seed oil industry east of the Mississippi river. Three mills crush over four hundred tons per day, or sixty thousand tons in the working period of six months, costing \$750,000 to \$850,000, employing five hundred men, and many more buying and shipping seed. The mills have received last season over forty thousand tons of seed, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over last year. The products of cotton seed are oil, cotton-seed meal, linters, hulls and ash.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURE.

In 1869 a small buggy repair shop was opened by two young men, superior workmen of industrious habits. This was the beginning of an important industry in Atlanta, employing two hundred men, with a capital of \$250,000, and an annual product of \$650,000. The Southern iron and hard woods are the toughest and easiest worked of any attainable. The fibre is fine and susceptible of perfect finish. The vehicles made are sold all through the country as well as locally. Manufacturers elsewhere, learning the great

MANUFACTORIES.

	<i>Establish- ments.</i>	<i>Capital Em- ployed.</i>	<i>Hands.</i>	<i>Value of Product \$800.</i>
Foundries, Mach. Shops, Agr. Imps., etc.	25	\$ 3,250,000	3150	\$ 6,150,000
Brick	12	925,000	725	1,800,000
Contractors and Builders	85	625,000	950	4,500,000
Carriages and Wagons	18	300,000	160	2,800,000
Furniture	9	725,000	750	2,000,000
Lumber	30	1,250,000	2200	3,000,000
Cotton Factories	3	1,400,000	1100	1,500,000
Cotton Seed	4	950,000	550	1,250,000
Fertilizers and Chemicals	7	1,250,000	300	1,500,000
Ice	4	200,000	50	100,000
Marble and Stone	9	75,000	60	150,000
Mattresses and Spring Beds	4	95,000	225	350,000
Patent Medicines	13	225,000	150	1,100,000
Tinware	2	75,000	75	250,000
Trunks	2	85,000	275	250,000
Glass	1	75,000	175	275,000
Planing Mills and Box Factories	15	350,000	450	725,000
Show Cases	1	5,000	30	50,000
Soap	1	25,000	30	85,000
Terra Cotta	1	20,000	35	60,000
Saw Works	1	10,000	20	35,000
Wire and Iron Works	2	10,000	18	32,000
Coffin Manufacturers	2	275,000	450	500,000
Bridge Works	1	100,000	.....	.....
Paint Manufacturers	3	40,000	30	100,000
Bags, Paper, and Cloth	3	350,000	500	850,000
Miscellaneous	375	2,500,000	2500	5,500,000
Total	633	\$ 16,190,000	15,208	\$ 33,012,000

value of Atlanta as a market, have established agencies, and have built up a trade here.

The work here will compare favorably with the products of the oldest and wealthiest carriage factories of the North and West.

IRON MANUFACTURES.

Atlanta's iron plants have been varied and remarkably successful. Nearly everything into which iron enters is made here, especially cotton gins and cotton presses, linters, car wheels and axles, iron and steel for bridges and other structural works requiring metal, shafting, pulleys, boilers, engines, and machinery for mining, for saw, grist, and sugar mills, cotton seed oil mills, agricultural implements, iron water wheels, and castings of every kind.

The business was introduced here in 1848 on a very small scale and has prospered until it now engages seventeen establishments and employs two thousand workers, with an output of \$4,000,000

annually. Five or six of the oldest cover fifty or more acres of ground, with buildings of large capacity, constructed and strongly equipped with the latest machinery adapted to any work.

This city, with superlatively good distributive facilities added to her unquestioned superior advantages can successfully compete in making of all goods into which iron enters with all other cities supposed to be more advantageously situated as to iron and coal. The most striking feature of Atlanta's manufactures is that she makes cotton gins and presses and cotton seed oil mills, the most important creative industries of the South connected with cotton, the kingly staple of the world's commerce. The immense establishments here, models of their kind, admirably run, are in these vital lines the first of the country and cover the whole South.

Expanding with the growth of cotton culture and the

increasing dependence of the whole world on our great, and in finer cotton, exclusive product, they have no limit, and Atlanta as their headquarters will be proportionately benefitted.

FURNITURE AND SPRING BEDS.

In 1879 the pioneer plant of this large and growing industry, which is still in existence, was started on a small scale. There are now eight large establishments, representing a capital of \$600,000 and employing six hundred men. The proximity of lumber supplies comprises the very best ash, maple, cherry, black walnut, etc., and especially the beautiful marbles of the immediate vicinity, enable our manufacturers to put upon the market superior goods at the lowest prices. The goods manufactured are not surpassed anywhere in elegance, finish or the quality of material used and workmanship. We have probably as well organized furniture factories as any place can show, and the most beautiful styles are turned out, capturing premiums at expositions, and often the orders are behind.

ATLANTA'S ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS.

The activity of the arts and trades connected with building has kept pace with the city. New streets are not outlined through the suburbs before building materials are distributed, and new houses spring up by magic. The exact number of new buildings erected each year is not known actually, but from the Sanitary Inspector's department we can safely place the number for this year at three thousand. To fix the significance of this number on our minds, these new build-

ings, erected on both sides of one street, the stores and office buildings close together, and the residences with a few feet of space on either side, would make a street at least ten miles long; or, in other words, a street equal to two and a half times the distance across the city from corporation line to corporation line. The cost of this number of buildings can not fall far short of \$5,000,000. This sum is distributed here for material and labor, an average of \$10,000 each week. It is difficult to even estimate the people interested in the building industries. Material and labor enter into every building, and ramify almost every branch of business.

It is interesting to mark the progress of the architectural character of our buildings. The changing styles denote the growth of the city and the enlightenment of her people. The architects of this city, and the work they have done, and are doing, show the artistic training and skill of master hands.

Among the more expensive public buildings, those the city must naturally rely upon for recognition of architectural merit, are the State Capitol, the Courthouse, the Technological School Buildings, the Girls' High School building, the Chamber of Commerce, the Jewish Orphan Home, the Confederate Soldiers' Home, the United States Postoffice building, the Hirsch building, the Chamberlin, High's Picturesque building, Kiser's Law building, the renovated Old Capitol and the Equitable building.

It is, however, in the beauty and unique architecture of her residences, that Atlanta easily leads all other Southern cities,

Nowhere else can be found such a charming variety of designs, and, withal, such "homelike" homes. No two are alike, and each suggests some happy thought of the inmates. Atlanta has laid the broad foundations of architectural excellence, a perfection that must advance side by side with her growth in other fields.

ATLANTA'S UNSURPASSED STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

It may be said, without question, that Atlanta has the best street-railway system in the entire South.

The completed and operated street-railway mileage of Atlanta is sixty-two miles, and, as the total street mileage of the city is about one hundred and eighty miles, it will be seen that the street-car service covers over one-third their lineal extent, which proportionately exceeds that of any other city.

And there are twenty miles more of street-car lines in process of rapid construction.

Of the sixty-two miles of finished railway thirty-five miles are electric lines, eighteen miles dummy lines, and nine miles horse-car lines. Of the entire system one great and powerful company, the "Atlanta Consolidated Street-Car Company," owns fifty-five miles, twenty-three of which are electric, eighteen dummy and seven horse-car. This street corporation is giving the city a magnificently constructed, equipped and managed scheme of transportation. It absorbed the two "Fulton county" and "Edgewood Avenue" electric lines, started in October, 1889, from the center of the city to points around the large district in the

north and west, and in some directions to the county line. All of the old-time horse-car lines are being changed to the modern electric convenience, except fashionable and aristocratic Peachtree, which has clung to its snail cars, but at length has joined the progressive spirit, and has accepted the electric cars.

Last year, with forty-nine miles of car lines, 6,650,000 passengers were carried; gross earnings, \$332,500, or \$6,785 per mile, of which the net earnings were \$110,833, or \$2,262 per mile; that would be 6 per cent. on \$1,833,000 which would be a capitalization of \$37,408 per mile which is far beyond the cost of the roads. These figures will show what a bonanza is the street-car scheme in this progressive town.

New lines and extensions of old lines are being rapidly built. It is estimated that our street-car facilities during 1891 will be extended to eighty miles.

In every direction these splendid lines of transportation penetrate and develop the country around Atlanta, bringing the people together, increasing real estate values, adding to tax income, creating populous settlements and beautiful suburban villages, stimulating the establishment of productive stock, truck, and fruit farms, all tributary to Atlanta.

ATLANTA CONSOLIDATED STREET-CAR COMPANY.

HORSE-CAR LINES.

Peachtree street to Exposition and Ponce de Leon Springs, three and a half miles of track.

Wheat and Jackson streets, to Ponce de Leon Springs, two and a half miles.

Pryor and Washington streets, one and a half miles.

Alabama and Capital avenue, one and a half miles.

ELECTRIC LINES.

Edgewood avenue to Inman Park, four miles.

Marietta street to Exposition Mills, six and a half miles.

Decatur street, two and a half miles.

Spring and West Peachtree streets, Courtland avenue and Houston street, and Edgewood avenue to Exposition and Boulevard, eleven miles and a quarter.

Whitehall and West End, four and a half miles.

Broad street to West End and West View Cemetery, three and a half miles.

DUMMY LINES.

Pryor to South Atlanta, Georgia avenue to Park, Fair street to Decatur, and Veterans' Home and Park, eighteen miles.

ATLANTA, WEST END, AND MC PHERSON BARRACKS LINE—ELECTRIC.

To McPherson Barracks, five and one-half miles.

To Grant's Park, two miles.

ATLANTA AND CHATTAHOOCHEE RAIL-ROAD CO. LINE—ELECTRIC.

Will take in the Western part of the city, and thence to the Chattahoochee river sixteen miles.

ATLANTA'S EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Atlanta can legitimately be called a public center, giving ample and the best school facilities. She has seventeen capacious and convenient school buildings and a number of private academies, colleges of every kind, and music conservatories.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

White and colored high schools, two.

Grammar, fifteen.

Teachers, one hundred and thirty-six.

Seating capacity, 6,535.

Cost of property, \$334,895.

WHITE SCHOOLS.

1. Georgia Military Institute.

2. State Theological Institute.

3. Washington Seminary.

4. Capital Female College, Miss Leonora Beck.

5. Gordon School.

6. Atlanta Classical School.

7. Miss Hanna's School.

8. Miss McKinley's School.

9. Academy of Immaculate Conception.

10. Goldsmith and Sullivan's Business College.

11. Miss Love's Historical Conservatory.

12. Briscoe's School of Shorthand.

13. Crichton's School of Shorthand.

14. Miss R. E. Rich's School of Shorthand.

15. Atlanta Law School.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

16. Atlanta University.

17. Clarke University.

18. Spelman Seminary.

19. Storr's School.

20. Morris Brown's College.

21. Theological Institute.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Woman's Medical College.

Southern Medical College.

Atlanta Medical College.

Reform Medical College.

Eelectic Medical College.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Enrollment for year, 8,413.

Average per cent. of attendance, 94.8.

Total attendance, 7,669.

Night school, 166.

Colored schools, 1,767.

White schools, 4,688.

The public schools in Atlanta are the finest in the South. They have been in operation nineteen years, and have continually im-

proved. In 1890 \$137,529 was expended, of which \$35,532.56 was for buildings, and the balance, \$101,996.44, was the cost of running. The school children in Atlanta between six and eighteen years number 10,554. White, 5,573; colored, 4,981.

Her system of free education is the glory of Atlanta's civilization, with her Technological Institute, two female colleges, half a dozen fine elementary schools, two business colleges, three shorthand schools, four medical colleges, one law institute, and seven colored universities, literary and theological, capping the finished system of white and colored free education. Atlanta has a right to be proud of her practical work for public enlightenment.

POINTS OF ATLANTA.

That is a delightful project—the choice little fashionable suburban settlement of Lenox on the Georgia Pacific railroad. Many of our well-to-do social folks are making it a charming summer town.

In 1888 there were three hundred and thirty-four homes built in the city; in 1890 over two thousand. The year 1891 will probably double that record, judging by the progress so far.

In the year 1889 eight hundred new industries were added to Atlanta, taking twenty-five pages to tell. There were four new banks, four architects, two art schools, fifty-eight boarding houses, five brick yards, nine brokers, thirteen building associations, four carriage shops, thirteen cigar places, seven civil engineers, eleven contractors, one hundred and twenty-nine grocery stores, eleven insurance agents, twenty-six lawyers, and

thirty-three meat shops among these.

There are around Atlanta twenty-five dairy farms, with five hundred Jersey cattle and other cows, furnishing daily two thousand gallons of rich milk.

Atlanta has now two flourishing theaters in full blast and will soon have a third; the handsomest of all on the elegant Peachtree thoroughfare, the finest in the South. The city is one of the best theatrical points in the South, and sought by all the good companies. With three attractive theaters her amusement charms will be increased.

The first week of the new Atlanta Clearing House, representing only nine of its eleven banks, gives an idea of the city's remarkable business. The sum was \$3,571,557.68, and with the other banks would run to four and a quarter millions. This does not include the city collections and disbursements of nearly three million, and the large stream of traffic flowing through the wholesale houses to distant States and back with a steady golden ebb and flow. A comparison with other cities for the same week will show that Atlanta, in proportion to population, beats the other cities except Galveston:

New York.....	\$914,066,622
Boston.....	101,764,171
Philadelphia.....	73,776,363
Chicago.....	86,628,925
San Francisco.....	15,354,705
Kansas City.....	8,954,845
St. Louis.....	21,378,879
New Orleans.....	7,530,473
Louisville.....	5,403,901
Galveston.....	4,548,657
Atlanta.....	3,571,557
Houston.....	2,485,493
Memphis.....	1,379,753
Richmond.....	1,871,596
Nashville.....	1,560,107
Chattanooga.....	340,000
Birmingham.....	579,956

Peachtree street, in Atlanta, is believed to be as fine a residence street as there is in the entire country. It pays more than double the taxes of any other street in the city. From the Capital City Club to the city limits the value is assessed at \$1,684,000, though the very handsomest portions of the street and some of the finest residences are beyond the city limits.

ATLANTA'S NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Number of newspapers, 23.

Presses, 215.

Capital, \$700,000.

Employes, 500.

Combined publications per month, 1,000,000.

Wages paid per annum, \$250,000.

BENEVOLENT RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

Atlanta is especially rich in associations of a benevolent character. The following list will testify abundantly to the humanitarian spirit of the people:

Confederate Veteran Association.

Hibernia Benevolent Association.

Atlanta Humane Society.

Home for the Friendless.

King's Daughters.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Jewish Orphan Home.

St. Joseph's Infirmary.

Southern Medical College.

Grady Hospital.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Young Men's Library Association.

ATLANTA'S CHURCHES.

WHITE.

Number of churches, 70.

Amount invested, \$1,900,000.

Seating capacity, 30,000.

COLORED.

Number of churches, 12.

Amount invested, \$250,000.

Seating capacity, 20,000.

Total investment, white and colored, \$2,150,000.

Total membership, 15,000.

An Atlanta Church Extension Society has been organized by the first men of the city, whose object is to raise money and build churches in every portion of the city where such sanctuaries are needed. The society is in full operation and doing its beneficent work.

The South, as represented by Atlanta and her innumerable advantages, is a marvellous field, such as this nation has never before presented to the manufacturers and business men of all kinds. The keen intelligence and boundless energy of the Northern and European manufacturer needs only to understand the situation to avail themselves of these opportunities.

Atlanta's advantages may be briefly stated as follows:

1. A location in the heart of the cotton belt, with an elevation of ten hundred and eighty-five feet above the sea level, giving a cool, healthful and invigorating climate.

2. A summer resort for citizens from the low country, and from cities in the cotton belt that do not stand as Atlanta does, on a breeze swept plateau, over one thousand feet above the sea.

3. A winter resort for the Northern States.

4. A railway center of the cotton belt and the South.

5. An unbroken line of railways to five south Atlantic and four Mexican gulf ports, covering the entire cotton belt.

6. The climatic advantages of being able to carry stocks of merchandise through the summer months with safety.

7. The natural climatic trade center of the cotton States.

8. A large cotton market.

9. The largest wholesale and retail trade of any interior city.

10. The largest number of churches to its population of any city in the South.

11. The best free and other schools in the South.

12. The capital of the State.

13. No malarias; no epidemics; no cholera; no yellow fever.

The last named advantage, "no epidemics," is destined to make Atlanta the leading manufacturing city in the South.

Atlanta's climatic advantages over all her competitors stand unchallenged.

14. The finest street-car system in the South.

15. The most liberal, moral, social and enterprising citizenship in the land.

ATLANTA CHURCHES.

BY REV. J. B. ROBINS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

A historian of great mental acuteness has said, that, "There is nothing in all history to compare with the story of Methodist growth and achievement in this country. A hundred years ago it was a puny and groping power, represented by eighty-three traveling preachers and not quite fifteen thousand communicants. To-day its traveling preachers and its membership have increased to more than five millions. It has fifty-five thousand churches and fifteen thousand parsonages, and the whole value of its property exceeds two hundred million dollars." This statement was made during the centennial of Methodism.

This same sort of progress has marked the growth of Methodism in Atlanta. From a poor, feeble flock in 1845, the church has grown to be rich in money, magnificent in architecture, and mighty in its influence for good. In the beginning, a few families, now numbering its members by the thousand.

The commerce, the growth, the historical position of Atlanta, contains much of the substance and character of this zealous and energetic church. Planted in its origin, when it was simply the Terminus of a railroad, Methodism has kept pace with the city's growth

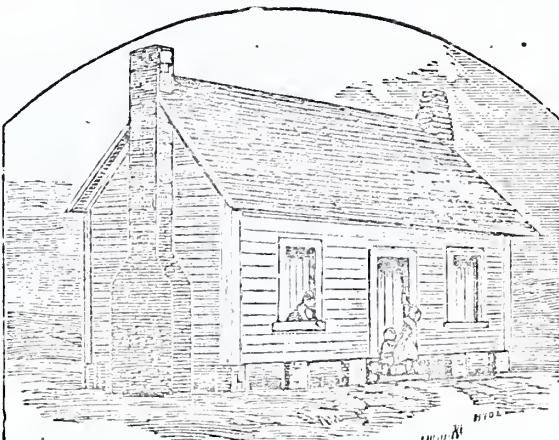
and development, until like its home, the church in its influence is no longer local, but far-reaching in its power.

In 1844 "application was made to the Legislature for a charter, which was granted on December the 23d, incorporating the village under the name of Marthasville." Prior to that time it had been known simply as "Terminus." In

inations held divine service. From such an humble source came in after years all the magnificent evangelical churches in the city of Atlanta. Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists all worshipped in this little house. The Presbyterians have multiplied into a strong people and several magnificent churches. The Baptists have done the same thing. The Methodists

have reached thirteen district organizations, with several missions that will soon develop into self-sustaining churches.

From a small company, they have grown to be nearly seven thousand strong. From contributing a few dollars to support the church they had so multiplied in material prosperity, that in the year 1891 they contributed nearly one hundred thousand dollars to the Kingdom of Christ. In 1845,



SCHOOL HOUSE,

Where religious services were first held in Atlanta.

1845 a distinctive religious influence began to reveal itself. A school house, at the junction of what is now Peachtree and Pryor streets, and near where the First Methodist Church now stands, was built by the combined efforts of the villagers. This house was used for both church and school purposes. During the week a school was taught, while on Sunday some one of the various religious denom-

inations held divine service. From such an humble source came in after years all the magnificent evangelical churches in the city of Atlanta. Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists all worshipped in this little house. The Presbyterians have multiplied into a strong people and several magnificent churches. The Baptists have done the same thing. The Methodists

nificent auditorium of Trinity Church in which to hold its sessions. In 1845 the church contributed little to missions

and education. In 1892 these contributions run up into the thousands. In 1845 it was not thought of as a place of any importance. In 1892 it furnishes

the two leading appointments in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1847 Atlanta was an appointment in the Decatur Circuit. In 1892 it has thirteen stations and nearly two entire Presiding Elder Districts and several missions. This marks the wonderful growth of Methodism in Atlanta.

In 1847 "a charter for a city" was obtained. The population had increased to about three hundred. It was about this time that the Methodists built their first church. It was known in the Decatur Circuit as Wesley Chapel. In 1847 "The City of Atlanta" was chartered, so that Methodism and the city began their history under their distinct names about the same time. Other churches soon sprang up, and other buildings were erected. In 1870 Wesley Chapel was supplanted by the costly edifice at the junction of Peachtree and Pryor streets, and from that date has been known as "The First Methodist Church."

In the same year the beautiful and convenient church, at the corner of Whitehall street and Trinity avenue was built. Since that time church buildings have been erected as they were needed in different parts of the city. The building, An old Confederate church extension that has charac-

terized the past characterizes the present. As new organizations develop new buildings are erected.

In connection with the church building, some beautiful parsonages have been built. Most of the churches own comfortable homes for their pastors.

Atlanta has been called "a city of villages." It has been built up in the more elevated places first. The ridges and hills constitute the main residence portion of the city. This has given character to the manner of religious development. A number

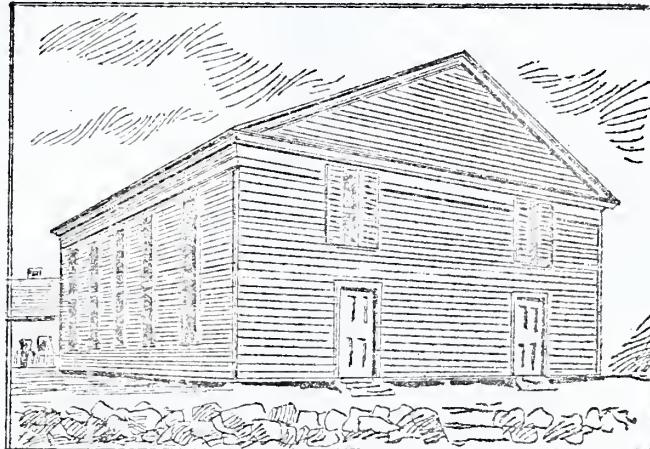
the organization of two churches. The Barclay Mission, on Marietta street, a mission that has done and is doing an immense amount of good, was organized in a boxcar on the W. & A. R. R. Store rooms have served a good purpose. The Barclay and Decatur missions now hold their services in store rooms, rented for this purpose.

This method has been in vogue for twenty-five years or more, and has been found to work admirably in the establishment of Methodist churches. These missions are conducted by the members of some one of the older churches until a little band of members can be gathered together, when a small appropriation from the Mission Board of the North Georgia Conference is obtained, and a regular pastor is appointed by the Bishop to take charge of it.

Every year, nearly, some new mission is supplied with a preacher. In 1892 the Epworth Church has been

organized. In the beginning of 1891 St. John's Church was established and became self-sustaining in one year. At the close of this year two or three missions will receive regular pastors, and so the work of evangelizing the city goes on from time to time.

In connection with this Home Missionary spirit there has grown along with it a love for a wider field, so that Atlanta's zeal for the good of men has grown in the hearts of her people until she feels an interest in the redemption of the human race. Two of her



WESLEY CHAPEL.

of families would build homes in some locality noted for health and pure air, and soon a Sunday-school or prayer-meeting, and generally both, would be organized, and ere long churches would grow up out of these Sunday-schools and prayer-meetings.

This has given rise to the missionary methods of the Methodist Church. The Gospel was carried to the people, sometimes in a few classes of children, sometimes in a prayer-meeting at a private house or some other convenient building. An old Confederate hospital has furnished room for

most consecrated daughters, two of her brightest women, are now workers in China, and others who claimed Atlanta as a home are in other foreign fields. Rev. D. L. Anderson, a former Atlanta boy, has been a missionary to China for ten years. These godly women and this noble son of the church have helped to broaden and deepen the hearts and minds of the Methodists of Atlanta.

This reveals itself in many ways. First, by the liberal contributions of Atlanta churches to the cause of Foreign Missions. Secondly, by the organization of a "Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society" in all the Methodist churches of Atlanta. Thirdly, by the liberal contributions and the zeal of these women, so organized, in helping to bring the world to Christ.

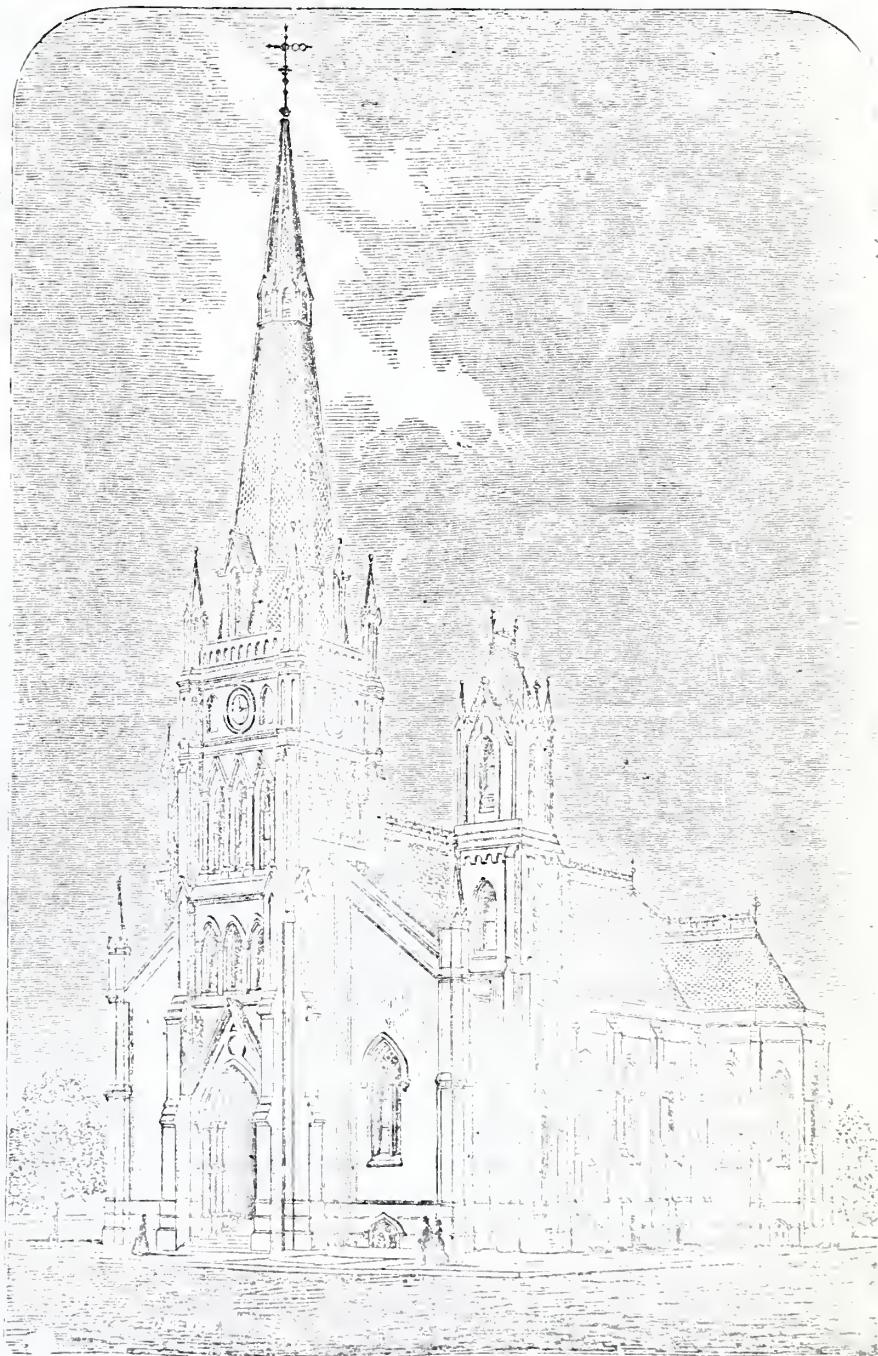
Another thing that has gone along with the growth of the Methodist Church has been the charitable work done by the members of the various churches. The "North Georgia Conference Orphans' Home," while it belongs to the entire Conference and is located at Decatur, has been largely contributed to by Atlanta Methodists. Its Board of Trustees is composed of Atlanta men, and hundreds of dollars are annually given to this just cause by the members of Atlanta churches.

The ladies in connection with most of the Methodist churches have some organized effort for relieving the poor and in caring for the sick and suffering. Food, clothing, and medicine are bought and distributed where they are most needed.

Several general charities have been greatly helped by generous methodists. Among these may

be mentioned the Public Library, the Grady Hospital, and the Home for the Friendless. In all these Methodists have stood fast by those who sought to make the world happier and better.

where a magnificent building, of splendid architectural finish and well-suited for its purposes in all its appointments, has been built. Another is located in rooms on Wall street, and is known as the



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

Two branches of the Young Men's Christian Association have been established, one at the corner of Wheat and Pryor streets, Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Members of the Methodist churches belong to these Associations, and the money of Metho-



dist people have helped to build up and support them.

These Y.M.C.A. halls are the pride of Atlanta Christians, and well they may be, for from time to time their utility and worth are demonstrated by the conversion of young and true men, who unite with some branch of the Christian Church and become active workers in the cause of Christ. Every church is indebted to these young men for valuable services rendered the membership of each.

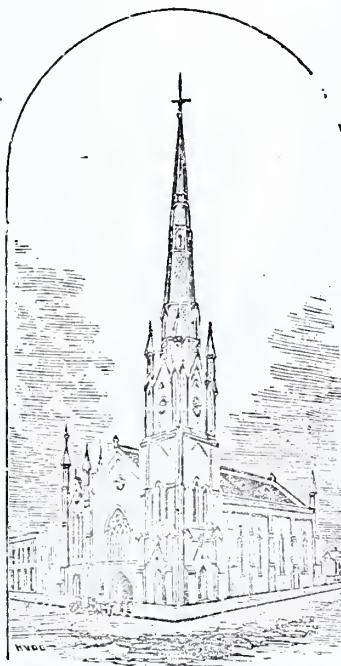
In December, 1890, the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, the Conference organ of the North and South Georgia Conferences, was moved from Macon to Atlanta. Rev. W. F. Gleen, D.D., a former Atlanta pastor, and Rev. T. T. Christian, of the South Georgia Conference, were elected, respectively, editor and business manager of the paper.

This paper has greatly extended the influence of Atlanta Methodism. It has a circulation of eleven or twelve thousand, and is extending the zeal and power of a growing community to every part of the State. So, that, with the many institutions that have grown up along with the Methodist churches in Atlanta, there has been an extension of influence, until it is almost true that Methodism here has come to be an example for Methodists in every other part of the State.

Among the men that have been felt the most in giving form and character to the Methodism of Atlanta, Dr. W. P. Harrison stands without an equal. A scholar, a poet in sentiment, and always an orator, he guided, inspired, and exalted the Methodist Church, which had his services for so many years.

Trinity Church had as a member, and afterwards as a pastor, that most princely of all men in heart and mind, Bishop Haygood, South Atlanta, and all Georgia has felt the impress of this master mind.

Then there were preachers like Cumley, the two Evanses, Scott, Glenn, Lee, Morrison, Hopkins, and a host of others who ministered at the altars of the Methodist church, and helped to guide that church to strength and beauty.



TRINITY CHURCH.

Among laymen may be found Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Judges, legislators, physicians, bankers, lawyers, merchants, and others. Each has contributed something to the church he loved, and helped to make it strong in accomplishing the will of God among men.

Bishops, College Presidents and professors, Station and Circuit preachers, and eminent Presiding Elders, have preached the Gospel of love from Atlanta pulpits, and

helped to save the lost, and to strengthen the faith of believers.

Rev. T. F. Pierce, a son of Dr. Loock Pierce, is now Presiding Elder on the South Atlanta District, while John W. Heidt, D.D., ex-pastor and College President, has the oversight of the North Atlantic District. The Methodism of to-day is of a piece with that of the past, for the sons of noble ancestors are the preachers and spiritual advisors of the churches to-day.

Some of these Atlanta Methodists have become National in their fame and good works. Bishop Haygood and Henry Grady are known in every State in the Union for their brave acts and deeds of kindness. The name of Benjamin H. Hill, as a fearless advocate and a matchless orator, is not dimmed by the flight of time, but rather brightened and intensified. The sweet spirit and wonderful power of the Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice for a long while of Georgia, has left for his church and his country an inheritance that is undefiled and that "fadeth not away." Colquitt, the fearless General, the great temperance advocate and Senior United States Senator, still abides in his strength.

To these might be added other names, and to these the names of young men destined to do great things for the cause of truth and morality. Methodism, judged by her wealth, by her churches, by her numbers, is great in the city of Atlanta; but greater than all of these is the fact that, during nearly half a century, as a church, it has been helping hundreds and thousands to a better life, a broader hope and a grander object. This is the real work of a church, and



grandly has Methodism done such work in Atlanta.

In surveying the whole field occupied by the Methodist Church, as we can in the space allowed us, this may be set down as a safe conclusion, that, as a church, it was never better fitted for useful-

dist Church in Atlanta is better equipped to-day than ever before. The outlook is one full of hope. The movement of Christianity is in the direction of the redemption of the world for Christ, and the Methodism of Atlanta has its part in the great movement.

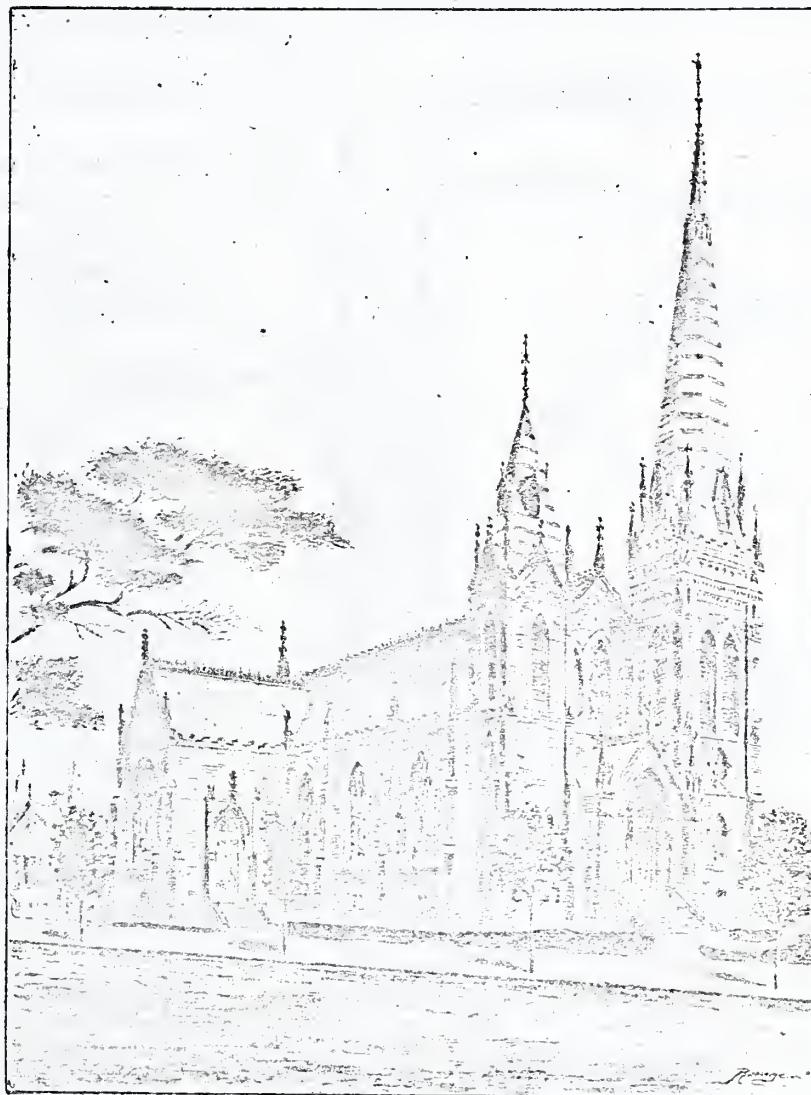
ber of years. Services were held in a school house, located near where the church now stands, at the junction of Peachtree and Prior streets. These services began about 1845. Soon after this time "a Methodist Quarterly-meeting was held under a cotton shed, there being no building large enough to hold it."

In this same year a school house was erected. This was used for school and church purposes. All denominations, the Methodists among them, preached in this house. Services were also held in the Western & Atlantic depot. In 1847, Wesley Chapel, the forerunner of First Church, was organized.

This was a plain, framed house, and continued as a place of worship until the present magnificent church-building was erected. In 1850 Wesley Chapel was separated from the Decatur circuit, and made a station, and has so continued ever since. It has continually grown in numbers, wealth and power to the present.

Wesley Chapel, at the close of the war, had only two hundred and twenty-seven members (227), and at one time, under the pastorate of Dr. H. C. Morrison, numbered fifteen hundred and twelve. The present membership is about fourteen hundred.

In 1870, under the pastorate of Dr. W. P. Harrison, Book Editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the new building was begun. It was completed, and dedicated by Dr. Harrison in 1878. From 1870 to the present it has been known as the First Methodist Church. Some of the most prominent men in the Methodist Church, South, have served this church. Dr. Harrison has served it as pas-



WALKER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

ness than it is in the present. The institutions for carrying on the work of a great church have grown along with its numbers and its wealth. In point of periodicals, church buildings, parsonages, missionary societies, charitable organizations, all joined to good sense and zeal, the Metho-

ATLANTA METHODIST CHURCHES.

I.

FIRST CHURCH.

This is the oldest church organization in the city of Atlanta. Originally it was one of the appointments in the Decatur circuit, and as such was served for a num-



tor for eight years, and left an impression for good on its membership rarely known among Methodist preachers. The following is a list of the pastors from its origin to 1892:

1847—Anderson Ray and E. W.

Speer, D.D.

1848—J. W. Yarbrough and J. W.

Hinton, D.D.

1849—J. W. Yarbrough and A. M.

Wynn.

1850—(Station) Silas Cooper and

J. L. Pierce, D.D.

1851—C. W. Thomas.

1852-3—W. H. Evans, D.D.

1854—John P. Duncan and J. W.

Austin.

1855—Samuel Antony and Jesse

Boring, D.D.

1856—C. R. Jewett.

1857-8—C. W. Key.

1859-60—J. B. Payne.

1861-2—W. J. Scott, D.D.

1863—J. W. Hinton, D.D.

1864—L. D. Houston, D.D.

1865—A. M. Thigpen.

1866-7—W. P. Harrison, D.D.

and W. J. Scott, D.D.

1868-9—F. A. Kimball.

1870—W. P. Harrison, D.D.,

LL.D.

1871—Arminius Wright.

1872-3—W. P. Harrison, D.D.,

LL.D.

1874—E. W. Speer, D.D.

1875-6-7—W. P. Harrison, D.D.,

LL.D.

1878-9—H. H. Parks.

1880-1-2-3—Gen. C. A. Evans.

1884-5-6—W. F. Glenn, D.D.

1887-8-9 and part of 90—H. C.

Morrison, D. D.

Part of 1890—I. S. Hopkins,

Ph.D., D. D.

1891—W. D. Anderson, D.D.

1892—John B. Robins.

II.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity is located at the corner of Whitehall street and Trinity avenue. It was organized in 1854, on Mitchell street, fronting City Hall. In 1870 the present beau-

strongest, best-equipped and well-organized churches in the Southern Methodist Church.

The following ministers have served this church as pastors:

1854—Jesse Boring, D. D. and

J. M. Austin.



REV. J. R. KING, A.M.

Pastor Walker Street Methodist Church.

tiful and convenient church building was erected. The church-building was greatly enlarged and beautified under the pastorate of Dr. J. W. Lee. Its membership is about the same as that of First Church, and is one of the

1855—Samuel Antony.

1856—Lewis J. Davies.

1857—H. J. Adams.

1858-9—R. B. Lester.

1860—W. M. Crumley.

1861—J. C. Simmons, D.D.

1862—Geo. Y. N. McDonald.



1863-4—H. H. Parks.
 1865-6—Bishop A. G. Haygood,
 Ph.D., D.D.
 1867-8-9-70—W. M. Crumley.
 1871-2-3-4—Gen. C. A. Evans.
 1875—W. J. Scott, D.D.
 1875-6—W. F. Cook, D.D.
 1877-8—J. E. Evans, D.D.
 1879-80-1—J. W. Heidt, D.D.
 1882-3-4-5—T. R. Kendall.
 1886-7-8-9—J. W. Lee, D.D.
 1890-J. W. Heidt, D.D.
 1891-2—Walker Lewis.

III.

WALKER STREET CHURCH.

This church was originally known as Evans Chapel, and was organized in 1855. It was organized as a mission in connection with Trinity Church. During the last few years its growth has been phenomenal. It is now one of the strong churches in Atlanta.

About four years ago, under the pastorate of H. J. Ellis, a new house was erected, at the junction of Walker and Nelson streets, and from that time has been known as Walker-street Methodist Church. Its present membership is about eight hundred. Its name first appears in the Minutes of the North Georgia Conference, in the list of appointments for 1870. Since that time it has been served by the following pastors:

1870—W. A. Dodge.
 1871-2-3—James M. Dickey.
 1874-5-6—J. H. Harris.
 1877-8—George E. Gardner.
 1879—D. D. Cox.
 1880—T. A. Seals.
 1881-2—H. C. Christian.
 1883—Thomas F. Pierce.
 1884—Joel T. Gibson.
 1885—J. T. Lowe.
 1886-7-8—H. J. Ellis.

1889—H. J. Ellis. The name was changed to Walker-street at this conference.

1890-1-2—J. R. King.

IV.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL.

This church is located on Luckie street, North Atlanta, and was organized in 1855. This is a flourishing charge, full of zeal and the spirit of Christ. Since its organization the membership has worshiped in a good, substantial frame building, which has given place to a beautiful brick structure, now nearing completion, under the pastorate of S. R. Belk. This church has a large membership, and is doing a great work in the community where it is located.

Its name first appears as a separate charge from the Atlanta City Mission in the appointment for 1870, with W. A. Dodge as preacher in charge.

1871-2—D. D. Cox.
 1873—P. N. Ryburn.
 1874—A. C. Thomas.
 1875-6—T. H. Timmons.
 1877—John A. Reynolds.
 1878-9-80—W. F. Quillian.
 1881-2—F. G. Hughes.
 1883-4-5-6—J. M. Bowden.
 1887—W. F. Robinson.
 1888—H. L. Crumley.
 1889—A. W. Williams.
 1890—J. S. Bryan.
 1891-2—S. R. Belk.

V.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This church is located in the eastern portion of the city of Atlanta, near the Georgia Railroad. It was organized in 1868, and has shown a healthy growth from that time until the present.

The name of this church appears among the appointments of the North Georgia Conference in

1872 with George H. Pittillo as preacher in charge.

1873—George H. Pittillo.

1874—W. P. Pledger.

1875-6-7—W. A. Dodge.

1878—F. A. Kimball.

1879—W. A. Simmons.

1880—A. C. Thomas.

1881-2—W. C. Dunlap.

1883—W. D. Heath.

1884-5-6—J. M. White.

1887—John M. Bowden.

1888-9-90-1—M. L. Underwood.

1892—W. T. Bell.

VI.

MERRITT'S AVENUE CHURCH.

This church is located near the junction of Peachtree street and Merritt's avenue, and was organized in 1876 as Sixth Church. The membership of this church has never been very large, but it is made up of as true men and women as can be found anywhere. The church has greatly flourished under the pastorate of Dr. I. S. Hopkins, one of the strongest preachers in the Southern Church. This church has been highly favored in his ministry. So much so that a movement is on foot to build a splendid church edifice in the Northern part of the city. The outcome of the effort will give Atlanta another Methodist church that will rival the glory of the older churches. The following pastors have served Merritt's avenue.

1877—W. C. Dunlap.

1878-9-80—W. A. Candler, D.D.

1881—W. F. Robinson.

1882-3—H. L. Crumley.

1884-5—R. J. Bigham.

1886-7—M. H. Dillard.

1888-9—T. J. Christian.

1890—C. A. Evans and I. S. Hopkins, D.D.

1891-2—I. S. Hopkins, D.D.

VII.

PARK STREET CHURCH.

This church is located in the beautiful suburb of Atlanta, West End. It was organized in 1882. The church building is an architectural beauty, unique in its construction and convenient in all of its appointments. It was built under the pastorate of Rev. H. L. Crumley. The membership is now six or seven hundred, and is continually growing in all the virtues and graces of a thoroughly Christian community. The following pastors have served Park-street church:

1884-5-6-7—H. L. Crumley.
1888-9—A. J. Wardlaw.
1890-1-2—J. W. Lee, D.D.

VIII.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Church is located on the Boulevard, at the junction of Houston and Cain streets. In 1883 a Sunday-school was organized in the locality where Grace Church is now situated. This Sunday-school gathered a number of Methodists to it, who, during this year, were organized into a church under the pastorate of W. A. Dodge. At the same time a lot was secured, and the house soon erected. This is a neat wooden building, well-finished, and conveniently located for the membership. It was served in 1883-4 by W. A. Dodge.

1885—Miles H. Dillard.

1886-7—T. J. Christian.

1887-9—Geo. Bonner, who died in 1889.

1889—R. F. Eakes.

1890—B. H. Sassnett.

1891-2—James R. McCleskey.

IX.

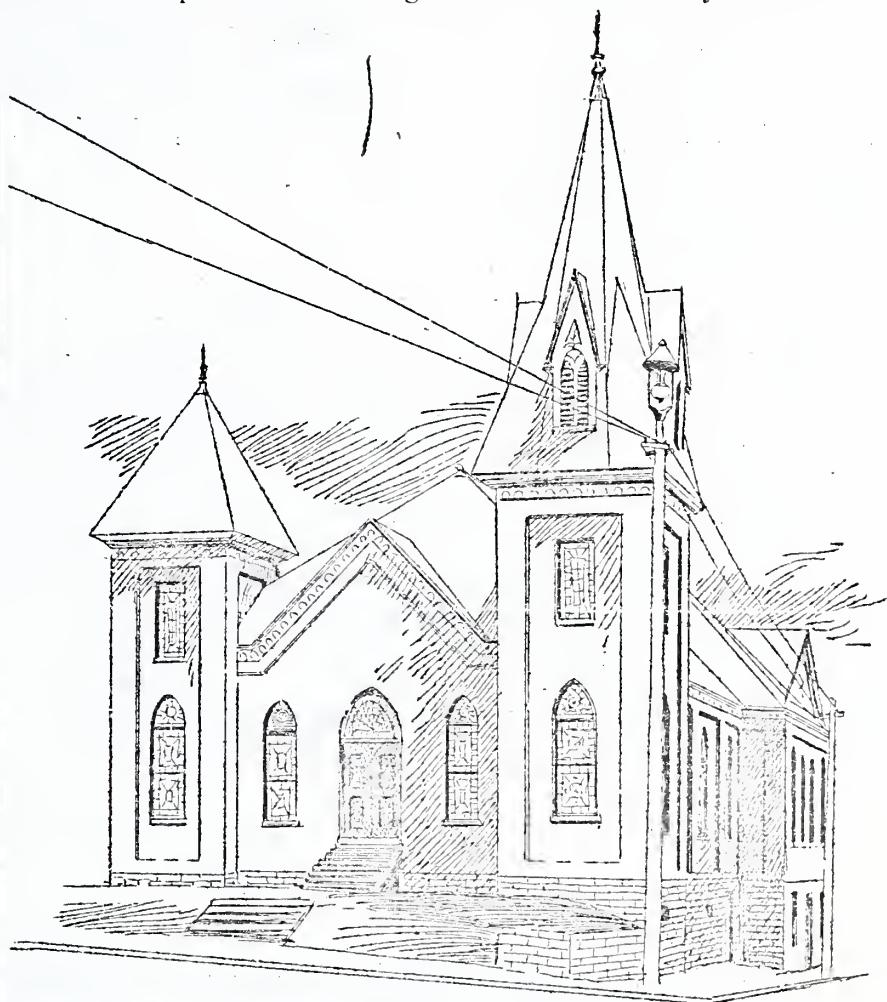
ASBURY CHURCH.

The work which resulted in the organization of Asbury Church, began in 1885. It grew out of cottage prayer-meetings, and was organized with forty-five members, in April, 1885. Rev. J. M. Tumlin was preacher in charge

X.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

St. James' Church is located on Marietta street, and was formerly known as the Bishop Hendrix Mission. It was organized as a Sunday-school and mission September 5, 1885. This is the result of work done by members of



PAYNE'S CHAPEL.

for 1885-6-7. The present house of worship was built in 1887, at the corner of Davis and Foundry streets. In 1888-9 Rev. J. T. Richardson was pastor; 1890-1-2 W. P. Smith. Early in the present year W. P. Smith died, and his place was filled by Rev. S. D. Evans. The church now has a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

Payne's Chapel, E. M. Roberts, of the First Church and W. F. Glenn, D.D., at that time pastor of First Church.

The first pastor of this church was Thomas Ruckett, a local preacher. In 1888 the mission was set apart as a separate church organization by Rev. H. L. Crumley, with a membership of forty-two. A lot was purchased in 1889,



and in January, 1890, the house now occupied by the membership, was commenced. This was ready for use in March, 1890. Rev. M. D. Smith was pastor in 1889-90; 1891, William Denbor. In May of this year the church was formally dedicated by Bishop E. R. Hendrix. 1892 Rev. W. A. Parks was sent to the church as pastor, and, under his pastorate, the name of the church has been changed from the Bishop Hendrix Mission to St. James' Church.

XI.

EDGEWOOD CHURCH.

Edgewood is a beautiful and growing suburb of Atlanta, lying in the Georgia railroad. In 1873 the church at Edgewood was set apart, with St. John's Mission, into an appointment, and was served by the following pastors:

- 1873—W. H. LaPrade.
- 1874—W. R. Branham, Jr.
- 1875—H. J. Ellis.
- 1876—W. M. Crumley.

- 1877—W. R. Branham, Jr.
- 1878—John A. Reynolds.
- 1879—J. D. Hammond.
- 1880—J. M. Thigpen.
- 1881-2—R. J. Bigham.
- 1883—J. H. Baxter.
- 1884—T. A. Seals.
- 1885—W. R. Foot.
- 1886-7—H. J. Adams.
- 1888-9—J. F. Mixon.
- 1890-1—A. W. Quillian.
- 1892—John M. White.

XII.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1890 by consolidating Pierce Chapel and Capital Avenue Mission. Rev. C. C. Cary, the present pastor, was put in charge of it for 1891. The church was organized with two hundred and fifty names on the roll, and has a present membership of two hundred and sixty-six. It is located at the corner of Loyd street and Capital avenue, in South Atlanta.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

BY MRS. LIVINGSTON MIMS.

ATLANTA justly claims to be the least in popularity for spiritual all the Southern cities. It is a city founded on a rock and set upon a hill, which is not without a certain spiritual significance.

In the midst of many handsome edifices in brick and stone for the different denominations of ecclesiastical worship, not the

Association has now grown to the most progressive and energetic of all the Southern cities. It is a benefit to the modest, unassuming members of from fifty to seventy, who fill their pleasant rooms at their Sun-tists," started a little more than three years ago, in a private residence on Peachtree street, with the leavening power of the Divine Truth is uplifting thought from the dead materialism of the age to and evangelical religion. The "newness of life in Christ."

XIII.

EPWORTH CHURCH.

This church was organized January 6, 1892, with a membership of thirty-six. Rev. W. F. Colley is preacher in charge. It has a good Sunday-school. A new church-building is now being built, and soon this will be a splendid appointment.

In addition to these thirteen separate appointments, all of the older churches have from one to three missions under their care. First Church has the Barclay, the Decatur-street and the North Atlanta missions. Trinity has West Side and Trinity missions. Payne's Chapel has one or two missions. St. John's has one, St. James, one; Park-street, one; and St. Paul's, one.

These, in time, will develop into self-sustaining churches; and, as the city grows, new missions will be formed and new churches organized. This has marked the course of the Methodist Church from the beginning. The method has worked well, and has carried the gospel to the poor for nearly a half century.



Divine Mind and its perfect Idea; Perfect Principle and perfect expression; Perfect God and perfect man, being the basis of their religion, without creed or dogma, the tenets of their sublime faith are stated in the following words from their printed cards:

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DISPENSARY.

Rooms: 16½ North Broad street. Open daily, except Sunday, from 2 to 6 p. m., for the treatment of patients by Christian Science. All diseases are healed, and patients are taught how to keep well without the use of medicine. Those who are able will be permitted to pay a small fee for treatment, but those who are unable to pay will be as cordially welcome, and be treated without charge.

CHURCH TENETS.

First—As adherents to Truth, we take the Scriptures for our guide to life.

Second—We acknowledge one Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—one God; the brotherhood of Man, and Divine Science, and the forgiveness of sin, which is the destruction of sin. And the atonement of Christ, which is the efficacy of Truth and Life. And the way of salvation marked out by Jesus, which is healing the sick, casting out devils (evils), and raising the dead—uplifting a dead faith into Life and Love.

Third—We promise to love one another, and to work, watch and pray; to strive against sin, and to keep the Ten Commandments; to deal justly, love mercy, walk humbly, and inasmuch as we are enabled by the Truth, to cast out evil and heal the sick.

The Association has for its only text book the Bible and "Science and Health," by Mary Baker Eddy, through whose illuminated consciousness the Comforter was the Spirit of Truth, has shone upon this age, leading into higher and higher apprehension of Divine Science: viz: The understanding of the eternal correlative of God and Man.

In spite of opposition and the smiles of the incredulous, through good demonstrations and devoted and consecrated lives, Christian Science is winning for itself a well-established position among the institutions of Atlanta, and in the near future the Association anticipate having a church edifice of their own.

Acknowledging no limitations of time and space, by means of absent treatment and healing, the Atlanta Association has formed a nucleus for other Associations in quite a number of smaller towns and villages in Georgia, where "two or three gathered together in the name of Truth" are drawing unto themselves those who are led of the Father into the un-

derstanding of this demonstrable Christianity, which is bringing the "kingdom of heaven" on earth, for "heaven is all around us now if we but lift our eyes."

The Christian Science Reading Rooms are at present at 42½ North Broad street, where three weekly meetings are held, besides the Sunday service and Sunday-school on Sundays at 10:30 a. m. All are cordially invited, either for healing, instruction, or inquiry. The Christian Science Journal and Mrs. Eddy's Science and Health and other works of that author are to be found here. In the Spirit of Christ the Association is working diligently and waiting patiently for the revealing of the Sons of God and the establishment of the univeral brotherhood of man, "held in the Gospel of Love," in the one body of Christ.

Holding steadfastly to the One Mind—that "same mind that was in Christ Jesus"—expressing itself in perfect, infinite ideas; acknowledging one God, one Cause, Creator, Love—Divine Principle of all things, and Man as the offspring or expression of that Cause-or Principle, therefore perfect and immortal, Christian Science is unfolding to man his infinite possibilities and limitless glories as son and joint heir with Christ of his heavenly inheritance, for if we "are sons we are also heirs."

THE DAILY PRESS.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS WORK.

The Atlanta Constitution came into being in the seething chaos of reconstruction. The name suggests the issue of which it was born, and the cause which gave it life and strength at the beginning of its career. Georgia was being reconstructed, under military supervision, against the will of a vast majority of the people, and there was no journal published in Atlanta which gave adequate expression to the sentiment of a million people. The old Intelligencer, which had been the clarion of war times, was no longer equal to the emergency. It had bravely breasted the storm of war, dodging about between bomb-shells and issuing forth defiant, one day in one town and one day in another, sometimes even setting up its press in a box-car. But for the more trying times of reconstruction it was not adequate. The fiery tone and dauntless attitude were gone, and it began to counsel for the things that were. While the people were idolizing Ben Hill for his superb defiance and applauding the unreconstructed and unterrified Toombs, there was no paper to voice the deep and unconquerable sentiment against reconstruction, and for the re-establishment of the State Constitution.

It was then that the Constitution appeared. When Messrs. W. A. Hemphill and J. H. Anderson bought a little sheet called Public Opinion, and put Col. Carey Styles in charge as editor, he named it the Constitution, and the name became its shibboleth and its issue.

From the first the Constitution was a more enterprising newsgatherer than any of its contemporaries.

North Georgia, looking and writing to the development of the resources of the State, and his "King Hans" letters on that trip gave the first news from the important points of the excursion.

In those early days the Constitution was not without literary attractions. The associate editor with Col. Styles was Mayor J. R. Barrick, a genial gentleman, much beloved by his acquaintances and known to the public as a scholar and poet. He had been a *protégé* of George D. Prentice, who had recognized in the young man literary talent of no common order.

In those days editorials were of the first importance. The State was being reconstituted, and the great questions that went down to the foundations of government were being discussed. The orators of the day were Ben Hill, Toombs, Alexander Stephens and scores of lesser but not inconsiderable lights. Speeches were matters of vital importance to newspapers and the public, and the leading orators were always stenographically reported. The modern synopsis would not then suffice. There were giants in those days, and the people hung upon their words; their utterances must be given in full. Editorials must rise to the same level, and great questions must be handled with the same dignity and earnestness.



E. P. HOWELL.

poraries. It was the first to employ special correspondents in all parts of the State and the South. The system which has since become comprehensive and well-nigh perfect, was then in its beginning, but it was something new in Georgia, and attracted attention. It was in this way that Mr. Grady was employed to go with the press excursion, which passed through



nestness. Men were not too busy to think and read, and they demanded mental pabulum that was strong and rich. Talent was at a premium, and its services easily commanded good pay. The owners of the Constitution were the first to realize the priceless value of Mr. Grady's genius, and when he was yet a college boy under age, Mr. Hemphill, who had lived in Athens, where Mr. Grady grew up, made his guardian a proposition to buy an interest in the Constitution for Mr. Grady, on condition that he should take the position of managing editor. From then until Capt. Howell employed him, in 1876, the Constitution never lost sight of Mr. Grady. While attending the University of Virginia he contributed to the paper, and on his return he was engaged by the editor to represent the Constitution on the press excursion referred to above.

The mechanical appliances of Southern newspapers at that time were vastly out of proportion to the matter then carried. The Constitution was born and swaddled in a store-room on Alabama street. It was a long room, with a skylight, and printer's cases were arranged along the wall on either side. In front was the business office, and in one corner a little room was partitioned off for the editors. There was a Freemasonry between printers and editors, and the whole force glowed with enthusiasm for the cause which was epitomized in the paper's name.

After reconstruction became a fact the State swarmed with aliens, and the people were goaded to fury under negro and carpet-bag Government. The Capital was infested with unknown men suddenly thrust into power, and they carried

extravagant measures with a high hand. A Republican Governor was in office, and the venerable Secretary of State, Col. N. C. Barnett, lately deceased, had gone out, carrying with him the great seal of the State, which he refused to allow affixed to any official act of men ushered into office by the military authorities. The State was involved in lottery schemes and loaded down with railroad bonds, on which Treasurer Angier, a sturdy Republican, had refused to put his signature. The sessions of the Legislature were held in a great opera house, sold to the State by private parties for an enormous price. In the building was a restaurant, confectionery shop and velocipede rink. It was a scene decried, and the proceedings of the Legislature were daily denounced by the press and people. Among the boldest and most scathing critics of those disgraceful transactions was the Constitution, and its editor, in his public speeches, smote the participants hip and thigh. The fight was on for the redemption of the State, and it was waged without ceasing, till the yoke was thrown off and a Democratic Governor was elected in 1872. In all that fight the Constitution was the leading newspaper, and, from the beginning, the battle was waged with the uncompromising fervor that had characterized its opposition to the reconstructionists. In both these contests it was with the people, and in its columns they found free and full expression. The bitterness of those days has died out, and many of the sturdiest opponents have become friends; differences of judgment have long since been allowed admissible, but the friendships cemented in the heat

of those contests are deep and abiding, and for its gallant services then the Constitution is still endeared to the people of Georgia.

The Constitution was the first to look to the development of the State's resources as the new opportunity for journalistic enterprise. This was a reconstruction in which the people could take part; the Constitution had fought the one and it would lead the other. From that time until now development has been the Constitution's most important mission, and in that field its most earnest efforts have been put forth. Constructive journalism was a new thing, and the Constitution became the pioneer.

Here in Atlanta the effect of this new policy was first felt, and here are its richest results; but helpfulness is contagious, and everywhere the Constitution touched there was a better feeling, and on account of that feeling it touched farther and farther. Coupling with this constructive policy a news system of unprecedented thoroughness, the Constitution became inseparably connected with the life of the people. It was in touch with them everywhere in Georgia and the surrounding States, and finally its beneficent influence spread throughout the whole South, inspiring, encouraging, building up.

The New South sprang from the old, and everywhere Confederate soldiers were leaders in this upbuilding. While they cherished the relics of by-gone valor and continued to keep the graves of their dead comrades green, they looked hopefully to the future and strove to lay the foundations of new greatness and future influence in the restored Union. This



was the key-note of the most enlightened press, led by the Constitution, whose editor, Captain Howell, was a Confederate soldier.

There came an interesting period of rivalry in this good work when Mr. Grady dashed into the arena. With the impulsive Alston he took charge of the Atlanta Herald in 1873, and for two years it was warm in Atlanta. Colonel I. W. Avery, who succeeded Barrack as editor of the Constitution, had gone over to the Herald, and Colonel E. Y. Clarke, who had bought out Mr. Anderson, was editor of the Constitution, while Mr. Hemphill remained business manager, a position he has filled without intermission since the birth of the paper. He and Col. Clarke had already built the old Constitution building on Broad street. Mr. Grady was making the Herald one of the brightest papers ever published in Atlanta, and there were several other dailies in the field. The old Intelligencer had passed away, and in its place had come the Sun, a Democratic paper edited by Alexander Stephens. The New Era, a scholarly Republican paper, was edited by Col. William L. Scruggs, now Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela, and The True Georgian, another Republican paper, was edited by Sam Bard, a rugged product of those times. When the Herald came into this field there were five morning dailies in Atlanta. From the first the contest for supremacy was between the Constitution and the Herald. With Georgia Republicanism, the Republican papers passed out of existence, and the Sun soon followed, leaving only the Constitution and the Herald. In 1875

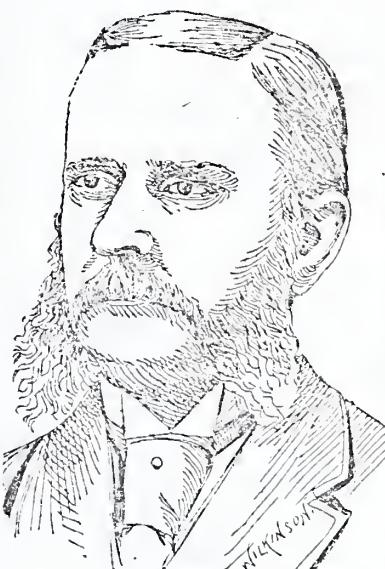
the fight between the two papers became desperate. There was no morning train on the Macon and Western road, and both papers wanted to reach middle Georgia. The result was that both ran special engines every morning from Atlanta to Macon, a distance of one hundred and four miles. The expense of these engines absorbed the entire receipts of both papers, and left them to borrow money to pay ordinary expenses. The engines carried not over a thousand papers.

During the month that this fight for existence endued there were

survived with a heavy debt. In 1872 Mr. N. P. T. Finch had bought an interest in the paper, and after the failure of the Herald Mr. Clarke retired and Mr. Finch became editor. In 1876 Captain E. P. Howell, who had had some experience in journalism as city editor of the Intelligencer in its most vigorous days, and had since accumulated some property in the practice of law, bought with his brother Albert a half interest in the Constitution, and took the position of editor-in-chief, which he has held ever since. About the first thing Capt. Howell did was to employ Mr. Grady, and the next day he secured Joel Chandler Harris. With this incomparable trio, associated with Mr. Finch, the paper began editorially a new life. The remnant of debts incurred in the fight with the Herald was soon wiped out, and from that day the Constitution has enjoyed unbroken prosperity.

Strongly equipped all around, the Constitution enlarged and intensified its operations. The campaign of 1876 was on, and Mr. Grady was sent to Florida, where he unearthed and exposed the ugly transaction by which the electoral vote of that State was given to Hayes. The whole nation hung upon the result with breathless interest, and newspapers were willing to pay any price for the news. The Constitution and the New York Herald were the first to unearth the fraud. On such occasions the Constitution always had the news, and soon came to be looked upon as the most enterprising paper in the South.

The contest was spirited but short. Both papers were heavily involved, and it was a question of endurance. The Constitution had almost reached the end of its row. With the inauguration of Hayes when a mortgage was foreclosed the South turned away from poli-



W. A. HEMPHILL.

on the Herald. The Constitution ties in disgust, and then it was



that the Constitution gave a new cue to the efforts of the people and turned their slumbering energy to the development of Georgia and the South.

Mr. Grady, whose Washington letters had made him a national reputation, turned his energies and his heart to development. He went about among the people looking into their concerns and making much of every incipient enterprise. In the agricultural regions he wrote letters that were pastoral poems in prose, strangely mixed with an intoxicating combination of facts and figures.

Wherever he went his pen touched on industry, and as if by magic it grew and prospered. Fruits, melons, farms, minerals, everything that was in sight, he wrote about; and everything he wrote about became famous. It was in this way that the Constitution's work was done. The people were wod into enterprises of every sort, and most of them prospered.

Mr. Grady's work had attracted the attention of prominent men everywhere, and in 1880 Cyrus W. Field, of New York, lent him \$20,000 to buy a fourth interest in the Constitution. Mr. Field has stated since Mr. Grady's death that he never had cause to regret the loan, as it was promptly repaid and had been the means of enlarging Mr. Grady's work. Mr. Grady bought two hundred and fifty shares, or \$25,000 of the \$100,000 of Constitution stock, from Messrs. Howell, Hemphill, and Finch, who had previously purchased the interest of Albert Howell. The stock was then equally owned by Captain E. P. Union. The Western edition has Howell, Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Mr. N. P. T. Finch, and Mr. Grady.

The staff was then reorganized, with Capt. Howell as editor-in-chief, Mr. Grady, managing editor, and Mr. Finch and Joel Chandler Harris as associate editors. Mr. Wallace P. Reed was added in 1883, and Mr. Clark Howell, now managing editor, came on in 1884 as night editor. When he was promoted to be assistant managing editor in January, 1888, Mr. P. J. Moran, who had been with the Constitution since the suspension of the Sun in the early seventies, succeeded to the position of night editor. In 1886 Mr. Finch retired, and his interest was shared by Messrs. E. P. Howell, Hemphill, Grady, and Clark Howell, and two new proprietors, Messrs. S. M. Inman, of Atlanta, and James Swann. The Constitution has held on its staff at different times many of the most brilliant writers in the country, among them Sam Small, Bill Arp, Betsy Hamilton, T. DeWitt Talmage, Henry Richardson, editor of the Evening Journal, and a number of others. Josiah Carter, editor of the Atlanta Evening Herald, graduated from the city editorship of the Constitution in 1887, and was succeeded by Josiah K. Ohl, who still has charge of the city department. Mr. R. A. Hemphill had acquired some stock and was in the business department. The Constitution, in its job department, under the management of Mr. W. J. Campbell, has built up a large publishing business, and now does the printing for the State. The weekly circulation is in charge of Mr. Edward White, Jr., who has an army of agents in all parts of the country.

In 1883 the Constitution had

outgrown its three-story building on Broad street, and the company bought the present site on the corner of Alabama and Forsyth, and began the erection of the new Constitution building. It was completed in August, 1884, at a cost of \$60,000, including the site, and the \$30,000 perfecting press and other machinery ran the whole cost of the plant up to \$125,000. The site is the best for its purpose in the city.

In November, 1884, the Constitution christened its new building with the first news of Cleveland's election. The Legislature, then in session, filled the Constitution building at night, eagerly and enthusiastically watching the returns. When at last one morning the result was definitely known, a joyous party went from the Constitution building to the Capitol, where occurred the memorable scene when Mr. Grady adjourned the Legislature.

A great crowd had collected about the Constitution office, and when at eleven o'clock, A.M., it was known beyond a doubt that Cleveland was elected, a brass band was brought up, and Mr. Grady and Captain Howell headed the procession. The march through town was hilarious and exultant. The crowd carried a huge can of red paint, which was lavishly applied to sidewalks and prominent objects on the line of march. When the procession passed up Marietta street its enthusiasm led it into the Capitol, where the Legislature was in session. Leading the head of the procession to the hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. Grady passed by the door-keeper into the main aisle. Col. Lucius Lamar, of Pulaski, a man of imposing pres-



enee, was in the chair. His long hair fell over his shoulders, and his bearing was magnificent. Advancing down the aisle Mr. Grady paused, and, in the stately formula of the door-keeper, cried, with the most imposing and dramatic manner:

"Mr. Speaker: A message from the American people."

Catching the spirit of the invasion, the dignified Speaker said solemnly:

"Let it be received."

With that Mr. Grady pressed up to the Speaker's chair, and quickly wresting the gavel from his hand, cried in imposing and exultant tones:

"In the name of God and the American people, I declare this House adjourned to celebrate the election of Grover Cleveland, the first Democratic President in twenty-four years."

At this there was a whirlwind of applause, and the House broke up with the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. Grady often said that he and Oliver Cromwell were the only two men who ever adjourned a legislative body in that style.

From the occupation of the new building the Constitution took on tremendous growth. Mr. Grady had conceived an idea of making the greatest weekly in America, and since 1881 that edition had grown prodigiously. When it was enlarged to a twelve-page form in 1881 it had only 7,200 subscribers. Special contributors were engaged, special correspondents were sent out, and a picket line of local agents was thrown out all over the South, while sample copies were doing missionary work in the Northwest. The first year the circulation jumped to 20,000, the next to 35,000, and the expectation of the most san-

when the Constitution went into its new building in 1884 the 50,000 mark was reached. In 1887 the weekly passed 100,000, receiving 20,000 subscribers in December. In December, 1889, while Mr. Grady was in Boston, the paper broke the record with 20,000 subscribers in one day. During the month 27,000 subscriptions were received, and the circulation was 146,000. For 1892 the weekly will reach 157,000. The daily averages 14,000 for each day in the week and 22,000 for its Sunday edition.

The inspiring and reconstructive work of the Constitution culminated in the Cotton Exposition



CLARK HOWELL.

of 1881. The whole country was warmed by a wave of prosperity in 1880, and the people of the South, invigorated and enthused, entered heartily into the purposes of the Exposition. When they came to see that wonderful collection of resources it was a revelation and an inspiration to them. The ball was in motion, and through the decade it has rolled with steadily increasing momentum. The development of the South has already gone beyond

guine, and already this region has a firm hold on iron and cotton, the two greatest industries on the continent.

Perhaps the greatest service the Constitution ever did for Atlanta and the State was its work for the location of the Capital here. The Constitutional Convention of 1877 left the question of location with the people and the election was held that fall. The vigorous campaign was precipitated almost from the adjournment of the Convention. Atlanta was in great straits. The Capital had been removed there from Milledgeville by the Republicans, and the rank odor of reconstruction times and of negro and carpet-bag rule hung over the spot where their disgraceful transactions had been enacted. The glorious memories of the past were associated with Milledgeville, where the great men of the century had been in training. Macon, Augusta, Savannah, and the press of Southern Georgia sought to array these cherished associations against Atlanta, the dashing new city that had the audacity to set new patterns and do things in her own vigorous way.

Something had to be done; enormous obstacles had to be overcome, and Atlanta resolved to do the work. The City Council met and decided to spare no pains or expense to get the Capital. A general campaign committee was organized with Capt. J. W. English at its head, and the work from that center was begun. In addition to this a presidential committee of three was appointed and given a *carte blanche* to carry the election, with unlimited means at its command. On this committee were ex-Governor,



now Senator, Joseph E. Brown, Major Campbell Wallace and Capt. E. P. Howell, editor of the Constitution. The advanced age of the other two members made it necessary for Captain Howell to take the heaviest part of the work upon his shoulders, and he worked night and day. Every county in the State, except those about Macon and Milledgeville, was covered with men talking for Atlanta, and the whole State was flooded with Atlanta literature. Some of the most distinguished speakers in the State were on the hustings, and the heaviest timber was on Atlanta's side. It was a campaign of hard work. Every voter, white and colored, was reached by type and talk; and when the day came Atlanta won by 44,000 votes majority.

While the leading citizens of Atlanta, including the editors and owners of the Constitution, were personally at work in the campaign, the paper was the chief point of attack in a bitter newspaper war. Rancor ran almost to bloodshed. Atlanta editors in those days were prepared to talk it out or fight it out, as their adversaries pleased. An editor's courage was in demand as constantly as his pen, and there was no milk and water in editorials. The Constitution held the fort for Atlanta, and its flag flaunted serenely in the worst of the war.

Then came a long fight for an appropriation to build a new Capitol. The Constitution steadily advocated it, and its influence was thrown into the Legislature, to back up Mr. Rice, the Atlanta member, who introduced the bill. Finally, when a million dollars had been appropriated, the editor, Capt. Howell, was put on the nomination in his pocket. Week

Capitol Commission, to succeed the late Mr. Crane, as the member from Atlanta.

Since then the Constitution has been a power in political campaigns, and its influence was triumphantly exerted in behalf of Gov. Colquitt, in the famous Colquitt-Norwood campaign, when part of the Democratic Convention split off and nominated Norwood after Colquitt had been named by the majority. Mr. Grady took charge of Gov. Colquitt's campaign, and to his efforts, more than to anything else, Colquitt's election was due. In the Bacon-Boynton campaign, the Constitution's influence was ex-

by week, as the returns came in, the Gordon column crept up on Bacon's, and in the closing weeks the General swept by him with a rush.

The prohibition campaign of 1887 was one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of Atlanta, and the division and tension among friends and neighbors was strikingly shown by the position of the gentlemen who owned the Constitution. Capt. Howell, the editor-in-chief, was an ardent anti, and Mr. Grady, the managing editor, was the leading advocate of prohibition. Mr. Hembill and Mr. Inman were for prohibition, and other stockholders were against it. The campaign committees on both sides loaded down the columns of the paper with bristling communications, while the editor-in-chief and the managing editor had thrown their whole strength into the campaign on opposite sides. Both were on the hustings, and it so happened that both spoke the same night, Capt. Howell to an Opera-house full of antis, and Mr. Grady to a big warehouse full of prohibitionists. The whole town was on the *qui vive*; one half the people were hurrahing for Howell and the other were cheering for Grady. The editors drew more than the houses would begin to hold, and their audiences were in a frenzy of delight.

The speeches were the talk of the day, and for days afterward their arguments were discussed and repeatedly mustered into service by the other speakers.

The day after the election, when eleven hundred majority had been announced against prohibition, Captain Howell and Mr. Grady printed characteristic cards.



JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

ereted for Governor Boynton, and finally for Gov. McDaniel, when Major Bacon had almost run away with the nomination. When Gov. Gordon dashed into the State, in 1886, Mr. Grady took charge of

the campaign headquarters in Atlanta, and directed the work for Gordon. The General's wonderful magnetism was backed up with such prodigious work as the State had never known. The local influentials all over the State were largely pledged to Major Bacon, and it was thought he had the



A renunion of the owners of the Constitution was the prompt example which set a pattern for the community. Within a year from the close of the bitterest campaign in Atlanta's history, one in which many a house and many a family was divided against itself, the acrimony had almost entirely disappeared.

The Constitution turned from this struggle with its owners more strongly cemented by personal friendship than ever before, and in the closing weeks of 1889 the paper touched a higher mark of prosperity than it had ever known.

After Mr. Grady's death the Constitution pursued the even tenor of its way. Saddened by that great calamity the late editor's associates realized that there was great work for them to do. The succession to the management was as natural as the passing of one day into another. Mr. Clark Howell, Jr., eldest son of the editor-in-chief, had been on the paper six years, first as night editor, and then as assistant managing editor. In Mr. Grady's absence he had been in charge, and, in taking the position of managing editor at twenty-six years of age, he assumed duties and responsibilities that were not new to him. He was fortified by an extensive personal acquaintance formed not only in his newspaper experience, but in two terms of active service as a representative of Fulton county in the Legislature, having been nominated for the first term before he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Howell won his spurs as a newspaper man before he was twenty. On graduating from the University of Georgia, in 1883 he

went to the New York Times as an apprentice in its local department.

From the New York Times, city department, Mr. Howell went to the Philadelphia Press, assisting in the news editing department. It was while he was in Philadelphia, with very little cash, that he seized an opportunity to make some money, and a good deal of reputation. Samuel J. Tilden was being urged to allow the use of his name for the second Presidential nomination. He had not said yea or nay, and the country was anxiously awaiting his decision, for his consent would have

from the press, besides the comforting addition of \$400 to his almost invisible cash.

Mr. Howell then came on the Constitution as night editor, and was afterward promoted to the position of assistant managing editor. What native ability and six years of training did for him was made manifest very soon after he assumed his new responsibility.

For days the letters and telegrams of condolence and tributes to Mr. Grady filled the paper, and to that and the monument movement all other matter was, for the time, made subordinate. When at last the burden of the people's grief had found full expression, the Constitution turned itself with renewed vigor to its work. Capt. Howell was on deck, the new managing editor plunged into every detail, and soon a general improvement was the result; the Constitution took on new life. Then Mr. Howell turned on all his energies and put the magnificent machinery at his disposal up to its full speed. The daily issues drew daily commendations of their excellence from the press, and the first twenty-four-page Sunday's edition was pronounced by many the best the Constitution had ever issued.

settled the question of Democratic leadership. Mr. Howell went to New York for the Constitution, and his interview with Mr. Tilden was the first announcement of the old statesman's determination not to enter the contest again. That night Mr. Howell telegraphed the news to two hundred papers, and the interview with the sage of

Graumerey Park was read on two continents. The young journalist who had scored a scoop on all the ambitious newspaper men of the country received flattering notices

not let die.



J. K. OHL.



The present editorial force of the Constitution consists of Capt. Evan P. Howell, President and editor; Clark Howell, managing editor; Joel Chandler Harris, Wallace P. Reed, Frank L. Stanton, Walter G. Cooper, editorial writers; Major Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp), Mrs. Mandie Andrews Ohl, Col. M. V. Moore, Mrs. William King, special contributors; P. J. Moran, night editor; J. K. Ohl, city editor; E. C. Bruffey, assistant city editor, and Remsen Crawford, Frank E. Weldon, Robert L. Adamson, S. Rosenfeld, L. L. Knight, Henry Grady, Jr., Lucien Loftin and T. Cuyler Smith, reporters; Col. W. C. Henderson is news editor and foreman, with H. R. Durant as assistant foreman. Col. W. A. Hemphill is business manager, R. A. Hemphill assistant business manager, W. F. Cruselle, cashier. T. J. Kelly is manager of the advertising department; C. C. Nichols and J. R. Halliday are managers of the Eastern advertising; Eugene Carmichael is manager of city circulation; John W. Lively is manager of out of town circulation; Edward White, Jr., manager circulation of weekly edition. There are more than three hundred employes in the Constitution building, and, altogether, there are probably three thousand people in Georgia in the direct employ of the great daily.

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL.

The Atlanta Journal was established in 1883 by a company of gentlemen, who conducted it with more or less success until 1887, when it came into the possession of its present management. Its greatest victories, po-

litically and otherwise, have been achieved since that time.

The gentlemen in charge of the Journal now are all young men, active and wide-awake. They know what the public wants and save no expense nor trouble to give it to them. They have labored day and night with great zeal and ability to build the Journal up to its present high standard, and under their conservative management the Journal has grown to proportions unsurpassed by any daily newspaper in any of the cities of the South.

Although an afternoon paper, it stands to-day without a parallel in the newspaper world of the Southern States, both as to its news service and its circulation.

The sworn statement of the Journal's circulation, as submitted to the publishers of the Newspaper Directories of the North, and as these statements appear in the Directories, show a circulation surpassing by five thousand any other daily paper South of Baltimore. And many of their partial friends among the merchants of Atlanta, who visit New York two



F. H. RICHARDSON,
Editor of Atlanta Journal.





GORDON NOEL HURTEL.
City Editor Atlanta Journal.

or three times a year, say they find no afternoon papers there comparable with the Journal.

The truth is, there is no difference between the Atlanta Journal and a morning paper except the time it is printed. The Journal has as much, or more, telegraphic matter than the morning papers, and almost always it has the same news the evening before that the papers print on the morning following. In this day of afternoon papers it has become quite common for afternoon papers to have the same news reports as the morning papers twelve hours in advance, and the Journal surpasses all of them in the excellence of its news service. It is a newspaper in every sense of the word, and has the same political power and following as the morning papers.

The Journal has demonstrated

quite forcibly time and time again that it is a great political paper by the numerous political battles it has won. More victories of this sort have been placed to its



HON. HOKE SMITH.
President Atlanta Journal.

credit in the past four years than any other paper in Georgia, morning or afternoon, ever achieved in the same length of time. It has fixed opinions on all public questions, and expresses them without fear or favor.

The miscellaneous reading of the Atlanta Journal is as varied and as interesting as that of any other daily published in the South.

The Journal has had hundreds of requests to enter the field of morning journalism, but believing that the field for an afternoon paper is larger, and that more good can be accomplished, it has thus far declined.

In Southern newspaper circles the Journal stands at the very top—a place it has gained by honesty, fearlessness and enterprise on the part of its management, and a place that it will hold so long as enterprise, pluck, honesty and fearlessness will entitle it to hold it.

In the recent contest in Georgia between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland forces, the Journal was the leader in the support of the great ex-President for re-nomination. The State Convention endorsed it by a large majority, and thus proved it one of the most successful as well as one of the most popular leaders of public opinion in the State.

THE EVENING HERALD.

THE EVENING HERALD is the youngest of the Atlanta dailies, but it is a vigorous youngster and growing rapidly. The Herald was founded in July, 1891. It is owned by a stock company, and is capitalized at \$25,000. Josiah Carter is the editor and principal owner of the paper. Mr. Carter has had a very remarkable career as a



journalist. He entered the printing business in a country newspaper office at Aeworth, Ga., in 1873. He was then fourteen years old, and had attended school but a year and a half. After a few months he came to Atlanta and worked on Henry Grady's famous paper "The Atlanta Herald," first as printer and then as manager of the city circulation. At eighteen he started a country newspaper at Stone Mountain on the astounding capital of two dollars and a half, and, strange to relate, made a great success.

After conducting the paper for three years he sold the business and returned to Atlanta. He accepted a position with "The Constitution" as a local reporter, devoting all his spare moments to the study of shorthand writing, which he supposed was necessary to the complete mastery of his work. This, however, he kept a profound secret until he had become expert. It was the rule of his life to let no amount of labor stand between him and the absolute accuracy of his news. His faithfulness won the confidence

of the owners of the paper, and he was made the city editor, a position of responsibility which he held for five years, resigning in 1887 to become managing editor and part owner of the Evening Journal. Under his management that paper grew so rapidly that at the end of three years and a half his stock had quadrupled in value and he sold out and retired.

Mr. Carter had long desired a paper over which he could exercise complete control, subject to none of the whims or purposes of stockholders other than himself, and this he has realized in the Evening Herald.

The home of the Herald is a beautiful five-story marble front building, 57 South Broad street. The arrangement of the office is perfection itself, and the plant includes a lightning Hoe press that prints and folds Heralds at a speed of twenty-four thousand per hour.

Mr. Carter is the general manager of his business, but has capable assistants in the different departments. His city editor, Mr. J. L. Pennington, is one of

the best newspaper men in the country, and has a bright staff in Mr. Walter Taylor, Mr. S. Rosenfeld, Mr. Julian Harris, and several special writers. Mrs. Pennington is the society editor of the paper. "Downstairs" Mr. Walter S. DeWolf is cashier, Mr. Payne, book-keeper; Mr. J. J. Gallagher, manager of advertising, and Mr. Smith, manager of circulation; and Mr. J. L. Gregory and Mr. Hill, solicitors, constitute the corps on whom the business success largely rests.

The policy of the Herald is to give important news fully, and to condense unimportant news, to be absolutely independent of politicians, to expose the schemes of men who seek to use public office in disregard of the public interest, to foster every enterprise that can benefit the city, and to be ever a watchful guardian of the welfare of the people.

Consistently following that course, it has become a pronounced and growing success, with a good record of public service behind it, and a future that promises much of usefulness.

Biographical Sketches.

MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE.

FOR MANY years Major Campbell Wallace has been a vivid and picturesque figure in Georgia's history. He is honored for the stainless purity of his character, his genial nature, spotless integrity and distinguished financial ability. The lamented Henry Grady once said: "Major Wallace tipifies all the noblest qualities of heart and head. He is great because he is good. A colossal figure among men, he towers above them. An intellectual and moral promontory, with sweet simplicity he goes the even tenor of his way, shedding brightness and joy in his path, and making all happy about him." Robson, in his "Representative Men of the South," says: "Descended from a hardy and independent race, he is far more active and vigorous than most men twenty-five years his junior. As president and manager of various railroads during a period of twenty years, he displayed the highest qualifications; great powers of organization, fine executive ability and marked capacity for controlling men. His management of the railroad under his control during the troublesome times of civil war was a marvel of business tact, knowledge of detail and tireless energy; master of every detail, thoroughly acquainted with

the duty of each employe—personally known to them all, he took a strong interest in the individual welfare of each. Though strict and firm when occasion demanded, he was kindness personified to every one who was deserving. His popularity with all classes of railroad operatives is to-day greater than that of any

tician, he has always exerted a marked influence in the political affairs of his section. Honorable, high-minded, conscientious and courageous; gifted with strong, common sense, sound judgment, decision and firmness, together with suavity of manner, none occupies a higher place in the confidence of the people of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee than Major Campbell Wallace."

This, written nearly fifteen years ago, is as true to-day as it was then.

Col. I. W. Avery, in his "History of Georgia," thus refers to the subject of this sketch: "Major Campbell Wallace has been a marked character in Georgia for many years. He was one of that large body of influential and enterprising citizens that came to Georgia from East Tennessee, and that have become leading business princes of Middle Georgia, and especially Atlanta. Major Wallace has been President of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. He had performed wonders of service during the war, in moving Confederate troops and supplies. After the war he was made Superintendent of the Western & Atlantic railroad, in 1866, by Gov. Jenkins, and did rare work in restoring that ruined railway. He managed the road during Ruder's and Meade's regimes, and resigned when Gov. Bullock was elected Gov-



MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE.

other man in the State. As a financier he has no superior in Georgia. His comprehensive grasp of financial questions seems intuitive. At one time he was spoken of as probable Treasurer of the Confederate States, in consequence of his prominent financial ability. Without being a poli-



ernor. To an unusually strong common sense Major Wallace adds a fine humor, a perennial amiability, tireless energy, unbending positiveness and high executive capacity."

In 1868 Gen. Meade removed Gov. Jenkins from the executive chair of Georgia. Major Wallace was an appointee of Gov. Jenkins, in charge of the Western & Atlantic railroad, the property of the State. Major Wallace felt that he could not retain the position under Gen. Meade without violence to his own self-respect, and his high regard for Gov. Jenkins, so he resigned, and requested Gen. Meade to send a suitable person to take charge. Gen. Meade remonstrated against his retiring. The matter became public. Gov. Jenkins's influence was invoked by citizens, and, in deference to his wishes, Major Wallace held up his resignation until Gov. Jenkins could be heard from fully on the subject. Gov. Jenkins addressed an earnest letter to Major Wallace, seeking to dissuade him from his purpose to relinquish his position with the road. The following is an extract from this letter, under date of January 22, 1868: "I think it decidedly better for the State that you retain your position. Take care of the property; make the usual repairs and preserve unimpaired the value of the property you have so materially increased. This is my judgment. There will probably be those who act and think from passion alone, and who will probably reproach you, but you will not be influenced by such censures. So far as my influence will go, I will stand by you, and you are welcome to use this letter as you please."

In connection with this important matter, is given a letter from General George G. Meade.

"HEADQUARTERS, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Georgia, Alabama & Florida,
Atlanta, Ga., July 2, 1868.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
R. B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga.

GOVERNOR:

Understanding that the friends of Major Wallace, Superintendent of the State Road, are about presenting to you his claims for the retention of his present position, I deem it due to myself, as well as Major Wallace, to most emphatically and urgently recommend this application to your favorable consideration. Major Wallace's capacity for, and fidelity in, the discharge of the important duties of his office, I take it are so well known that it is unnecessary I should make any further allusion to them than to state that, since under my control, the whole course of Major Wallace has been most satisfactory. Should you deem it necessary to remove Major Wallace, I take it, it will be on political grounds and from the exigencies of party. Upon this point I am unable to offer any argument, as my instructions have always prohibited all subordinates, whether civil or military, from any active participation in party politics on any side, and I have no knowledge that Major Wallace has not conformed to these instructions. I take great pleasure, however, in saying that in the discharge of the difficult and embarrassing duties incident to the execution of the reconstruction laws, I have received no heartier or more zealous support from any man in the State, than I have from Major Wallace. Indeed, when the funds in the treasury were removed, and the treasury left without a dollar, and the convention was clamorous for money, it was mainly, in fact almost entirely due to the prompt, cheerful and ready support derived from Major Wallace that Governor Ruger and myself were enabled to overcome this formidable obstacle to reconstruction. It is proper I should add, this application is made without any solicitation from Major Wallace or his friends, and is not based on any party or political considerations. It is based solely on a sense of justice to a meritorious officer, an intimate personal knowledge of the value of his services to the State, and in the hope that if any credit

be given to myself for any service I may have rendered in my civil capacity—or any consideration attached to my judgment in such matters, that the whole weight of this may be thrown in favor of Major Wallace, whose retention by you, will be considered by me a great personal favor.

I remain your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General U. S. A.,
Commanding 3d Military District."

Replying to the above, Major Wallace wrote the subjoined letter:

ATLANTA, GA., July 3, 1868.
MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. G. MEADE:

MY DEAR SIR—I have your very kind note of yesterday covering copy of letter you have thought proper to write Gov. Bullock in my behalf. I shall not attempt to express my gratitude for this kindness, and assure you that I prize this letter much more highly than I ever expect to value any office. I have carried this copy home to my wife and children, and put it away side by side with a very similar one received from Gov. Jenkins on his retiring, in which he was urging me to remain with you with the same fidelity to the State of Georgia as I had manifested during his administration, and assuring me that in doing so the people would sustain me.

Very truly your sincere friend,
CAMPBELL WALLACE.

The 15th of October, 1879, a Board of Railroad Commissioners was appointed by the Governor of Georgia, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly to take the matter in hand, and the very first man he chose to assist him in carrying out the great work was Major Campbell Wallace, who had been for years known as the Nestor of Railroads in the South. The Commission was composed of ex-Governor James M. Smith, Chairman, and Major Wallace and the Hon. Samuel Barnett. The work accomplished by the Commission was of incalculable value to the people of Georgia. It was the pioneer Railway Commission in the South.



and its success solved one of the greatest problems that ever occupied the public mind. In all of its legislation upon this question the Commission acted upon the sound and fundamental principles laid down by Major Wallace, whose clear head and long experience in railroad matters took in at a glance all questions of right and justice between the shipper and carrier. On the policy of railway legislation Major Wallace spoke these words of soberness and truth:

"Legislation that does not divest the corporations on the one and the people on the other, of arbitrarily making rates, will not only be oppressive, but mischievous. Oppressive to the people if left to the corporation; mischievous to the railroads if in the hands of the people. The railroads need a power over them that will curtail their growing extravagance, thereby lessening their current expenses for the benefit of the stockholders, and the people need a power sufficient to control these corporations and protect themselves from excessive rates growing out of loose and expensive management. A tribunal, honest, capable, and fearless, with power to control the monopoly and the masses, is the only certain remedy."

Gov. James M. Smith, Chairman of the Commission, and Major Wallace were warm personal friends. When the former retired he wrote a beautiful letter, under date of the 14th of October, 1885. "I esteem this," said Major Wallace, "the finest compliment ever paid." Below is an extract from this letter:

"Would to God that you could recall ten or even five years

of your life! I would feel that the poor people of our State still had a rock wall of defense between them and their oppressors. But the wish is vain. The law of our being is inexorable, and we must shape our actions by its dictates. And now, my old friend, I must say good-bye. I would have said so this afternoon when we parted, but I could not venture to trust myself. The official and personal relations we have so long borne to each other have been of the most pleasant character. They will always form a green spot in the history of a life which has not always been a happy one. They have shown me what I had sometimes doubted, that there actually exists at least one true, upright, honest man, with nerve and will to assert the noble attributes which go to make up his character and render him worthy of the esteem, confidence, and gratitude of his fellow-men. May a kind Heaven long prolong your useful life to be a blessing to your family and to your State, and at last hand you down gently to a grave which will be watered by the tears of the good and true, whom you leave behind."

The Chattanooga Times, under the head, "The Hero Commissioner," thus extolled Major Wallace:

"Major Campbell Wallace was seventy-eight years old on last Saturday. Major Wallace is a native of Sevier county, Tenn., but has resided in and been an honored and useful citizen of Georgia for many years. He has led a very active and useful life, and though by no means an unaggressive character, he has probably not a personal enemy on earth. At his great age he is still

President of the leading Atlanta bank and chief member of the Georgia Railroad Commission. Our information is that he resigned the presidency of the bank at a large salary and took the commission work at a much smaller salary, because the Legislature of Georgia and the Governor unanimously requested him to do so. He was before his appointment as Commissioner a railway official of great power and influence, and was really the choice of the railroad managers for the position. Contrary to all precedent, he entered the service of his State in the execution of a new and delicate policy with clean hands and a high resolve to serve the people. He has done so without injuring the railroads, but according to indubitable and overwhelming testimony his administration has greatly benefited them and pleased the people. He is to-day the best and soundest authority on the railway regulation question in the world. He has studied the problem like a philosopher and solved it like a wise and practical statesmen. Although an adopted son of Georgia, no child of hers has clung with more zeal and loyalty to a programme that has blessed her as no other State of the American Union has been up to this time. He has not confederated with foreign monopolies and their agents to oppress his State and her people. He has not entered the political arena, as an hired agent, seeking to overthrow the Democratic party and the will of the people of Georgia, in order that a few railroad managers might reap more spoils from a conquered people. He has not sought at any time to debauch a Legislature in the in-



terest of the gigantic corporations of the land. He has not endeavored, at any time, to shield these concerns from the payment of their just and legal taxes. Above all he has not attempted to harm or hurt railway property, but after five years of trial he proclaims to the world that the commission system has wonderfully blessed the great State of Georgia. It has appreciated the stocks of the railroads. It has extended old lines and built many miles of new lines. It has projected more new roads than at any former period of that State's history. It has caused lines to be leased at great profit to the State. It will, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, cause at the present session of the Legislature the last objection of the railroads to be removed from the system. This man has lived to an old age, and has been a blessing to his country. He has erected an enduring monument to his own name and fame."

Major Wallace is a devout churchman, a man of robust piety, a zealous and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He stands as a tower of strength in the Central Presbyterian Church. His influence for good in Atlanta can not be measured; it will be felt half a century hence. The Sunday-school he has always regarded as an important adjunct of the church, and in him it has ever had a close friend. December 6, 1885, there was held, in Atlanta, a grand mass-meeting of the Sunday-schools of the city. Major Wallace took a deep interest in this gathering, and pronounced an address of singular beauty and power. His theme was "Work of the Sunday-

schools." The address was concluded in these touching words: "This day is the last one of my seventy-ninth year. To-morrow, if it comes, will commence filling up the full complement of fourscore years. God has ever been good to me. I have, perhaps, as many earthly surroundings that go to make life desirable as most men. It is pleasant to me to be here. Yet my ambition is not so much *to live*, as it is to do my duty *while I live*, that when the pulsations of this heart grow faint and the golden tinge of eternal life dawns upon me, I may be able to say, without one glimmering doubt, 'Father, take my hand in Thine, and lead me across the river.'"

"This last sentence," said Major Wallace, "comprehends my religion. It is my creed."

In a sweet home, facing the State Capitol, among their devoted children and grand-children, live Major Wallace and his wife. He has retired from all active business, and passes his declining years with Christian serenity. His eyes are bright, his intellect unclouded, his perceptions clear and his other faculties unimpaired. His powers have suffered no diminution on account of age. He is the same courtly, benevolent, lovable gentleman that he was half a century ago. His most estimable wife has proved in the scriptural sense a help-meet. She, too, is remarkably preserved. Major and Mrs. Wallace recently celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage. It was such an event as is seldom chronicled. The venerable pair were the recipients of many letters and other remembrances, and received the congratulations of thousands of friends

and admirers. Among others the following letter was received:

MACON, May 31, 1892.
MR. AND MRS. CAMPRELL WALLACE,
ATLANTA:

We offer you our warmest congratulations on this, the happy occasion of the Sixty-first Anniversary of your marriage. Sixty-one years of happy married life is seldom granted to mortals. With you we look upon it as a just reward of well-spent and profitable lives; not only to yourselves, but to the generation in which you have lived. May years of happiness yet remain to you, and until life's close may you find comfort in retrospection, and perfect peace in anticipating that change which comes to all, is the earnest wish of

Your sincere friends
MR. AND MRS. VIRGIL POWERS.

The sentiments expressed in this letter are echoed and re-echoed in the hearts of thousands of Major Wallace's admirers all over the South.

COL. JOHN MILLEDGE.

IN THE front rank of those gallant heroes of the Old South who have distinguished themselves in the victories of peace, as well as in those of war, stands Colonel John Milledge.

Within the limits of this brief sketch it is possible only to outline a few points of interest in the career of this gentleman, with a few words concerning the illustrious family of the Milledges and their place in history.

The present John Milledge is the great grandson of Capt. John Milledge, of the English Rangers, who came over with Oglethorpe and was his intimate friend and associate in the great work of establishing the Georgia colony. He is the grandson of Gov. John Milledge, famous for his brilliant exploits in the Revolutionary War, his services in both houses of



Congress and in the Governor's chair, and his splendid donation of seven hundred acres of land to the University of Georgia—a gift which practically brought that institution into existence. He is the son of John Milledge, the lawyer and statesman; the grandson of Ann Lamar, wife of Gov. Milledge, grand-daughter of the first Thomas Lamar; on his mother's side he is the great-great-grandson of James Habersham, Colonial Governor of Georgia, and great-grandson of Bernard Elliott of South Carolina.

The subject of this sketch is worthy of the historic family whose blue blood flows in his veins, and his brilliant intellect, chivalric nature and knightly bearing have bound to him by hooks of steel as many devoted friends—in the city he loves so well, in his native State, and throughout the Union—as almost any living man can claim. His military career is notable enough to fill many chapters, but a condensed summary will give an idea of its scope. He graduated at the Georgia Military Institute in 1857 with the rank of Captain. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First Georgia Regulars, C. S. A. Afterward he was a Captain in the same regiment, and from April, 1862, until the end of the war he commanded a battery of artillery in Nelson's Battalion, Army of Northern Virginia, the name of the battery being the Milledge Artillery. He was wounded at Second Cold Harbor, and during the scenes that tried the courage and endurance of the bravest, the youthful Captain held a high place in the hearts of his comrades, and in the esteem of

the Confederate leaders, on account of his soldierly judgment, his daring in action, and his enthusiastic devotion to the cause.

In 1866, when Atlanta was beginning to emerge from the ashes and desolation caused by the torch of Sherman, young Milledge came to the struggling city and opened a law-office. He had married, a short time before, Miss Fanny C. Robinson, a charming and cultivated lady of Virginia, of ancient lineage, whose social accomplishments speedily made her a great favorite in her new home, where her noble charity and energy, some years later, crowned with

erty, over \$20,000, went into the Grady Hospital. When the Association of Confederate Veterans was organized, he called the first meeting and presided over it. On every public occasion in Atlanta, when great crowds were present, he has been invited to command. When the Cotton Exposition of 1881 was opened, and also when, in 1886, Jefferson Davis was welcomed at the unveiling of the Hill Monument, Colonel Milledge Marshaled the long civic and military processions, and his admirable executive ability maintained perfect discipline and order.

His interest in military affairs dates from boyhood, and will last through his whole life. He was appointed Commissioner for Georgia at the Yorktown Centennial. After commanding the Governor's Guards, Infantry, of Atlanta, he organized the Governor's Horse Guard, in 1883, and was its Captain for seven years. Under his command it became a superb organization, and attracted much attention in military circles. Later he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of Georgia Cavalry, and was honorably retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under an act of the Legislature, passed October, 1891.

The rare abilities, the public spirit and commanding social position of Colonel Milledge have caused his fellow citizens to frequently urge him to enter the political arena. Unfortunately, however, an affection of the eyes, contracted during his campaigns among the snows of Virginia, and ill-health in his family, made him feel reluctant to shoulder the responsibilities of public office. Still he is always found in the front rank of the Democratic



COL. JOHN MILLEDGE.

success the patriotic work of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association.

Coming to Atlanta a stranger, the ex-Confederate soon became one of the most popular men in the city. He took a high stand in his profession, and was City Recorder and Auditor from July, 1877, to July, 1881, an arduous position, in which he won the favorable opinion of all. He was for many years President of the Benevolent Home, and it was mainly through his efforts that

the proceeds of the Home prop-



party when there is work to be done, and in the dark days of reconstruction his eloquence and determination did much to rally the Democrats, and imbue them with that stern courage, which finally won the victory over apparently overwhelming odds.

In accepting the office of State Librarian for successive terms, under different administrations, he was largely influenced by his State and professional pride. He saw the library in the old capitol a perfect wreck, and with a full sense of the importance of the work, he addressed himself to the tremendous task of bringing order out of chaos, and the result was the creation of a new library in the new State Capitol, which is said to be one of the most complete and best equipped in the United States.

But in this slight record—this mere outline—this fragment of a chapter—it is out of the question to faithfully portray the personality of this golden-hearted gentleman, this dashing soldier, this eloquent lawyer and man of affairs, whose many gracious gifts of head and heart have made his name a house-hold word in Georgia.

Few men are more loved and honored, and few of the prominent men of the New South so thoroughly typify the best virtues of the Old South. The old saying, that "blood will tell," finds ample confirmation when one studies this descendant of our first and greatest colonial families. It is rare to find chivalry, gentleness, culture, tact and magnetism all combined in one man, but they are all characteristic of John Millidge; and they have made his name a favorite with brave men and wise statesmen, loved by lit-

tle children and blessed by the poor. When a man has made such a record he has not lived in vain.

COL. E. N. BROYLES,
LAWYER.

EDWARD NASH BROYLES was born November 14, 1829, at the Painted Rock, on the French Broad river, in the then Buncombe county, North Carolina. His parents, Major Cain Broyles and Lucinda Nash Broyles, were South Carolinians, and Nash, as the subject of this sketch was familiarly called, was the sixth son and eighth child of his parents. His two sisters and all his



COL. E. N. BROYLES.

brothers except one—the Hon. Aaron R. Broyles, of Seneca, South Carolina—have crossed over the river. Nash in boyhood did not enjoy vigorous health, but was of feeble constitution, and has so remained through life. His parents, while they were good livers and enjoyed the small comforts and refinements of life, were of limited means, and they brought up their children to hard labor, industry, and strict economy. Living in the moun-

tains of East Tennessee in his boyhood, where schools were not convenient, Nash, with other of his brothers, received his first instructions from his mother. While listening to his father's reading, which was most entertaining from his richness of voice and appropriate emphasis, he early imbibed considerable knowledge of history, literature, and science. When quite a boy, in his father's library he found "Nicholson Encyclopedia." The articles on logic and philosophy in this book attracted his attention, and ever afterward he had a thirst for these subjects, and as often as business and circumstances would permit read the writings of great authors on these subjects such as Locke, Berkely, Hume, Kant, Reid, Stewart, Hamilton, Mill, and others. He acquired his chief education at Washington College, East Tennessee. He did not graduate, but his college life ended with his junior year. As he had been taught that schools and colleges were useful mainly to teach one how to learn, believing he had learned this, he preferred, rather than to spend more money, to quit college, but with the intention to continue to study and learn and so acquire a supply of knowledge. By the aid of teaching some years, and by the aid of his own endeavors, his stock of information outside of his profession has been increased and kept somewhat clear. Quitting college and being prompted by poverty, ambition, and the wishes of generous parents and brothers and sisters, he chose the profession of law. He read law and was admitted to the bar at Greenville, Tenn., having pursued the usual course while



engaged as Deputy Clerk of the County Court—his brother-in-law, Dr. George W. Foute, being the Clerk.

There were practicing at the Greenville bar at that time such able and distinguished lawyers as Gen. Thomas R. Wilson, Robert J. Kinney, William H. Sneed, William M. Maxwell, and others. The rivalry, ability and eloquence of these men aroused the enthusiasm of the student and sounded in his ears the trumpet of fame.

In 1854 he left Tennessee and located in Georgia. From that day to this he has devoted his sole time and energies to the study and practice of law. He is fond of books, and has by degrees gathered a large and well-selected library—perhaps the largest and best in Atlanta. During the same time he has supplied himself with a large and select library of literary and scientific books, which he is fond of reading and studying. He is never happier than when alone with his books. He has never engaged in politics and never sought nor held any office. He is, however, a strong believer in State rights, and opposed to Federal centralization.

Since 1868 Colonel Broyles has lived in Atlanta. He has been twice married. His first wife was the daughter of General Thomas D. Arnold, an eminent lawyer and a distinguished politician of Greenville, Tenn., and she was a noble and most excellent lady and polished writer. She died in 1883. She was a sister of Col. Reuben Arnold and Mrs. Sam W. Small. She was the mother of four surviving children—Arnold, N. R., B. C., and Pearl. His second wife was the daughter of the late Dr. Weston Hardy, of Bar-

ton county, Ga., and grand-daughter of the Hon. Turner Trippe, formerly Judge of the Superior Court. She is a delicate, accomplished, and refined lady, and has one bright boy five years of age—Harold Hardy Broyles.

Colonel Broyles is regarded by the bench and the bar as a wise, profound, and safe counsellor, and is esteemed by the entire community as an upright, useful citizen.

MR. PAUL ROMARE.

PAUL ROMARE, Vice-President of the Atlanta National Bank, whose history being somewhat out of the usual line, may



MR. PAUL ROMARE.

prove a matter of interest to his many friends and the readers of these pages. We give his life and life work in his own words:

I am a Swede, born on the shores of the Cattegat, in the town of Tonkon, Province of Skane, Sweden, November 20, 1828.

I was the youngest of five children, three brothers and one sister. From the age of six to fourteen I attended the village school, where I obtained a knowledge of

arithmetic, geography, and history. At fourteen I left school and began life in earnest. My father, Paulus Romare, was Captain of a merchant ship for over thirty years. Too young to launch out for myself, I went with him as cabin boy to New York in 1843.

Of course the impressions of this first sight of America and an American city were not only deep but naturally enchanting to a young lad such as I was. None but a foreigner can appreciate the newness and beauty of a place like New York, and right then I felt that at some time this to me new world must and should furnish a home.

Of course I returned with my father to Sweden, and remained at home one summer. The next fall I sailed again as cabin boy with an older brother, who was also Captain of a ship. We sailed from Stockholm to Marseilles, returning home in the summer of '45. That same summer I sailed again with a friend of my father's for the Island of Java, touching Cape of Good Hope going and returning.

Resting a while in Stockholm I sailed with the same Captain for New York once more, and from New York to Rotterdam, Holland. While in this city the First Mate left the ship and I was given his position at the age of eighteen. However, by this time I had considerable acquaintance with the sea and sea-faring, and had gathered some knowledge of navigation from my father, brother, and present Captain. We returned to America, visiting Philadelphia and New York, and while in this city that had for me so many charms an incident occurred which



changed my future and indeed my entire life. My Captain and I had a quarrel, and I vowed I would never return with him to Sweden. Of course I kept my decision a secret for prudential motives.

Of course I ran considerable risk, but I went at once to see a friend, a Swede who had lived in New York for some years. I told him I was determined to remain in America. He promised to come to our ship that night in a boat and help me off. Like a true Swede, he kept his word, and I was soon securely hid in his home.

Just at this time, unfortunately for me, my brother's ship was in the harbor of New York ready for sea. He was duly notified by the Captain of my escapade. He hastened to our mutual friend, feeling sure he knew of my whereabouts. I heard him coming; I knew his step. A closet being near, I opened the door, went in, and was secure and out of sight. I could even hear his voice and what he said. My friend was astonished at my leaving; it was all news to him. I knew from what my brother said he did not believe one word, but seeing search was in vain he left, and before next morning he was far out on the Atlantic. The ship I had so hastily abandoned also left in a day or two.

Left now absolutely master of myself and fortune at the mature age of eighteen, a stranger in a strange land, not one word of English at my command, I began to turn my thoughts to the serious side of my situation. That America was to be the home of my adoption was absolutely decided. That a knowledge of the English language was absolutely necessary

to my progress in the new home was also decided. What to do while gaining that knowledge was the next serious question. This last query was soon settled by my shipping on an American brig as a sailor, bound for Mobile. On that trip I took my first lessons in English. On the voyage I found Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." Being far more familiar with the sea than I was with the land, the book naturally caught my fancy, being the plain and simple experience of a man who was two years before the mast. How I read it, now after the lapse of so many years, I cannot tell, but that I did read it and enjoyed it I am certain. Having no one near who knew one word of my native tongue, I soon from sheer necessity had quite a vocabulary at my command.

I made various trips after this, crossing the Atlantic at least a dozen times; also had two or three trips to the West Indies and Mexico—on one of these trips taking army supplies to troops in Mexico. My last trip was from Charleston to Havana and back to Charleston, and in this city I was attacked with rheumatism, upon which slight misfortune hinged my future plans.

One summer day, stopping at a cigar store on Broad street, I met a gentleman, a Swede, who had recently purchased large interests in the iron works at Coopersville, South Carolina. I had seen him before, and being countrymen, we were mutually drawn to each other. Approaching me, he said in Swedish, "Come, go with me to the iron works; you will soon get well, and I am in need of an interpreter. I cannot speak English, and I need a good man who

can help me manage the business. I decided to go, and at the iron works took my first lessons in active business, first clerking at the supply store and then keeping books for the company. I was there from 1850 to 1854. It was then a prosperous concern, working about three hundred hands and manufacturing pig iron, bar iron, and hollow-ware.

In the summer of 1854, having laid aside some money, I resolved to see my native land once more. I left New York the last of April and reached my old home on Sunday, May 15. I notified no one of my coming. Reaching our house I rang the bell, asking for Captain Romare. My father did not know me, but in a little while all the household gathered to rejoice over the long lost and long regretted.

After a most delightful visit I returned to the home of my adoption. That fall I accepted a position in the Bank of Chester from the President, Mr. George S. Cameron, who was a friend of mine as long as he lived. I remained in Chester till the commencement of the war, when I enlisted with the old Chester Blues, the first company that left our place. I remained with that company till I was detailed for service in the War Department at Richmond, and was there till the evacuation, when I left with the retreating army, and in a few weeks the surrender at Appomattox ended the struggle.

In 1863 I was married in Grace Church, Camden, to Miss Lucy Fisher. I returned to Camden, and in the fall came to Atlanta to accept a position in the Atlanta National Bank, offered by my old and true friend, George S. Came-



ron, who with General Alfred Austell were the founders of that bank immediately after the war. I may mention that I received the first deposit ever made in that bank.

The rise, success, and prosperity of the institution are too well-known to be repeated. My life and life-work I may truly say has been here. For more than a quarter of a century my days have been spent in this bank, and to it has been given my best of life and time. Those who began here when I did are few indeed. I may say I am the only one of the original officers and stockholders that is still interested in the bank.

I have made my home in Atlanta; here I expect to spend the rest of my life, and departing bequeath to this city and her people my fondest wishes and blessings.

COL. J. F. BURKE.

AMONG the successful and public-spirited men of Atlanta, none stands higher than Col. J. F. Burke, and none has been more largely instrumental in promoting the city's interest than he.

Col. Burke is a native of South Carolina, and is of Norman-Irish descent. The name of De Burgh, which, in the course of years, was gradually anglicized to Burke, is familiar to readers of history. We find from the history of Maryland that the family emigrated from England to Pennsylvania in 1658. Some of them settled in Maryland, and later came further South.

Adams Burke, the distinguished Chancellor of South Carolina during the American revolution, is a descendant of the same people.

Col. Burke was educated in South Carolina, and at the open-

ing of hostilities in the war between the States, though merely a lad at the time, he promptly took his place in the ranks of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina troops, and on January 1, 1861, just eleven days after South Carolina withdrew from the Union, he went to duty at Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, a place which became historic in the after years of the war, for the fierce and continuous fighting that took place there.

It was from this island that the first gun of the war was fired by

From which time he has resided in Atlanta.

In 1867, when the Southern States were in the throes of reconstruction, and without money or credit, the United States Government, by act of Congress, apportioned a large part of the public lands to the different States for educational purposes, Georgia's portion being 243,000 acres. The Governor entrusted the management of the sale of this land to Col. Burke, who succeeded in disposing of it for about a quarter of a million dollars, which was paid into the State Treasury, and is the fund from which the State still receives income for educational institutions, which were sadly needed at that time.

In the beginning of the year 1878 he was invited to take command of the Gate City Guards, a prominent military organization in Atlanta, and while considering this matter, he conceived the idea of using the military feature of the State Government for the purpose of bringing about a better feeling between the people of the North and South through the citizen soldiery of each section, and, at the same time, bring the city of Atlanta more prominently before the people of the country.

He accepted the command of the Guard, composed of enterprising young men, well and favorably known in the community, and, in the autumn of 1879, began with the company what is known as "The Tour of the Guard," through the Northern and Eastern States.

We have not space to do justice to this undertaking; it is part of the history of the reconstruction of the country. The "Tour" Secretary of State of Georgia, was an ovation; in every city the



COL. J. F. BURKE.

Major Stevens, who was in command of Burke's company. On the morning of January 9, 1861, the steamer "Star of the West" attempted to enter Charleston Harbor with troops and provisions for Fort Sumpter, and was fired on from the battery erected on Vinegar Hill, on Morris Island, by the Charleston companies then stationed there.

At the close of the war Col. Burke devoted himself assiduously to business, and, in 1868, married the daughter of the late Judge David G. Catlin, at that time Secretary of State of Georgia.



guard was greeted by thousands of people, whose hearty cheers and waving flags told but too well the hearty welcome extended to Col. Burke and his patriotic comrades. Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Boston, Lawrence, Poughkeepsie and other places were visited.

The enthusiasm was so great in New York that the Guard, under the escort of the famous 7th Regiment, while marching up Broadway, and being viewed by the Mayor and Council, soon found the rear of the column being augmented by platoons of ex-Confederates, residents of the metropolis and successful business men who, carried away by enthusiasm and recalling the past, naturally formed in the rear, and once more took the step and bearing of a soldier; while from house-tops and windows waved thousands of handkerchiefs and flags, amid the continued cheers of the populace that crowded Broadway the entire length of the march, from the landing, in the lower part of the city, to the armory of the 7th Regiment. The magnificent discipline, perfect drill and gentlemanly deportment of the Guard captured every one, and their patriotic mission was the theme of the press for weeks after the "Tour" was finished.

The spirit which animated Col. Burke will best be understood from the following extract from one of his speeches in Boston, at a banquet given to the Guard in that city, at which he was presented with a handsome diamond mounted badge: "It may be asked why do we come here, clothed in the trappings of war? I will tell you. Our garb is not unknown

to you. You have seen it before. You have seen it in war; it is brought to you in peace. It recalls memories that are sacred to both of us. You do not ask us to bury these memories; we do not ask you to obliterate yours. There is not a vacant chair in our Southern homes that has not its counterpart in Northern households. We come to test the temper of our countrymen; to sound their patriotism and sacrifice their animosities on the altar of fraternal peace. Good will in our hearts and the National emblem in our hands is all we have to offer; will you accept them? (Cries of yes, yes, and cheers.) We come to shake your hands in fraternal greeting; we come to break bread with you, and to say to you in the words of Ruth to Naomi, 'henceforth thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'" Instantly every one was on his feet, and for a few minutes the wildest cheering followed the inspiring speech of Col. Burke, of which the above is but a brief sample.

Three weeks were consumed in this patriotic undertaking, and the warmest welcome greeted the Guard and Col. Burke on their return to Atlanta. But Colonel Burke was not yet satisfied. He determined to build a handsome armory for the Guard, to commemorate this "Tour," and to be called the Memorial Armory. A large fair was projected. The military from all the States were invited. Two hundred of Atlanta's matrons and young ladies were enlisted in the enterprise. The citizen soldiery from Alabama, Connecticut, South Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Georgia, Illi-

nois and other States attended the fair. The festivities continued for two weeks, and enough was realized to purchase a building and an adjoining lot for the Memorial Armory, which has since been enlarged.

In the beginning of 1883 Col. Burke resigned the command of the Gate City Guard, and, at the request of the late Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President of the Confederate States, who had just been elected Governor, Colonel Burke became his chief of staff, which position he held until Gov. Stephens' death. This illustrious character of history was laid away in the vault of the Cutting family, and Col. Burke's connection with the military ceased in the early part of 1886.

When Col. Burke was again induced to take command of the Gate City Guard, and at once mapped out a tour through Europe for the company, no military organization had ever been permitted to land on European soil from America. It was a barrier that Col. Burke desired to destroy, and for months he labored in diplomatic circles to obtain permission to visit the different nations of Europe, with his command armed and equipped.

The result of his efforts brought a most flattering invitation from the French Government, through the late Gen. Boulanger, who was then Minister of War, also from Prince de Cheney, of the Belgian Government, and guarantees of flattering receptions from other nations. The vessel was chartered, and every arrangement made to leave New York in June, 1887, when, from an unexpected quarter, came official objection that destroyed the project. The En-



glish Government at the last moment gave notice of their disapproval of the contemplated visit of the company, and that the company would not be allowed to land on British soil. The tickets for the excursion were sold via London, and as the contract could not be carried out, the project had to be abandoned, as it was then too late to change the route.

Col. Burke has avoided politics and political life; he would never consent to run for office, and has no taste for official position; his efforts in behalf of public enterprises have been entirely unselfish. He was one of the organizers of the Benevolent Home, Atlanta's first public charity of that kind, and which is still continued under a changed title; and the first \$5,000 that was raised for the purchase of a building for the Young Men's Library Association was made by enterprises organized by him; and of which he was the leading spirit, and having for assistants such citizens as Mr. Julius L. Brown, B. H. Hill, Jr., Henry W. Grady, Judge Marshall, J. Clarke, Henry Hillyer and others, all Directors of the Library. Col. Burke is now the President of the "Old Guard" Association, composed of the retired members of the Gate City Guard, and also President of the Atlanta Humane Society, which is doing admirable work in the city.

The picture at the beginning of this sketch is the only one the writer could obtain, and shows the uniform of Gov. Stephens' staff, and the biographical sketch is obtained from newspaper abstracts. Its subject is a man of unquestioned integrity, successful in business, of broad views and

education, a polished and eloquent speaker and an unselfish and patriotic citizen.

CAPT. W. W. BOYD.

ATLANTA has few citizens who have made a better business record than the Hon. W. W. Boyd, the efficient Secretary and Treasurer of the Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company, one of the largest manufacturing plants in the Southern States.

Mr. Boyd is a native of Spartanburg, South Carolina, having a Scotch-Irish ancestry long identified with the Piedmont region.



CAPT. W. W. BOYD.

Indeed, he is of the same stock with the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration, and with those old-time rebels who routed Ferguson and his clan at King's Mountain, and scattered Tarlton and his mrauders at the Cowpens. When he was a mere lad he removed with his father to Marietta, one of the best communities in Northern Georgia.

At that time the Georgia Military Institute was in the full tide of success with nearly two hundred cadets. For some years the

elder Boyd had an official relation to this popular institution, and when the subject of this sketch had reached a suitable age he was enrolled among its matriculants. Here he acquired a fair education, which was interrupted by the civil war.

Early in the contest his father went to the front as Colonel of the 19th Georgia Regiment, attached to the Phillips Legion, one of the best drilled and best fighting body of troops in the army of Northern Virginia. In less than two years the son, only eighteen years of age, entered the 64th Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. John W. Evans.

He acquitted himself gallantly, but was captured during the retreat from Richmond and just two days before the surrender at Appomattox. The war over, he found himself, like most of his young comrades who wore the gray, financially stranded, but with a brave heart went to work to repair his broken fortunes. In 1880 he purchased a half interest in the establishment of William E. Van Winkle, one of those infant industries of the South that has forged its way to prominence without the help of government protection. From year to year it grew in prosperity, until in 1889 it needed a new outfit and a broader plant to meet the growing demands of its constantly increasing patronage. This new plant is located just outside of the western city limits, where they have all needful facilities for the shipment of their factory products.

It has been found necessary to establish a branch of their business in Dallas, the most prosperous and progressive city of Texas.



From this point they supply the trans-Mississippi department with their cotton gins, cotton presses, cotton seed oil mills, and other machinery pertaining to the great cotton industry.

Mr. Boyd is not so absorbed in this great manufacturing enterprise but that he has found opportunity to develop one of the best Jersey stock farms to be found in any section of the union.

It consists of one hundred acres, well suited to his purposes, with a large herd of the very best strains, native and imported.

In addition to all this he devotes a liberal share of his attention to his duties as an official member of the First Presbyterian Church, which, under the pastorate of Dr. E. H. Barnett, is doing thorough missionary work at different strategic points in the western portion of this great city.

He is, besides, a public-spirited citizen, who at much personal sacrifice is now serving on the Aldermanic Board of the city government. His great popularity was shown in the fact that he polled the heaviest vote on the citizens' ticket, made up of several of the most prominent of his fellow-citizens. His domestic relations are of the pleasantest. His wife was an accomplished lady of Charlotte in the Old North State, and his seven living children are like olive plants about his table. By every visible token there is a bright future ahead of him to be followed in the end by a serene and honored old age. This writer has known Mr. Boyd from his childhood and bids him Godspeed in his useful and honorable career.

COL. PRYOR L. MYNATT.
LAWYER.

PRYOR L. MYNATT, one of the foremost lawyers of the Atlanta bar, was born in Knox county, Tenn. His father was of English and his mother of German descent, and both were born in Virginia, where their ancestors settled before the Revolution. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and he was graduated from Mayesville College in 1850. He taught school in DeKalb county, Ala., studied law at home and in the Lebanon Law School, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Jackson-



COL. PRYOR L. MYNATT.

boro, Tenn., in 1855. Soon thereafter he moved to Knoxville and practiced successfully till the beginning of the war. He served through the war on staff duty, at one time as Commissary of a cavalry corps, being constantly in the field and present in many bloody battles.

After the war he moved to Atlanta, and has resided here ever since. He was not long in working up a large practice and in amassing a handsome fortune.

In 1877 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and the next year was sent to the Legislature. He was urged to run for Congress, and many influential citizens advocated his elevation to the Supreme Court bench, but he declined these preferred honors.

He is now the senior counsel for the great East Tennessee railway system and of the Atlanta & Florida railroad. He has conducted to a successful issue many important causes. He was principal attorney for the Air Line railroad in a bond case involving \$11,000,000, which he won. He maintained the constitutionality of the Atlanta prohibition law against an array of the ablest counsel. He upheld the Georgia Railroad Commission as a constitutional creature in the State and Federal Courts in a stubborn litigation of three years against the wealthiest railroads, and he carried the great Tunlin estate case of \$75,000 against the views of its own able representatives. A powerful corporation lawyer, he is distinguished for his knowledge of principles and mastery of pleading, is noted for quick perceptions, broad ideas and thorough preparation of cases, and has especially signalized himself in grappling with new questions. He married in 1860 Miss Alice Wallace, daughter of Major Campbell Wallace. He is a Presbyterian elder, a gentleman of literary culture, a public-spirited citizen, and of delightful personal and social qualities.

HON. JAMES S. HOOK.

ONE OF the most remarkable characters that ever "illustrated Georgia," is the subject of



this sketch. Born in Jefferson county, more than three score years ago. Judge Hook, as he is now called, gave from his earliest boyhood indications of that moral tone that has guided him through a life not without its trials and its keenest sorrows. To dwell upon these would be trenching upon the paths of a private life too sacred to be entered. They are but alluded to because they are believed to have been the true source of many of his finest forensic triumphs.

Throwing himself with zeal into the business of his life, he sought by attention to duty to withdraw his too sensitive nature from memories of mental sufferings of which the world knew little. Admitted to the bar ere yet he had reached his majority, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Sandersville, and in a brief period acquired high distinction as a lawyer and advocate at a bar where Johnson, Linton Stephens, and others had educated the people to a high appreciation of forensic eloquence. Here was the scene of his early triumphs, the most complete of which was his defense of Clarke, charged with murder, in the Superior Court of Washington county. As the advocate drew to a close there was not a dry eye in the court room, even the stern, unyielding Judge Holt, who presided, showing that he too was human.

From this scene of his early success he was transferred to the Legislative halls during the early period of the war between the States. He at once took rank among the foremost and urged the passage of his bill providing for the purchase, by the State, of the cotton of the planters, to be

paid for by the issue of State bills, with a view to send the cotton to England, there to be held or sold, and thus secure a fund for the State to redeem her bills and furnish a source of supply for carrying on the war. This was in 1861, a time when our ports were practically open, and the cotton could have been shipped to Europe. The bill passed the House under the masterly leadership of its author, but failed in the Senate. Had it become a law, it is now seen what an advantage it would have proved to Georgia financially. Indeed, the adoption of the plan by the Confederate Government might even

At the expiration of his term of office Judge Hook resumed, in Augusta, his practice, and after a successful career of many years, was appointed State School Commissioner. Amid all his successes in public life that as State School Commissioner was easily the first. Entering upon the discharge of his duties with energy, he soon proved the prophecy of so excellent a critic as Richard M. Johnston (himself standing in the front rank as a teacher) to be true. The latter said, when he heard of the appointment: "I feel entire confidence that one so variously gifted will be found equal, and more than equal, to his varied responsibilities."

Judge Hook's work as State School Commissioner is now before us, and challenges, in its success, that of the most distinguished School Commissioner of any State in the Union.

He now has once more retired to private life and the practice of his profession in Atlanta.

SAMUEL WATKINS GOODE.
LAWYER AND REAL ESTATE
DEALER.

HIS ANCESTRY is readily traced back to the fourteenth century, in the West of England. The present spelling of the name G-o-o-d-e, appears for the first time in the eighth generation, represented by Richard Goode, of "Whitley," who married Isabel Perkervie, of an ancient Cornish family, descended from William the Conqueror, and the Saxon and Scotch kings of England.

The eleventh generation was represented by John Goode, a Royalist soldier, who married Martha Mackarness, of the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies,



HON. JAMES S. HOOK.

have affected the result of the struggle, for, at last, the Confederacy fell more from lack of means than from any other cause.

Judge Hook passed from the Legislature to the bench. Here he sustained the highest expectations of his friends, and as the last of the Judges of the Middle Circuit who belonged to the ancient regime, he fully maintained the reputation of his illustrious predecessors for purity, urbanity, and knowledge of his profession.



and who came to Virginia about A.D. 1660, and settled on the James river, near Richmond. His was the first house built there, and was called "Whitley," in memory of the old English home. He was the friend and neighbor of "Bacon, the Rebel," and was with him in his early campaigns.

"Samuel" Goode is heard of the first time in the twelfth generation, and he seems to have been born about A.D. 1660, on the Island of Barbadoes, and came with his father, John Goode, to Virginia, where he married Miss Martha Jones, the daughter of Samuel Jones, a Welsh colonist of Virginia, near Richmond, in Henrico county, and died some time after A.D. 1734. He left a son, Samuel Goode (the thirteenth generation), born in Henrico county, Virginia, (1690 to 1700), who married a Miss Burwell, and who died 1760 to 1780. He left a son, Mackarness Goode, who died between A.D. 1780 and 1810, leaving a son, Samuel Goode, born from 1710 to 1740, who probably married a Miss Watkins, and who died about A.D. 1760 to 1796.

The full name, "Samuel Watkins Goode," first appears in the family record in the sixteenth generation, and he was the grandfather of the present Samuel Watkins Goode, of Atlanta, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in 1780, and died in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1851. He married Miss Eliza Hamilton, of Athens, Georgia, by whom he had born six sons and daughters, one of whom, Samuel Watkins Goode, was the father of the person of whom we now write.

Hence Samuel Watkins Goode, of Atlanta, bears the same name as

his father and grandfather. His grandfather lived many years in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., engaged in the practice of law. He was at one time the wealthiest man and heaviest taxpayer in this State, owning extensive plantations, and serving as Judge of the Superior Court. He was a man of fine culture and elegant manners, upright and devout, and noted for his charities and good works.

The father of our subject was born and reared in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga. He graduated at the State University, in Athens, was thoroughly prepared at the best schools of the time for



SAMUEL WATKINS GOODE.

the medical profession; practiced successfully the allopathic system until during the last two years of his life, which he devoted with enthusiasm to homeopathy, and was rewarded with a lucrative practice. Refined in manners, broad in culture, studious in habits, he was an exemplar of high moral principles to his three sons and five daughters, whose education he watched with the greatest care.

He married Miss Martha Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, a woman re-

markable for rare intelligence, unbounded energy, great practical judgment and a pure Christian life; and it is mainly to the beautiful example and powerful influence of this good mother that Samuel W. Goode, of Atlanta, Ga., owes those traits of frankness, courtesy and uprightness which so strongly characterize him.

He was born in Stewart county, Ga., on the third day of June, 1847. Sent to school at an early age, aided and encouraged by his well-educated father, his advancement was thorough and rapid. His father died at the beginning of the war, schools were disorganized and his training became irregular. A year at Waverly Hall, Harris county, Georgia, with Mr. Ira Foster as teacher, and a few months at the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, were about all the time given to regular school work during the war.

In the fall of 1865 he went to school in Lumpkin, Stewart county, and in January, 1866, took charge of classes in Greek and Latin and the higher mathematics, with Mr. N. G. Oattis, as principal, of a large school, of about eighty pupils, male and female, in Brundidge, Pike county, Alabama. He continued to teach, and during this five years in Brundidge and in Bibb and Houston counties, Georgia, he not only completed the regular collegiate studies, but made about \$10,000, and won a great reputation as a teacher. In the meantime he contributed to the maintenance and education of his younger brother and sisters.

Leaving the school-room he entered the Albany, New York, Law-school, and took his degree of



Bachelor of Laws, in May, 1871. He was then admitted to practice in all the State Courts of New York and in the United States Courts.

In January, 1872, he opened an office in Savannah, Ga., and was admitted to both State and Federal Courts. In 1872 he removed to Enfield, Ala., where, in October preceding, he had married Miss Jennie W. Kendall, who died in July, 1875, leaving two children, Vadie and Mattie.

Up to this time Mr. Goode, as the head of the firm of "Goode and Toney" had made rapid strides in his profession, and his firm did a large, varied and lucrative law business. His partner, Sterling B. Toney, about that time removed to Louisville, Ky., where he is now Judge of the Law and Equity Court, and Mr. Goode remained and continued to practice law successfully in Eufaula until

September, 1881, when he removed to Atlanta, intending to devote himself to real estate law as a specialty. He associated Mr. Samuel T. Barnett with him as a partner in purchasing the established real estate business of Mr. Joel Hurt; but on account of the sudden growth of Atlanta, following the Cotton Exposition, the demands of this business left little time for professional duties. However, he appeared in various cases before the Supreme Court, and was called upon to pass upon numerous titles to real property, and this class of legal business and his real estate business soon found

him one of the busiest men in the city. His original methods in advertising; his vast energy; his wonderful memory of faces and names, and of the characteristics of the various properties listed

with him, together with his pleasant manners and prompt attention to all details, have recorded for him a most successful career in Atlanta.

In 1882 he married Miss L. E. (Elle) Stone, of Lexington, Ky., by whom he has two children, Elle and Julia.

He was recently elected First President of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, and Vice President for Georgia of the National Real Estate Association, and properties of the greatest magnitude were placed in his hands for management. He is a member of the Georgia Bar Association, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, of the Capitol City Club, of the Young Men's Library Association, of the First Methodist Church, and of the Y. M. C. A., and is President of the Southern Exchange Bank, with a capital of \$100,000.

Mr. Goode continually, persistently and intelligently advertises Atlanta, at home and abroad; and, perhaps no single individual has ever prepared and distributed, far and wide, so many circulars and pamphlets, and as much statistical information about Atlanta, and the State of Georgia, as Mr. Goode. Newspaper editors, the Postmaster and many private individuals constantly refer to him letters of inquiry about Atlanta, and Georgia, that full and correct information may be furnished, and all these inquiries are particularly and carefully answered by Mr. Goode.

Fond of music and literature, devoted to his family and friends, his home life is delightful. His extensive travels in the United States, Canada and Europe has given him a wide range of obser-

vation, and given a great fund of general information. He is finishing the education of his daughters in Europe, at schools visited and selected by himself. He lives quietly and unostentatiously in a beautiful home on Peachtree, and his cordial hospitality is well known. Atlanta people appreciate the influence of such a man as Samuel W. Goode, and doubtless will join in the wish "may he live long and prosper."

JUDGE WM. T. NEWMAN.

ONE OF the most distinguished jurists in the South is the Hon. William T. Newman, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Geor-



JUDGE WM. T. NEWMAN.

gia. He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1843. He was just finishing his education when the war between the States broke out, and he incontinently cast aside his books and took up the implements of war. He enlisted in the 2d Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry in the spring of 1861 as a private. He saw much hard service in the early campaigns, and was severely wounded in the leg in



the summer of 1863, while fighting in Kentucky. He was taken prisoner, but was exchanged in time to participate in the battle of Chickamauga in the fall of that year. He was repeatedly complimented for the valor he displayed, and was promoted to the Lieutenancy of his regiment.

While engaged in the battle of Lovejoy's Station, near Jonesboro, in July, 1864, he lost his right arm.

As soon as the war was over he returned to Knoxville, but soon afterward removed to Atlanta. He had a predilection for the profession of law, and resolved to equip himself for its practice. He at once entered the office of Judge John L. Hopkins, one of the foremost lawyers of Georgia, and read a full course under his special direction. Judge Hopkins held his student in the warmest esteem, and took a deep interest in his welfare. Soon after his admission to the bar Judge Newman showed decided ability in his management of an important case, and his practice reached very respectable proportions. He was a most careful, industrious, conscientious, and painstaking lawyer, and every case entrusted to his care was conducted with great ability. It was not long before he was regarded as one of the safest counselors at the bar. In 1871 Judge Newman was elected City Attorney of Atlanta, and this office he held until 1883.

During his twelve years' service as corporation counsel Judge Newman distinguished himself greatly, and his services were of incalculable benefit to the city. All the lawyers who confronted him in the courts recognized his skill and ability, and he was more

than once highly complimented by the presiding judge and the local press.

President Cleveland, in 1886, appointed him Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia, and no wiser appointment was ever made by that wise President.

Judge Newman is a model Judge. He is scholarly, profound, and industrious. He is very methodical, and accomplishes a vast amount of hard work. His disposition is genial; he is uniformly considerate and kind, and is beloved by every practitioner who ever appears in his court. He is also a model citizen, held in the warmest regard by the entire community.

GEN. JOHN R. LEWIS.
POSTMASTER.

JOHN R. LEWIS was born September 22, 1834, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish



GEN. JOHN R. LEWIS.

parentage. He received his education in the common schools and academy. He is also a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and of the Medi-

cal Department of the University of Vermont. He entered the service in the ranks of the 1st Regiment Vermont Volunteers, April 20th, 1861, in which he served nearly four months at Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Va., etc., being engaged with his regiment in the battle of Big Bethel. Having been mustered out with his regiment August 15, 1861, he immediately returned to the service as Captain of Company I, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers. He was successively promoted to be Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of his regiment, and served in all of the campaigns of the army of the Potomac, being constantly with his regiment. He was twice wounded and lost his left arm from a gun-shot wound May 5, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. As soon as able for service he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment Veteran Reserves, and was continuously on detailed service until May 18, 1865, when he joined his regiment at Elmira, New York, and took command of the troops which were guarding Confederate prisoners. In June, 1865, he was ordered to the command of the post of Elmira, relieving Gen. Tracy, the present Secretary of the Navy, who was mustered out of the service. He paroled the Confederate prisoners, and was in command while the Union troops came home and were mustered out. In the fall of 1865 he was ordered to duty on the staff of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, at Nashville, Tenn., and when Gen. Fisk was mustered out of the service he was assigned with his brevet rank as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau for the State of Tennessee.



In January, 1867, he was ordered to duty on the staff of Gen. C. C. Sibley, at Savannah, Ga., and was assigned to the charge of Bureau affairs, and in the same month was transferred to the regular army as Major of the 44th United States Infantry, and was subsequently appointed Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia on the retirement of Gen. Sibley, and continued in charge until the affairs of the Bureau were closed up when he himself was retired in 1870.

He was three times brevetted for "gallant and meritorious service."

In the same year, having determined to make his home in Atlanta, he was made the first State School Commissioner under the Republican administration, and organized the Public School system of Georgia. Having resigned this position in 1872 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and formed a co-partnership with Gen. L. A. Grant, the present Assistant Secretary of War. In 1876 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., but finally being unable to endure the cold climate returned to Atlanta in January, 1881, and was connected with the International Cotton Exposition from its inception to its close. In 1883 he entered into mercantile business, in which he continued until appointed Postmaster, August 1, 1889.

Gen. Lewis is a gentleman of ripe scholarship and broad culture as well as remarkable financial ability. A man of robust integrity, inflexible principles, genial manner, and a charming personality, he possesses the esteem of the entire community, and is regarded as one of the most influential and honorable citizens of Atlanta.

As Postmaster Gen. Lewis has given entire satisfaction to the community and to the administration. It is doubtful if any Post-office in the United States is more methodically and efficiently managed than the Atlanta Postoffice.

COL. ALFRED ELIAB BUCK.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

ALFRED ELIAB BUCK was born at Foxcroft, Maine, February 7, 1832. He is a son of Benjamin T. Buck, who was of English descent, his ancestors having settled in Buckfield, Maine.



COL. ALFRED ELIAB BUCK.

and given their name to the town. He was graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1859. He taught school in 1860 at Hallowell, Maine, and was principal of the High School at Lewiston when the war broke out in 1861. He enlisted as a private soldier, but not being accepted on account of excess of enlistments, and being determined to serve, he raised a company at his own expense, went into camp in November, 1861, and was made a Captain in the 13th Reg. M. V. M., served on the Mississippi coast at Ship Island, Fort

Pike and Fort Malcomb, organized and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 91st Colored Infantry in 1863; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 51st Colored Infantry in October, 1864; was assigned to duty as second officer on the board of examiners of white officers for colored regiments; led his command in the capture of Fort Blakely, near Mobile, where the Federals captured twenty-five hundred men, and was brevetted Colonel for that assault; was made Division Inspector-General in April, 1865, and in June, 1865, Inspector-General of Western Louisiana, in which capacity he inspected troops and located supply depots. He was a member of the Military Commission at New Orleans for the Gulf Department during the winter of 1865-66, and was mustered out in June, 1866.

He engaged in the manufacture of turpentine near Mobile, and while there was elected a delegate to the Reconstruction Convention of the State, held at Montgomery; was Chairman of the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights; was appointed, by General Pope, Clerk of the Mobile County Court December, 1867; was elected to the City Council of Mobile in 1868, and to the Forty-first Congress in 1869, but declined a re-election. He was elected member and President of the Mobile City Council in 1873, being the only Republican member of this body. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1873, was appointed Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts of Georgia, and was made U. S. Marshal in 1889, which office he now holds. He was a Grant Presidential Elector in 1868, member from Georgia of the Na-



tional Republican Conventions in 1880, 1884, and 1888, and Chairman of the delegation in the last two. Since 1882 he has been Chairman of the Georgia State Republican Committee. He has been Director, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Tecumseh Iron Company, Cherokee county, Alabama; President of the Wilson Ridge Ore Company, Calhoun county, Alabama, and President of the South Atlanta Land Company, Georgia. He is a successful business man, and an honored citizen of Atlanta. He married Ellen B. Baker, daughter of Judge H. K. Baker, Hallowell, Maine, in 1864.

WALTER H. JOHNSON.
COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE.

COL. WALTER H. JOHNSON,
Collector of Internal Revenue
for the District of Georgia, is a



WALTER H. JOHNSON.

native of Columbus, Ga. He was born in that city October 10, 1847. His father was Gov. James Johnson, one of the most distinguished men of his day. The subject of this sketch received his early training in the common schools of the county. He spent sev-

eral years on the farm, but was not especially fond of agricultural pursuits, so he removed to his birthplace. He was Postmaster of Columbus from 1873 to 1882, and was regarded as the most efficient Postmaster that city ever had. He was respected by all parties, and took a high social position.

In 1882 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and removed to Atlanta. This office he held, discharging its difficult duties to the satisfaction of all parties, till he was removed by President Cleveland, in 1885. Soon after President Harrison was inducted into office, he appointed Col. Johnson to his old position.

He has managed his office with signal ability, and has retained the respect and confidence of both Republicans and Democrats. He is a man of keen perceptions, inflexible honesty, independence and unflagging industry.

In 1877 he was married, and in 1890 his wife died, leaving two children. Col. Johnson is a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

COL. S. A. DARNELL.
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

AMONG THE Federal officers in Atlanta none stands higher than Col. S. A. Darnell, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. He was born in Pickens county, Georgia, about forty-six years ago. His father was one of the most influential citizens of that part of the State. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and later took a course in the

Oak Grove Academy, Cleveland, Tennessee.

Although a very young man he was sent to the Legislature of Georgia, in 1868, to represent Pickens county. He served until the close of the session, in 1870, when he returned home, and be-



COL. S. A. DARNELL.

gan the study of law. As a legislator young Darnell distinguished himself on several notable occasions, his skill as a debater enabling him to exert a large influence upon legislation.

He was always broad, liberal, yet eminently just in his views about public measures, and was brave in denouncing what he deemed wrong and defending what he believed was right. In September, 1872, he was admitted to the bar. From 1873 to 1879 he was Commissioner of Claims for Georgia, under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871. He also represented the French and American Claims Commission in Georgia.

He was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the districts of Georgia in 1879, and held this position several years. In 1882 he was appointed United



States District Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, and served with remarkable ability for four years. He was removed by President Cleveland, but was reinstated by President Harrison.

His character and ability are recognized by all who are brought in contact with him, and he is held in high esteem by the administration. An ardent Republican, Col. Darnell is actively engaged in all campaigns of his party. Indeed, since reaching his majority, he has been an earnest and consistent Republican, and has wielded tremendous power in the councils of his party.

Col. Darnell is now in the zenith of his powers. He is a gentleman of quiet and refined manners, pleasant disposition; is charitable and considerate and is admired by his subordinates, and enjoys the esteem of all.

E. A. ANGIER.

ASS'T. U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

EA. ANGIER was born in Atlanta, November 26, 1851, next to John Ryan's present store, on Whitehall street. Although a mere boy during the war, he greatly assisted in waiting on the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers who were brought to Atlanta. His father being a Union man and a physician, he frequently went with him, carrying supplies and medicines to the Federal prisoners, who were confined for a while in the "Stockade" behind the present Governor's mansion. The last year of the war Dr. Angier had to leave the South and "refugee" North, or be conscripted in the Confederate army; and as he was a prominent Union man, and his wife's

(male) relatives were in Virginia, in Gen. Lee's army, he could not and would not fight against the South, and hence "ran the blockade" with his family and went to Iowa.

While on Confederate "blockade runners," Dr. Angier's family was under severe cannonading on several occasions from Federal gunboats.

Returning South in 1865, the subject of this sketch went to school in Atlanta, and, subsequently graduated at the University of Georgia. Thence he went to Crawfordville, Ga., where he studied law at "Liberty Hall," under the tuition of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Mr.



E. A. ANGIER.

Angier not only read law under the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, but by his illustrious preceptor was taught the Whig doctrines of Henry Clay, which made him a "Randall Democrat," and eventually carried him into the Republican party on the Tariff. Returning home he "put out his shingle" in Atlanta, and through influential friends he at once commanded a fine practice.

His first introduction into public life was on the stump for the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who was the nominee of the organized Democracy against General L. J. Gartrell, Independent Democrat. Mr. Stephens was very desirous of carrying the capital city (Gen. Gartrell's home) and had Captain James W. Loyd, Mr. E. A. Angier and others at "Liberty Hall" in consultation about the campaign in Atlanta, which he carried over Gen. Gartrell by a large majority.

In 1883 Mr. Angier was elected City Attorney of Atlanta, and in 1886 was elected a member of the City Council by the largest popular majority ever given a candidate in Atlanta, his opponent being the "Fusion" nominee of the Prohibitionists and Knights of Labor. While in the City Council he was one of what was called the "Big Four," the other three being Hons. C. A. Collier, J. T. Cooper and A. L. Greene, the "Big Four" being the Anti-Prohibition members of the City Council that resisted the enactment of municipal legislation to fortify and strengthen the State Local Option Law.

While in the City Council Mr. Angier made three speeches that attracted wide and favorable attention, not only in Georgia, but they were published in Massachusetts, Ohio and other Northern States. One was on Mr. Blaine's "Paris Interview" in reply to President Cleveland's Tariff Message of 1887, the other was against Convict-made material in public works, and the other was in favor of the Salary System as against Fees and Perquisites.

In 1888 he heartily supported Harrison and Morton for Presi-



dent and Vice President, and was on the hustings for the Republican nominees in several States. In politics Mr. Angier actively affiliated with the Democrats up to 1888, and was enthusiastic in the support of Hon. Samuel J. Randall for President, whenever the great Pennsylvanian was a Presidential probability; but in 1888, when the Carlisle-Morrison wing of the Democracy obtained absolute control, he went over to the Republican party, in his opposition to Free Trade.

In 1877 he married Miss Annie P. Isham, and seven robust, handsome children bless this union. He is an earnest "churchman," and has ever been a hard worker for St. Phillip's Church.

COLONEL L. M. TERRELL.

COL. L. M. TERRELL is a native of Indiana. He served as an officer in the Union army, after which he entered the Railway Mail Service in 1869 as a postal



COLONEL L. M. TERRELL.

clerk between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. He was promoted to head clerk in 1870. In 1871 he was appointed a Special Agent of the Postoffice Depart-

ment, and assigned to duty organizing the Railway Mail Service in Texas. The following year he was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., in connection with the Railway Mail Service at that point. In 1874 he was appointed Superintendent of the Fourth Division, Railway Mail Service, comprising the States of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with headquarters at Chattanooga. His headquarters were moved to Atlanta in 1876. He held that position until 1883, when he was transferred and assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Third Division, Washington, D. C., where he remained for one year, when, at his own request, he was re-transferred to the Superintendency of the Fourth Division, Atlanta, Ga. He resigned this position April 1, 1887. Was reappointed April 1, 1889. In all he has served a period of over twenty-one years in the Railway Mail Service.

Colonel Terrell is regarded as one of the ablest officers in the Postoffice Department, and his efficient work has been commended in the highest terms. He is a gentleman of a high order of intellect, is urbane, uniformly accommodating, and is methodically industrious and painstaking.

In Atlanta, where Colonel Terrell resides, he has a host of warm friends and admirers. He is beloved by all his subordinates, and commands the respect of all with whom he is thrown.

OLIN C. FULLER.

LAWYER.

MR. OLIN C. FULLER is Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and is one of the most

popular officials in Atlanta. He possesses a charming personality,



OLIN C. FULLER.

is uniformly courteous and accommodating, and is singularly able in the discharge of his difficult duties.

He was born in Chicago, Ill., October 28, 1855. He was educated at the East Tennessee University, and came to Atlanta in the fall of 1867. He was Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts from 1882 to 1889, and was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in 1889, and was also appointed a United States Commissioner.

No officer connected with the Federal Courts in the South stands higher in the esteem of the members of the bar than does Mr. Fuller. He is also exceedingly popular with the members of the press. Mr. Fuller is a refined, modest gentleman, who possesses rare accomplishments, and is esteemed by all who know him.

W. COLQUITT CARTER.

CLERK U. S. COURT.

MR. W. COLQUITT CARTER, who holds the position of United States District Clerk, is a young man who was born in Mur-



ray county. A portion of his life was passed upon the plantation in



W. COLQUITT CARTER.

that county, where his grandfather, Farish Carter, had resided before the property reverted to his son, Col. Samuel M. Carter who is still living. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the daughter of Walter T. Colquitt, and sister to the present United States Senator from Georgia of that name.

Mr. Carter's earlier school days were spent at an educational institution in Nelson county, Virginia. Afterward he was taught in Baltimore by Richard Malcolm Johnson, the now famous Southern character writer. His business education was acquired at Poughkeepsie, New York, and he is a worthy representative of the scholars turned out by that famous college.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Carter was elected to the Legislature of Georgia. During the period in which Ben H. Hill, Jr., held the office of United States District Attorney of Georgia, he filled the position of Clerk most acceptably. Since, he has served in the United States Court as Assistant District Clerk, and two of nineteen, when he performed

years ago was appointed to the office he at present occupies. Few young men can show a clearer, more satisfactory record in all business relations than Mr. Carter. Genial, intelligent, an entertaining companion, and the possessor of mental gifts of a high order, he is one of the most popular men in the Custom House, and the future presents a bright aspect for him.

WILLIAM C. REHM.

PIANIST.

WILLIAM C. REHM IS AN American, and was born on Governor's Island, New York, on the 29th of February, 1864, the



WILLIAM C. REHM.

son of a musician of great reputation (the oldest bandmaster in the United States), under whom he began his musical studies at the age of eight years. Up to his fifteenth year he studied with his father, then with Carl Herrmann, of the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music; George Magratte, of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; and later on with Constantine Sternberg. Mr. Rehm made his first public appearance at the age

of the difficult "Emperor Concerto," by Beethoven, in conjunction with his father's excellent orchestra, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. After that time he concertized quite frequently, and everywhere meeting with successes that were many and brilliant. During his period of study he had already begun giving lessons, and as a teacher has done wonders. Several of his pupils are now holding important positions in the musical world. As a pianist Mr. Rehm has played most everything of importance in the whole range of piano literature, which in itself suffices to testify to his mastery of the intellectual and technical difficulties of piano playing. Every one is attracted by his playing, on account of his infallibility in regard to *tempo*, a never deviating correctness of phrasing, a complete understanding of the composer's meaning, and a special gift of concentrating a piano composition into something almost orchestral, and at the same time giving attention to the smallest details. Besides these important qualities, which appeal especially to the musician, Mr. Rehm wins his general public by his remarkable technique, which defies all difficulties, his powerful tone, which enables him to produce the most varied dynamic contrasts, by the energy and fire that glow in his reproductions, and the noble simplicity and ringing quality of his *cantilena*, which is free from false sentimentality.

Mr. Rehm has held many enviable positions within the past ten years, such as: Musical director of his father's music school in New York; assistant to his former preceptor, Constantine Sternberg;



at the Atlanta Female Institute and College of Music; and now the able director of the Musical Department of the Washington Seminary, Atlanta.

COL. H. FRANKLYN STARKE.

ONE of those modest, unostentatious men who in a quiet way exert a potential influence in the community is Colonel H. Franklyn Starke, who came to Atlanta about



COL. H. FRANKLYN STARKE.

six years ago. He was born in Richmond, Va., nearly fifty years ago, and is now in the very prime of vigorous manhood. Colonel Starke is a lineal descendent of several heroes of the Revolutionary war; his great-grandfather was General John Starke. After receiving a careful training in the common schools he resolved to enter one of the learned professions. Having a fondness for the law he applied himself sedulously and pursued a full course with industry. He stood a highly credible examination and was admitted to practice while still a very young man. His training was a superb discipline and stood him well later in life. Early in life Colonel Starke showed much abil-

ity as a financier and he accumulated several fortunes. He was a bold and successful operator in the oil fields of Canada during the excitement there soon after the discovery of petroleum. Colonel Starke was a gallant soldier and served with distinction in the Confederate army. Since his residence in Atlanta Colonel Starke has been interested in many important enterprises and has been interested in advancing Atlanta's good. He is a prominent member of the Scotch-Irish Society, being one of the Executive Committee of that organization. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and an active member of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton County. Colonel Starke possesses a charming personality. His presence is commanding, and he is very tall and is symmetrically formed. His intellect is massive and his energy tireless. He is modest and retiring and never thrusts himself prominently before the public. Frequently his friends have urged him to accept positions of honor and trust, but he has always eschewed politics and preferred to follow the even tenor of his way.

G. V. GRESS.

MR. G. V. GRESS, President of the Gress Lumber Company, although still a young man, is esteemed as one of Atlanta's most useful and influential citizens. He is a gentleman of whom any city might be proud. He is energetic, reliable, and respected by all who know him. Seven years ago he was a poor boy working for three dollars a day. Now he is independently wealthy. That wealth was accumulated by indus-

try, and frugality, and while it was being accumulated he made a



G. V. GRESS.

reputation for honesty and integrity which are to-day the most prominent features in his character. He is President of the Gress Lumber Company, which has twelve or fifteen miles of railroad track, well equipped with locomotives and cars. The mills are located in Dodge county, and are doing a thriving business. Thirteen years ago Mr. Gress came from Pennsylvania, his native State, and began working for Mr. J. R. Wadley. In a short time Mr. Gress proved himself thoroughly competent, and at Mr. Wadley's death, Mr. Steele, who succeeded to the business, sold Mr. Gress a third interest. Mr. Gress's interest continued to increase until he owned a controlling interest, amounting to something like \$100,000. Several years ago he began investing in Atlanta real estate, and to-day he owns from \$60,000 to \$75,000 worth of property in the city.

He has always been kind and generous, and many men have profited by his liberality. A few years ago J. A. Hart, now worth



\$400,000, and President of the Chattanooga Bank, went into the lumber regions a poor boy. Mr. Gress helped him to a position, his fortune started. Another wealthy Chattanooga gentleman, Mr. D. N. Hughes, owes his start in life and wealth to Mr. Gress.

In March, 1889, Mr. Gress made a princely gift to the city of Atlanta. When the Hall & Bingley circus stranded in Atlanta the effects were sold at public outcry. Mr. Gress astonished his friends by purchasing the entire outfit, a part of which was a large menagerie. After securing the title to the property Mr. Gress called upon Mayor Glenn and offered to give the menagerie to the city, the same to be placed at Grant Park, and to be the nucleus of a grand zoological garden. This gift was cheerfully accepted by the city, and the Park Commissioners began making preparations to receive and care for the animals. The gift was deemed a most magnificent one, and at once stamped Mr. Gress as a great benefactor.

Mr. Gress was unanimously elected Chairman of the Park Commission in recognition of his public service.

Mr. Gress is regarded as the Lumber King of Georgia. He has managed with signal ability and unqualified success the largest lumber business in the South, and has amassed a handsome fortune. He owns one tract of land in the wire grass region of Southern Georgia, consisting of over forty thousand acres of land, which could not be bought for five dollars an acre.

Capt. E. P. Howell, editor-in-chief of the Atlanta Constitution, thus writes of Mr. Gress:

"It is a pleasure to see a man who can handle his business with as much ease as Mr. Gress does. There is not as much friction in his large business, in all its details, as there is on many two-horse farms in this State. The men who work for him like him and respect him; he pays good wages, requiring hard work, and the men get their pay without fail on pay day. He is not pompous or puffed up, but is a fair, square man in all his dealings, and has that reputation among all the men who have dealt with him. Not only this, but Mr. Gress, since he has been in the business, has taught a dozen young men who have worked under him how to make money in the saw-mill business, and they have been advised and assisted by him with the keenest interest.

"Mark our prediction: The wire grass region of Georgia will some day be the most populous part of our State, and George V. Gress, if he lives, will be one of the richest men in the South. He is now one of our most liberal and progressive citizens, and men of his make-up are always lucky and happy. If they are not they ought to be."

MAJOR SIDNEY ROOT.

IT MAY interest readers to know that the subject of this sketch was the father of the late John Wellborn Root, unanimously elected Chief Architect of the Columbian World's Exposition, Chicago, at the time his partner, D. H. Burnham, was elected Chief of Construction. The world will remember with a thrill of sorrow the sudden death in his youth of this great architect just as the

plans of the vast Exposition had been matured.



MAJOR SIDNEY ROOT.

Sidney Root was born in Montague, Mass., and at the age of eleven removed to Craftsbury, Vermont, where, at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a jewelry house in Burlington, with wages of \$2.50 and board per month. However, in 1843 he came to Lumpkin, Stuart county, Georgia, with his brother-in-law, the late W. A. Rawson, with whom, at the age of twenty, he formed a co-partnership in the general merchandise business. In 1849 he married Mary, a daughter of the late Hon. James Clarke and sister of Judge Marshall J. Clarke, of Atlanta. In 1850, in a three-room unplastered cottage, John Wellborn Root, who became so highly distinguished in art and architecture, was born. In 1857 Mr. Root moved to Atlanta and became a partner of the late J. N. Beach. The firm of Beach & Root did an enormous business and are still widely remembered in Atlanta and through the South. They were the first importers and wholesale merchants in Atlanta.



In 1861 Mr. Beach went to Liverpool and founded the house of Beach, Root & Co. Mr. Root cast his fortunes with the Confederate States, and, as the house had very large contracts with the Government, was intimately associated with many prominent leaders of the Confederacy. His son John had meanwhile been placed in an Oxford school, England, where he remained three years. In the autumn of 1864 Mr. Root went through the blockade on a confidential mission for the Government, remaining until after the fall of the Confederacy—visiting Great Britain, France, Spain, the Canary Islands, Bermudas, West Indies, etc., returning to Atlanta in July, 1865, to find a general wreck of his large possessions. In 1866 the family removed to New York, and returned to Atlanta in 1878, and Mr. Root has since been chiefly engaged in artistic, philanthropic, and benevolent work, having constructed the beautiful L. P. Grant Park, with which he has been connected ten years; overlooking, as Trustee, two large industrial schools for colored people with, in the aggregate, over one thousand pupils, etc., etc.

Mr. Root has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1849, and has been active in the religious and benevolent work, not only of that but of other denominations as well, having superintended Sunday-schools in Georgia and New York over twenty-five years. He is also somewhat literary in his tastes, and writes often for papers South and North. Three of his books have been published—one, a Sunday-school book, reaching a circulation of about twenty thousand,

Major Root is a gentleman of innate refinement. No man in Atlanta enjoys a higher reputation. He is a useful and honored citizen, and the entire community holds him in the warmest esteem.

—
G. H. TANNER,
CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

MR. G. H. TANNER was born in Clayton county, Georgia, about ten miles southeast of the city of Atlanta, in 1851. He spent his early years on the farm until he was fifteen years of age when he was sent to Decatur to school. He remained there two



G. H. TANNER.

years, when he entered Bowdoin College, where he studied for two years. This afforded him an excellent preparatory training for college and he entered the University of Georgia well grounded in his studies. He took a full course in this institution and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in the year 1875. Upon leaving the university Mr. Tanner came to Atlanta, and at the solicitation of the brilliant Henry W. Grady and the no less gifted Bob Alston, he accepted a position as reporter on the Herald. That journal died

soon afterward, and Mr. Tanner was made city editor of the Commonwealth, an afternoon paper, run by Colonel Sawyer. He remained with this journal about six months when he resolved to abandon journalism and to study law. He entered the office of L. J. Glenn & Sons and read law until 1877, when he was admitted to the bar. He at once began practicing, having an office with Colonel L. J. Glenn and Howell C. Glenn. At the end of two months Governor Colquitt, at the earnest solicitation of his friend, Howell Glenn, appointed him Notary Public and *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace for the 1026th District. This position Mr. Tanner filled with great ability until 1889, when he resigned to accept the position of Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County and the City Court of Atlanta, to which position he was elected the first Wednesday in January, that year. In 1887, Mr. Tanner was elected to the General Council to represent the First Ward. The honor was thrust upon him by a mass-meeting composed of the representatives of all classes of Atlanta's citizens. Mr. Tanner was not a candidate and did not even attend this meeting. This was at a time when Atlanta was divided on the question of prohibition, and the feeling on that issue ran very high. Mr. Tanner was elected by the Anti-prohibition party. While displaying at all times fealty to this party, yet he pursued a course dictated by wisdom and a patriotic desire to further the interests of the entire community, and this was such as to challenge the respect and admiration and to gain the good will of all factions. Thus was he enabled to do valuable



service for the city, and his services were commended by the press and approved by the taxpayers of all parties. No man in the General Council exerted a larger influence than Mr. Tanner, and when his term expired he was ten-fold more popular than when he entered the council.

As Justice of the Peace Mr. Tanner gave satisfaction to the public, all the lawyers who practiced in his court declaring that he was the ablest and best Justice of the Peace Atlanta ever had. As clerk of the Superior Court and City Court Mr. Tanner is proving a most efficient officer. He attends strictly to business and is always at his post. By close and diligent work he has enforced a beautiful system in his office. He has arranged methodically all the papers and records, and any document can be found at a moment's notice. The record books are kept in perfect shape. All the work in the office is kept up to date, no department being allowed to fall behind. It is commonly conceded that Mr. Tanner is by long odds the best clerk these courts have ever had, and it is the general desire that he be continued in office just as long as he will consent to serve.

Personally Mr. Tanner is one of the most lovable of men. He is a bright optimist, is genial, whole-souled, courteous and considerate. It is safe to declare that within the county of Fulton there is no more popular man than the subject of this sketch.

LEWIS W. THOMAS.
SOLICITOR CITY COURT.

MR. LEWIS W. THOMAS was born in Centerville, Talbot county, Ga. His father was a

native of Hancock county. He was educated by Dr. Benian, a



LEWIS W. THOMAS.

distinguished scholar, and afterward took a full course at Randolph Macon College, Virginia. From this institution he was graduated with high honors. After this he took a course in medicine at Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. Dr. Thomas practiced medicine for upward of forty years, and accumulated a large fortune. His fame as a physician extended from one end of the South to the other. Most of Dr. Thomas's property being in Confederate bonds and negroes, his possessions were nearly all swept away by the war. Several generations of his people were native Georgians and South Carolinians. They came originally from Virginia with the Jonestown colony.

Dr. Thomas is of Welch and English descent. He now resides in Sparta, Ga. Mr. Thomas's mother was Alvina Narcissa Wimberly, of Talbot county. Her people were Irish and Scotch, and were the wealthiest and most influential people in Georgia before the war.

In 1867 Dr. Thomas went to

California. While there the subject of this sketch took a full course at the Pacific Methodist College, Santa Rosa, California. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. and A. M., carrying off the honors of his class. In 1874 Mr. Thomas took a course of law in the law school of the University of Georgia, and was admitted to practice in Athens. He was appointed County Solicitor for Clarke county, and afterward Solicitor of the City Court of Athens, which position he resigned to come to Atlanta, in 1881. Mr. Thomas practiced law with remarkable success in all the State and Federal courts of Atlanta, and achieved a very high reputation.

In 1890 Governor Northen appointed Mr. Thomas Solicitor of the City Court of Atlanta, at the recommendation of a very large majority of the members of the bar, and February 23, 1892, he assumed the duties of his office. Mr. Thomas is making one of the ablest Solicitors that the City Court ever had. He is not only a thorough lawyer, a powerful advocate and an indefatigable worker, but he is a true gentleman in every fibre of his being. No member of the Atlanta bar stands higher than he does in the estimation of the lawyers and the judges, and of the community generally.

CAPT. W. D. ELLIS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

M. D. ELLIS was born in Prince Williams Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina. He is the son of Dr. W. D. Ellis, a distinguished physician, who enjoys a large practice at Allendale,



S. C., and whose father was a cotton planter, a native of Virginia. On his mother's side



CAPT. W. D. ELLIS.

Captain Ellis is related to the Hay family, which came from Scotland, and settled in New York in colonial days. On both sides he is connected with old and honored families.

When scarcely sixteen years of age Capt. Ellis entered the Confederate service, and served in Hoke's division in the Army of Northern Virginia, in the campaign of 1864. He was struck a number of times in desperate charges on the enemy's lines, but was never seriously wounded. He was captured in February, 1865, and remained a prisoner of war, at Fort Delaware, until the war ended. He returned to his old home, and immediately began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward married Miss Phoebe Priolean, of the Huguenot family of that name, which came to Charleston during the early colonization of South Carolina.

In 1869 Capt. Ellis removed to Atlanta, and for a time was connected with the Atlanta Intel-

ligencer, and did work as a reporter for the Constitution and other newspapers. Had he chosen journalism as his profession, he would have achieved as notable a success as he has done in the law. The newspaper training was of practical service to him, as work as a reporter brought him in contact with most of the public men of Atlanta, and gave him a wide acquaintance. He served two terms as a member of the City Council from the Second Ward, and his ability gave him a commanding influence in that body. His course was such as to challenge the respect and admiration of all.

He was appointed Solicitor of the City Court of Atlanta by Gov. Colquitt, and served a term of four years, ending with 1883. In this important position Capt. Ellis displayed legal abilities of the highest order, and the bench and the bar esteemed him as one of the ablest Solicitors that court ever had.

In 1884 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served one term. He was largely instrumental in securing the legislation necessary to insure the erection of the new capitol. He was a member of the general Judiciary Committee, and was also on several other important committees. He was in partnership with the Hon. W. T. Newman, when the latter was appointed by President Cleveland Judge of the United States Court.

Capt. Ellis has been prominently mentioned as a suitable person to represent the Fifth District in Congress, and his friends have several times vainly tried to induce him to run for Mayor. The truth is, he is one of the most

popular men in the county, and could be easily elected to any office in the gift of the people. Personally Capt. Ellis is one of the most charming of men. He is genial and approachable, and full of magnetism. He is one of those men whose friendship is something to be prized. As a lawyer Capt. Ellis stands in the very front rank, and his practice is large and constantly growing. At present he is associated with Mr. J. R. Gray, the firm name being Ellis & Gray. Hubbell's Law Directory thus refers to this firm: "They are attorneys for American Trust and Banking Company; Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association; Chattahoochee Brick Company; Atlanta and Edgewood St. R. R. Company; United Underwriters Insurance Company; East Atlanta Land Company; Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co.; Atlanta Compress Company; Kennesaw Guano Company; Parrott Lumber Company; S. M. Inman & Company, all of Atlanta; and for Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company; Domestic Sewing Machine Company and Russell & Company, of Massillon, Ohio, in this department. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Special attention given to Commercial Litigation and Collections. Refer to any bank in Atlanta."

CHARLES D. HILL.
SOLICITOR GENERAL.

MR. CHARLES D. HILL is the oldest son of the distinguished statesman and lawyer, Ben Hill, and inherits many of those talents which made his father so illustrious. He was born in Troup county, November 3, 1852, and lived there till 1867, when his



father moved to Athens, Ga. He studied law at the University of Georgia, and, in 1870, was admitted to practice in the Trigg county Superior Court. He practiced law two years, then abandoned it with the idea of never resuming its practice. He had a penchant for farming, and for four years gratified his agricultural tastes. As a planter Mr. Hill was successful, and he would probably have continued on the farm had not his father died in 1882, when he was called to Atlanta.

He began the active practice of his profession in Atlanta the latter part of that year, and it was not long before he was recognized as one of the strongest of the young lawyers in the city. He was elected Solicitor General of the Superior Court of Fulton county in 1885, and served with great ability. He became the terror of malefactors; and it was conceded that he was the most formidable Prosecuting Attorney that had ever appeared in an Atlanta court house. His success in securing convictions was unprecedented.

In 1889 he was re-elected Solicitor General and still holds this office. Mr. Hill is regarded one of the most brilliant orators in the State. His memory is phenomenally retentive, and his knowledge of criminal law is profound. He is full of wit and poetry, is genial and honest, brave and generous, and numbers his friends by the thousands.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON is the son of the Hon. Clifford Anderson, of Macon, one of the

most distinguished jurists in Georgia, who was born in Virginia in 1833. He was descended, through both father and mother, from a long line of ancestors, distinguished in that grand old Commonwealth for their culture and influence.

Major Hezekiah Anderson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, although he died when scarcely thirty-five years of age, was a man of commanding ability. His paternal grandmother was a member of the old and honored family of Robertsons.



CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

In 1849 Col. Clifford Anderson, father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Georgia when but sixteen years of age, which he was induced to do by reason of the fact that his oldest sister had a few years before become the wife of a Macon gentleman, and was then residing there. This sister was the wife of Robert S. Lanier, Esq., and the mother of that most famous, perhaps, of American poets, Sydny Lanier.

Col. Anderson has distinguished himself in Georgia as soldier, Legislator, Congressman, and Attorney General, which latter office he filled for ten consecutive years,

and it is conceded that as a lawyer the State has, perhaps, never produced his superior; but he was always a man of great modesty, and his most distinguishing attributes are his great purity and force of character.

Mr. Anderson's mother, who was Miss Anna Le Conte, was the daughter of William Le Conte and Sarah Nisbet, and was born in October, 1835, in Liberty county, Georgia.

Mr. Anderson's maternal grandfather was the son of Louis Le Conte, the naturalist, and the brother of Doctors Joseph and John Le Conte, who have won names in the scientific world second to none in America. He belonged to a race of men who for many generations were distinguished for their culture, great learning, and intellectual superiority, and a family who trace their ancestry for many hundred years.

Mr. Anderson's maternal grandmother was the daughter of Dr. John Nisbet, of Athens, Georgia, and the sister of Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet, who was one of the members of the first Supreme Court of this State. This is also one of the oldest and best names in the State.

The subject of this sketch, whose full name is Clifford Le Conte Anderson, was born at Macon, Ga., July 7, 1862, while his father was fighting for the cause of the Confederacy on the historic soil of his native State. He received the best educational advantages that the State afforded. He was graduated at Mercer University, of Macon, in the summer of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the day that he became eighteen years of age.



He stood high in his class, and was exceedingly popular with the professors and his fellow students. In the fall following, his father having been elected Attorney-General of the State of Georgia, he came to Atlanta, taking the position of his secretary or clerk. He devoted all his leisure to the study of law. He retained this position nearly a year; was already sufficiently well versed in the law to obtain admission to the bar without difficulty, but he wished, and his father encouraged the desire, to become thoroughly grounded in the principles of jurisprudence before entering upon its active practice. He removed to Macon and entered the law school of the University. Here he took a full course, and in 1883 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was at once admitted to the bar, and then his professional career began. Still desiring to be independent he denied himself the privilege of practicing with his illustrious father, and he practiced alone.

From the commencement he earned "a living," and having in the meantime formed a partnership with a young man of about his own age and an old friend and college mate, Felix Camp, Esq., at the end of some eighteen months after his admission to the bar, he thought himself sufficiently well-established to determine upon the serious responsibilities of marriage.

In the early part of the year 1881, while living in Atlanta, he had become acquainted with Miss Kittie Van Dyke, the daughter of Wilson J. Van Dyke, then a wealthy and influential banker of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who, in company with her mother, was

spending the winter in the South, and soon afterward succeeded in winning her promise of marriage. Accordingly, on September 10, 1884, they were married at her father's home in Minneapolis. He took his wife to his home in Macon, and continued to reside there until March, 1886, when, having found that the change from the bracing climate of Minnesota to the low country and Southern latitude in which Macon is situated threatened to seriously impair his wife's always rather delicate health, he again moved to Atlanta, though apparently at a great business sacrifice. The high altitude and bracing atmosphere of Atlanta, besides its well-known progressiveness, being the principal inducement to their choice.

Mr. Anderson had scarcely more difficulty in establishing himself in business here than he had had in his native city, and after a residence of but little more than six years he has acquired an excellent practice that can but be flattering to a man of his years.

In the summer of 1886 his Alma Mater, Mercer University, induced to the action by his merit, and without his knowledge, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In the fall of the same year he joined the ranks of that company of volunteers, which has ever been the pride of Atlanta, "The Gate City Guard." Early in the year following he was elected and commissioned its first Lieutenant, and in the fall following was made Captain. This position he held about a year, when his growing business demanding his whole time, he found it necessary to resign the Captaincy, much to the regret of the members of the

company, all of whom held him in the warmest esteem.

For a year and a half Mr. Anderson practiced alone in Atlanta, then he formed a co-partnership with Col. Samuel W. Goode, which continued until January 1, 1890, when he associated himself with the Hon. Porter King, which co-partnership, under the firm name of King & Anderson, still continues.

Mr. Anderson's success has been remarkable, and his future is as bright and promising as that of any young man in the State of Georgia.

PORTER KING.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PORTER KING was born November 24, 1857, at Marion, Perry county, Alabama. His



PORTER KING.

father, Judge Porter King, was born and raised at Marion, was a lawyer, and for fifteen years was Judge of the Circuit Court of that circuit. Judge King believed in education, and besides giving his children the benefit of collegiate training, contributed largely of his time and means to furthering the educational interests of the



State. Mr. King's mother was Calendar M. King, the youngest daughter of Joseph Henry Lumpkin, who for so many years adorned the Supreme Court of the State of

Georgia as its Chief Justice. On the part of his mother, Mr. King is thus connected with the Lumpkins, the Cobbs, and the Jacksons of the latter State.

He attended Howard College at Marion, and graduated there, with the first honor, in 1876. Afterward he attended the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, took the law course, and received a B. L. from that institution under Prof. John B. Minor, in 1878. Just after arriving at the

age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Alabama, and for three years followed his profession at Opelika, Alabama, where he located. Becoming convinced that it would be advantageous to locate in a city, he cast about and decided upon Atlanta as his future home. He has been living here

for ten years, practicing law, and no man of his age has attained a higher standing. He has not sought public office, but in 1889 was elected a member of the City Council from the Sixth Ward, the largest and one of the best wards in the city, and for two years rendered faithful and efficient services for his constituents. His best work, perhaps, in the Council, was as Chairman of the Police and Park Committees, and as a member of the Sewer Committee. It is said that the procuring of the means to erect the handsome public, comfortable building at the L. P. Grant Park is largely due to his efforts; that he contributed much toward bringing the liquor traffic under the strict regulations

now prevailing; and that the extending of the Loyd and Butler street main trunk sewers received much encouragement from his work and influence.

In 1883 he married Carrie Remson, at Talladega, Alabama, and through her became connected with the Currys, of Alabama, and the Remsons, of Georgia. Three children have blessed their union; the oldest, an unusually bright boy, who bore his father's name, died at eighteen months of age; the next, a bright, handsome boy named Thomas Remson, three and a half years of age, and the last a sweet little girl named for her mother.

He is of the Baptist denomination, and a firm believer in that faith, but has no uncharitable feelings towards those who differ about this, only claiming that for himself it is his ambition to live a useful life, to do all the good that he can, and to practice his profession as a gentleman and a Christian man should do.

Mr. King has taken much interest in the Masonic fraternity, and has been honored by being made Master of his lodge, and has also presided as Eminent Commander over Cœur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templar, of Atlanta.

COL. REUBEN ARNOLD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COL. REUBEN ARNOLD, one of the foremost lawyers of Georgia, is a native of Greene county, Tennessee. He was educated at the Greenville Academy, and then entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Here he pursued with industry and success a full course, and was graduated with high honors when yet

a very young man. In casting about for an avocation he resolved to adopt the profession of law,



COL. REUBEN ARNOLD.

and immediately entered the law-office of his father, who was an eminent jurist.

He was an old-time Virginian, who moved to Tennessee when very young, and who served two terms in Congress. With him he read a full course, and was admitted to practice at Greenville, Tenn., by Judge McKinney of the Supreme Court. He and Judge David T. Patterson (Andy Johnson's son-in-law) signed his license. Mr. Arnold practiced law with remarkable success at Greenville till the opening of the war, when he resolved to enter the Confederate service. He was commissioned to raise and equip a regiment by Governor Harris, and this he proceeded to do without delay.

He went to the front as Colonel of the 29th Tennessee, and saw much active service during the four years of the war. On several occasions he was complimented for bravery. At the close of the war Col. Arnold found himself in North Carolina, and he decided to engage in farming.



The condition of affairs at his old home was deplorable, and his father advised him not to return.

One day, while he was behind a plow on his farm, he was accosted by Lloyd Bullen, an ex-Commissary of the 29th Tennessee Regiment, who advised him to write President Andy Johnson, their old neighbor and friend, and ask a pardon. At first Colonel Arnold refused to do this, but finally the matter was so strongly urged by his friend that he agreed to write the letter at once. About the time the letter was mailed to Washington, Col. Arnold started for Atlanta, and when he reached there found the pardon awaiting him.

Immediately he opened a law-office, and began practicing in all the State and Federal courts. He formed a co-partnership with Col. E. N. Broyles, and later, was associated with his brother, Frank. At present the firm consists of himself and his two sons.

Col. Arnold is a practitioner of the old school. He has a just conception of the dignity of his high calling, and never stoops to anything unprofessional. He is an all-round, symmetrically developed lawyer, thoroughly at home in all the departments of the law. He has been counsel in many notable cases, and has achieved some remarkable victories. As an advocate and criminal lawyer Col. Arnold stands *facile princeps*. His success in the management of difficult murder cases has been phenomenal, and he has saved many a man from the gallows. He has conducted some desperate murder trials, and not one of his clients has ever suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Before a jury Col. Arnold

is well-nigh irresistible. No lawyer better understands the tactics of cross-questioning, and none can more adroitly manage witnesses.

Not only is Col. Arnold a brilliant, logical and convincing speaker, but he is a well-read man of scholarly attainments. Moreover, he is a man of the people, a modern Marius. He is exceedingly popular with the masses, and if he would accept office, could be easily elected to any position of honor and trust.

During the war Col. Arnold married Miss Virginia Lowry, the daughter of Col. W. M. Lowry, who died in 1879. He has never again married.

EDWIN W. MARTIN.
LAWYER.

FOREMOST among the younger members of the Atlanta bar, and one of the most successful lawyers of his age in Georgia, is Mr. Edwin W. Martin.



EDWIN W. MARTIN.

Mr. Martin is a native Georgian. He was born in Meriwether county, in 1854. After receiving a careful preliminary

county he entered Wofford College, in South Carolina. He pursued with industry and success, a full course of study and was graduated with high honors from this institution, which was then, as it is now, one of the leading colleges in the Southern States.

Mr. Martin came of most excellent stock, his father being Colonel John M. Martin, a brave Confederate officer, who distinguished himself in war, and is now an honored and influential citizen of Ocala, Florida.

Mr. Martin came to Atlanta when a very young man, and, in 1878, began the practice of law. From the first his success was conspicuous. He laid the foundation of a practice which has grown constantly and rapidly, until now Mr. Martin controls as choice a *clientelle* as that of any other lawyer at the bar. Mr. Martin has always been devoted to his profession, and has worked faithfully to master its details. He has been of counsel in several very important cases, and has managed with signal ability every case entrusted to him. He is esteemed as a sagacious counselor, an accurate worker and a brilliant and thorough lawyer. His brother lawyers recognize his superior ability, and they hold him in the warmest esteem.

Mr. Martin has several times been called to serve the public. He was elected a Police Commissioner, and soon was regarded as one of the ablest and most useful members of the board. In a modest way he did valuable service for the city.

In 1890 he was nominated overwhelmingly at a primary election as a member of the House of Representatives, from Fulton county.



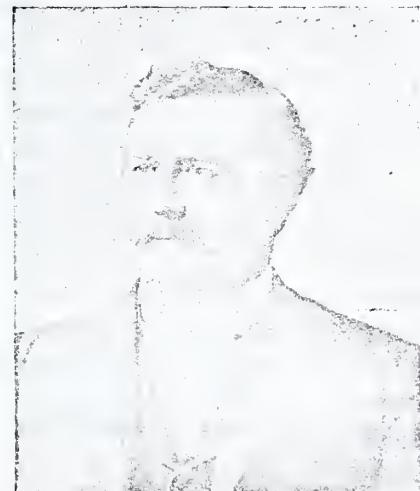
And he was overwhelmingly elected. His work as a Legislator received the warmest commendation of the press of Atlanta, and gave complete satisfaction to his constituents. He was instrumental in shaping much important legislation and was recognized as a power in legislative circles. One fact which is worthy of comment, in this connection, is that during his membership in the lower house he never once missed roll call.

Mr. Martin is happily married and has a most interesting family. He possesses a charming personality and is an optimist of the highest type.

CICERO D. MADDOX.

LAWYER.

ONE OF the most successful and highly esteemed members of the Atlanta bar is Mr. Cicero D. Maddox, who occupies elegant



CICERO D. MADDOX.

offices in the Gate City Bank Building. Among those prominent business houses which vouch for his character and ability are: The Gate City National Bank, Messrs J. J. and J. E. Maddox, to Atlanta. Here his success has Thomas M. Clarke & Co., James R. Wylie, the Merchants' Bank, constantly grown, and he now

M. & J. Hirsch, John B. Daniel and the Atlanta National Bank.

Mr. Maddox, although still a young man, is regarded as a thorough lawyer. He is *au fait* in criminal law, being an eloquent advocate and strong jury lawyer; he is particularly successful in corporation law and mercantile law, and is, withal, a safe and sagacious counselor.

He was born in Cherokee county, October 29, 1859, and, after receiving the best instruction to be had in the common schools, went to Dahlonega for one year. He then went to Nashville, where his education was finished. Subsequently he taught school two years with success. His father, one of the ablest business men in the South, gave him a thorough training. He had a penchant for the law, and pursued a course of reading. He was admitted to the bar under Judge J. R. Brown, at Canton, in 1882. Immediately he began active practice, and his success was almost phenomenal. He was entrusted with many important cases, involving large amounts of money. His able management of these gave him an enviable reputation at once, and clients flocked to him from several surrounding counties.

Mr. Maddox has studiously avoided politics. He has been more than once importuned to run for office, but always declined, preferring to devote his exclusive attention to his profession. He was, however, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Cherokee county for two years.

In 1889 Mr. Maddox removed to Atlanta. Here his success has been marked. His practice has

ranks among the foremost practitioners. Personally Mr. Maddox is charming. An exceptionally handsome man, of splendid physique, of genial manners and generous impulses, he furnished an admirable example of *mens sana in corpore sano*.

FULTON COLVILLE.

LAWYER.

FULTON COLVILLE came to Atlanta in January, 1884, from Cedartown, Ga., where he was reared. He received a thorough



FULTON COLVILLE.

education at Emory College and Vanderbilt University, winning high honors in both institutions. He is one of the most prominent members of the Scotch-Irish Society and of the Sons of the Revolution. His father was Fulton Colville, a distinguished citizen of Tennessee.

In examining the records of the Sons of the Revolution we find that the great-grand-father of Fulton Colville was Captain Andrew Colville, one of the heroes of King's Mountain, who came to Virginia from Ireland, his father

being William Colville, fourth



son of Lord Colville, of Cutross. The name of Colville is one of the noblest as well as one of the oldest in Scotland.

While the subject of this sketch is still one of the younger members of the Atlanta bar, his reputation is not confined to the city; he is known all over Georgia as a brilliant and sagacious lawyer. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best lawyers at the bar. A Judge said of him, not long since, "If I had to name the lawyer who will be considered the leader of the bar, I would name Fulton Colville."

He has won by merit. An indefatigable worker, he has pursued his high calling in a professional way. He has elevated the bar, while it has crowned him with honors. Mr. Colville possesses all the elements of statesmanship, yet he devotes very little time to politics. He is socially as great a success as he is professionally. "Southern Life" in its very racy description of prominent young men of Atlanta, extolled Mr. Colville to the skies, and closed by declaring, "He is a prince of good fellows."

CHARLES A. READ.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MR. CHAS. A. READ, who is esteemed one of the most eruditè members of the Atlanta bar, is still a young man. His profound knowledge of the principles of law and his ripe scholarship entitle him to a foremost position among the lawyers of Atlanta, and this position is accorded him by the bench and the bar.

Mr. Read is a native of Rappahannock county, Virginia, where his father was a prominent physician. He was educated at the University of Virginia, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Law and bore off the honors of his class. In 1881 he came to Atlanta and opened a law office. Since then he has followed the practice of his profession with marked success. Mr. Read is an officer of the Young Men's Library Association, is a member of the Philosophical Society, and an



CHARLES A. READ.

officer of St. Luke's Church. The demands of his profession and its duties have not prevented him from devoting a good deal of attention to literature. He contributes poetic and prose contributions to the press frequently, and his articles always command the respect of the best scholars. Mr. Read possesses a philosophical and analytical mind, and is fond of investigating the vexed problems of biology, metaphysics, sociology and philosophy. Yet, in the pursuit of his profession, he is intensely earnest and practical.

MORRIS BRANDON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

MORRIS BRANDON is a native of Stewart county, Tennessee, was born in 1862, and is a son of Col. Nathan Brandon and Minerva



MORRIS BRANDON.

Morris. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers during the late war between the States, and was also a lawyer of ability and influence in his section. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee in 1890, and often in his life time represented his county and Senatorial District in the General Assembly of his State. Col. Brandon was a man of strong determination and magnificent appearance, made a gallant soldier, and spent a long life of great usefulness to the people among whom he lived. All his antecedents were planters, as were those of Mrs. Brandon also, and were of Irish extraction, having removed to North Carolina some time prior to the Revolutionary War.

Morris Brandon was educated at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1884.



He came to Atlanta to make it his home in January, 1886, and entered upon the practice of law with a former school-mate, Hon. S. P. Gilbert, of Columbus, Ga., under the firm name of Gilbert & Brandon. The firm was dissolved in four or five months by the return of Mr. Gilbert to his native city, Mr. Brandon continuing alone in the practice until about the first of January, 1887, when he and Judge Henry B. Tompkins formed a partnership under the style of Tompkins & Brandon. In 1889 this firm was dissolved, and in September of the following year Mr. Brandon and his present partner, Mr. Charles A. Read, associated themselves together as the law firm of Read & Brandon. Both members of this firm are young men; both came to Atlanta entire strangers, and consequently utterly without influence except their own efforts and energy.

They have been singularly successful, possessing at the present time a splendid clientele and doing an extensive business, from which they derive an income exceeded by few firms among the profession in Atlanta. Neither of them has ever sought or desired political office, but both devote themselves exclusively to the practice of their chosen profession.

HUBERT L. CULBERSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

HUBERT L. CULBERSON was born at Lafayette, Walker county, Georgia, February 7, 1860. After the termination of the war his father moved his family to Atlanta, where the subject of this sketch has since lived. He was educated under private instruction, with the exception of one year in the public schools of lawyer. No man of his years eated at Emory College and was

Atlanta. He left school in 1878, and after three years in mercantile and clerical work, read law in the office of his father, the late A. B. Culberson, one of the most distinguished members of the Atlanta bar.



HUBERT L. CULBERSON.

In 1882 he began the practice of law in Atlanta. By reason of his business association with his father he enjoyed a very large practice from the start, which has constantly grown, and which fell to him at his father's death.

Mr. Culberson married the only daughter of Georgia's illustrious Chief Justice, Logan E. Bleckley. He has never sought or aspired to public office, and has eschewed politics and kept aloof from political struggles. Although frequently solicited by his friends to stand for popular suffrage, Mr. Culberson has resisted their appeals, preferring to devote all his time and energies to his chosen profession. He is exceedingly popular in Atlanta, and could be elected to any office. He is a gentleman of varied acquirements, and is regarded as a safe, sagacious, thorough, and successful

year in the public schools of lawyer. No man of his years eated at Emory College and was

stands higher than he does. His practice is constantly growing, and he has been connected with several important cases recently. Already his reputation is established.

EBENEZER T. WILLIAMS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

EBENEZER T. WILLIAMS was born in Columbia county, May 1st, 1860, and is a son of Joseph P. and Louisa E. (Martin) Williams, the former of whom was



EBENEZER T. WILLIAMS.

born in the same county October 20th, 1820, and for ten years was a representative in the legislature from that county. He was also a member of the State Democratic Convention in 1868, and was one of the authors of the Georgia platform. He was a son of Ebenezer T. Williams, a native of Massachusetts, who became a noted mathematician and astronomer. He in turn was a son of Joseph Williams, of Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams.

Ebenezer T. Williams, the subject of this sketch, is the younger of two children. He was educated at Emory College and was

graduated from that institution in 1880, bearing off the highest honors of his class, numbering thirty-five. He delivered the alumni address the year after his graduation and the same year received the "Stephens Alumnus Medal" for the best essay, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He then took a course of lectures in the Lebanon Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. At once he began the active practice of his profession in Augusta, where he soon achieved success. He has been of counsel in several notable causes, and, by his adroit and able management of the cases entrusted to him, has won an enviable reputation. He was sent from Augusta to the State Democratic Convention which nominated for Governor General John B. Gordon. In 1887 he delivered the anniversary oration before the Stephens Monumental Association at Crawfordsville, and his effort was extolled by the press all over the State, giving him much distinction as an orator. In 1890 Mr. Williams was elected a member of the legislature and served one term with marked ability. As a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives his distinguished legal attainments stood him well in hand and he was largely instrumental in shaping much of the important legislation of that session. He was the champion of two excellent bills, one to Revise the Terminal Laws of Ga., which overwhelmingly passed the House, and also the bill to allow three-fourths of a jury in a civil case render a verdict. Eminent lawyers all over the country thought both of great importance to the State. Early in the present year Mr. Williams

moved to Atlanta and opened a law office. Already he has built up a large practice and has established a reputation as one of the ablest members of the Atlanta bar. Mr. Williams is a fluent, ready and powerful writer, and his contributions to the press have been much admired by the finest critics. Mr. Williams possesses a charming personality; is a bright optimist, is brimming over with good nature and is in love with the whole world. No lawyer or politician in Georgia has a brighter future than Mr. Williams.

W. C. GLENN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COLONEL W. C. GLENN was born in Chattooga county, December 31, 1856. His father, Jesse A. Glenn, who was first Captain, then Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, moved to Dalton in 1858. There the subject of this sketch attended school about two years, perhaps a little longer. His acquirements were sure and rapid, and he became proficient in the classics and in French, German, and Italian. He evinced a penchant for philosophy, and devoured the works of Bacon, Darwin, Schopenhauer, Kent, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, and others. He showed also a fondness for the German classics, and is now esteemed the ablest student of Goethe in the South. He read law under his father, and began the practice at the age of seventeen. Early in life Mr. Glenn took a deep interest in politics, and when a mere youth was chosen leader of the Democratic party of his county. His splendid ability as a public speaker gave

him great influence. He was a candidate in many notable contests in the Seventh Congressional District. He took part in the canvass between Gov. Colquitt and Col. Norwood in 1880, and met on the stump Norwood, Gen. Wofford, and other formidable gentlemen. He was a delegate to the State Convention which nominated Mr. Alexander Stephens for Governor. He was also a delegate to the Convention which nominated Gov. McDaniel. He was engaged in the contest between Gen. Gordon and Major Bacon in 1886, and spoke at various places in the State. He met and routed such redoubtable debators as Dr. Felton and Major J. F. Hanson. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Whitfield in 1886 by a towering majority, and was returned by a still larger majority two years later. In legislative circles Mr. Glenn exerted a potent influence, many important laws being the product of his fertile brain. His principal work was the now famous "Glenn bill," providing for the taxation of the railroads by the counties. He was the projector and creator of the present scheme under which the \$50,000,000 of property, heretofore not taxable, now pays tax. This was opposed by the combined power of the railways. The bill became a law, and the question of its constitutionality was transferred to the courts. Mr. Glenn established its constitutionality to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court of Georgia, his legal victory being one of the most brilliant in the history of the State.

As a lawyer Mr. Glenn has demonstrated abilities of the highest order. He has managed with

signal success cases of momentous importance, and has appeared in the Supreme Courts of the United States with the foremost jurists of the United States. His arguments before this tribunal evoked the warmest praise of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and were complimented by the Washington press. Mr. Glenn practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Since 1889 Mr. Glenn has resided in Atlanta. He and Miss Armstrong were married in December, 1889, and have one child. Mr. Glenn is a brilliant conversationalist and a ripe scholar. His manners are elegant and he shines in polite society. His popularity is something remarkable. His offices in the Gate City Bank Building are sumptuous.

ALEX W. SMITH.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

ALEX W. SMITH was born in Habersham county, Ga., June 24, 1861. Since 1872 he has been a resident of Atlanta. He won the first honor scholarship from the Boys' High School of Atlanta, and soon thereafter matriculated at the University of Georgia, from which institution he was graduated with distinction. After a course of study under Marshall J. Clarke, now Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta Circuit, Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar. From 1878 to 1883 he was a member of the firm of H. L. Smith & Son, wholesale grocers. On the completion of his studies for admission to the bar his eminent preceptor said:

"He has shown a quickness to understand principles and a facility in the acquisition of knowledge which are extraordinary. I con-

sider him a young man of superior talents and intellectual training, and with these advantages, aided by his excellent character and engaging manners, as well as his industrious habits, I think he may justly enter with confidence upon the practice of his profession."

Seven years later, during the greater part of which time Judge Clarke had been upon the bench, he had reason to verify the above prediction in the following language:

"He has repeatedly managed cases before me. He had been studying law with me but a short



ALEX W. SMITH.

while when I became impressed with the superiority of his talents and educational training. Having become thus interested in him, I have specially noted his career, and I am pleased to say that I entertain a very high estimate of him as a lawyer and a man. In my judgment, his business qualifications, his industrious habits, his integrity of character, his professional learning, and his capacity as a public speaker entitle him to rank with the very first men of his age in this State."

Mr. Smith practiced alone the two first years, but in 1885 formed

a co-partnership with the Hon. B. F. Abbott, under the firm name of Abbott & Smith. This firm enjoyed a large practice, principally in commercial and corporation law, being general counsel for the Atlanta National Bank, the Georgia Marble Company, and other large corporations, including local representation of thirty-three banks. At present Mr. Smith is associated with his only brother, Mr. Victor L. Smith, himself a graduate with the highest honors from the University of Georgia. His brother enjoys the reputation of being the best real estate lawyer of his age at the Atlanta bar. Mr. Smith is a well-read lawyer, a ripe and accurate scholar, an eloquent advocate, and a sagacious counsel. His youth, energy, ability, quickness of perception, and affability guarantee his success. He has avoided politics, declined public office, and devoted himself tirelessly to his profession.

THOMAS L. BISHOP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

MR. THOMAS L. BISHOP is a native of Newton county, Georgia. In 1869 he came to Atlanta, and has since resided here. When a mere boy he determined that he would be a lawyer, and entered the law office of Mr. Julius L. Brown, with whom he studied for several years. After being admitted, he practiced law in Mr. Brown's office, where he remained for eleven years.

He is the agent of Senator Joseph E. Brown, and handles the Senator's large real estate interest in Atlanta.

In 1887 Mr. Bishop was elected a member of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, being

one of the youngest members ever elected to serve on that Board. He was elected over one of the



THOMAS L. BISHOP.

oldest and most highly respected citizens of the city, and having been educated in the public schools of the city, he felt and understood their need. He was a useful and hard working member of that body, and worked hard to increase the efficiency of the public school system. He is devoting himself exclusively to his chosen profession. Mr. Bishop is an optimist; he is brimful of enterprise and energy; he is genial and generous. He hates shams and shallow pretenses, and appreciates genuine merit. His practice is constantly increasing, and it is doubtful if any lawyer of his age in Atlanta has better clientage.

WM. T. MOYERS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. TAYLOR MOYERS was born in Summerville, Chattooga county, Ga., June 9, 1854. He is the son of Colonel John M. Moyers, who was one of the most successful men of North Georgia, and was for many years a large merchant in that town. He re-

moved to Newman, Ga., after the courts in Atlanta, within the war, residing there only a few past few years, and has achieved years, then removing to Atlanta.

Colonel Moyers' wife was Miss Emily Taylor, a most accomplished and beautiful woman, who devoted her life to the love and care of her husband and children, and it is largely due to her instructions that William has been so successful. He received a high-school education in Newman, Ga., and, at the age of fifteen, entered Oglethorpe University, then located in Atlanta, Georgia, graduating from that college with



WM. T. MOYERS.

the highest honor. When eighteen years of age he was admitted to the practice of law, and was very successful from the start. Although a young man now, Mr. Moyers stands at the head of his profession, and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of this city and State. He does a large and lucrative practice, and is frequently called to other States to attend important cases. Mr. Moyers married Miss Carrie Mandel Blalock, of Jonesboro, Georgia, a most estimable young lady.

Mr. Moyers has conducted some important cases in the various

counties in Atlanta, within the several notable triumphs. On several occasions he was complimented by the presiding Judge. Mr. Moyers is gifted with rare versatility. He possesses many accomplishments. His personality is charming, and he numbers his friends by the score. Mr. Moyers has a future as bright as that of any member of the Atlanta bar, and it is confidently predicted that in a few years he will be recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Georgia.

W. P. HILL.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AMONG THE rising young lawyers of the Atlanta bar, none stands higher or gives brighter promise than Mr. Willie P. Hill. He was born at Long Cane, Trion county, Georgia, May 14, 1862. His father, Dr. John S. Hill, was one of the most influential and highly respectable men in that



W. P. HILL.

section of the State. The subject of this sketch received the best educational advantages that his county afforded, and he was thor-

oughly prepared for college. When scarcely fifteen years of age he matriculated in Emory College one of the foremost institutions of learning in the South. He remained a student at Emory College, pursuing with industry and success a full course of studies. His preceptors regarded him as perhaps the brightest young man in his classes, and predicted for him a distinguished career. He was graduated with high honors, and for two years taught school.

In June, 1885, he came to Atlanta, and has resided here ever since. He began studying law with his near kinsman, Benjamin H. Hill (son of the illustrious statesman), and was admitted to the bar in 1885. For two years he practiced law in Atlanta with good success; then he associated himself with Mr. James Mason, a prominent young attorney, and now the firm is known as Mason & Hill.

This year Mr. Hill was importuned by his friends to be a candidate for a member of the City Council of Atlanta. He consented to make the race and was triumphantly elected.

He is chairman of several important committees, and is already esteemed as one of the strong men in the Council. A ready and skillful debater, a superb parliamentarian, he can hold his own in forensic debate with any member of the body.

Mr. Hill is, too, a brilliant orator. Some of his recent orations before colleges have won for him a high reputation, and as a public speaker he is in demand. His course in the Council thus far has elicited the admiration of all taxpayers. He is broad-minded;

free from narrow prejudices and Puritanical heresies; is progressive, far-seeing, astute and public-spirited.

Mr. Hill is aggressive, persistent and painstaking. He is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law. Moreover, he is a high-minded, honorable gentleman. Mr. Hill is happily married, and makes his home in Atlanta.

JUDGE R. L. RODGERS.

ROBERT L. RODGERS was born and reared in Washington Co., Georgia, July 14, 1847. He was



JUDGE R. L. RODGERS.

the only child. His father, Dr. R. Y. Rodgers, was a prominent physician in Washington county. His early life was passed in the common schools of the neighborhood where he lived, in the country. In 1860 he matriculated in the Washington Institute, at Linton, Hancock county, Georgia. The next year he entered at the City Academy, in Milledgeville, Georgia, and was there at the commencement of the war between the States, and he saw the movements at the old State capital, of the first scenes of the great struggle, and the first Georgia volun-

teers as they went out to the field of conflict. In 1863 he attended a select private school in Milledgeville, until July of that year, when he entered as a cadet at the old Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, Ga.

From that Institute, in May, 1864, he entered the Confederate military service, in the 17th year of his age, with the battalion of Georgia Cadets, under the gallant and distinguished commander, General F. W. Capers, and remained in the service till "the surrender" in 1865. After the close of the war he returned to school at Linton, and was a diligent student. In 1867 he taught a country school in Washington county, for one year. In September, 1868 he was married, and later he moved to Burke county, Ga., and was engaged in farming for four years. While thus living, he read law under Hon. S. A. Corker, and was admitted to the bar, in December, 1871, at Waynesboro, Ga. After being admitted, he continued farming until December, 1872, when he removed to Sandersville, in his native county, and there began a new course, as the editor of a weekly paper, the "Sandersville Herald." His energy and intelligence soon had a telling effect, and his paper became one of the best weekly papers in Georgia. Many compliments were written of his individuality stamped into the merits of his paper, and he was a leader in the weekly "press gang." In 1873, at a Press Convention, in Americus, Ga., he offered a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention, looking to the organization of a National Press Association, and was made chairman of the

Committee of Correspondence on the subject.

In 1873 Mr. Rodgers became a member of the "Patrons of Husbandry," and was chosen as the Master of Sandersville Grange, one of the largest and most influential Granges in the State. By virtue of his position he became a member of the State Grange of Georgia, and was appointed, by the Grand Master, Colonel Jack Smith, as District Lecturer for the 20th Senatorial District of Georgia.

In December, 1874, he sold his interest in the Herald newspaper, and gave up journalism, to enter upon the active practice of his profession, the law, and he has given it his constant and devoted attention ever since the first of January, 1875. His clients,—and his adversaries as well,—attest his energy and assiduity as a counselor and attorney in and out of courts. He is regarded as a good lawyer, and is held in high esteem. In January, 1876, he was chosen as County Attorney and Counselor for Washington county.

In July, 1876, he was chosen and elected as the captain of the "Washington Rifles," a company of young men, of the best families in his county. His company was one of the finest in the State while he commanded it. Captain Rodgers sent to New York for a military tailor, to come to his town to measure his men for uniforms, and they soon had the best fitting, and one of the handsomest, uniforms in the State. He held his commission as captain about two years and resigned.

In March, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Colquitt as Judge of the County Court of Washington county, which position he held nearly three years,

and "proved himself a worthy and able lawyer, and won distinction as such."

In 1880 he moved to Atlanta, and very soon secured a fine practice in the courts of Fulton county, and surrounding counties. He established the *Southern Law and Collection Exchange*, with correspondents at all accessible points, and by his energy and skill has attained distinction as a commercial and real estate lawyer. He has many times been engaged in important cases in distant parts of the State, and in other States, in matters of probate practice and settlements of estates.

In his political faith and affiliations Judge Rodgers has always been with the pure and straight democracy, but he has never been a very active partisan, preferring to adhere more closely to the regular duties and practice of his profession. He is an active member of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton County, and has been elected the fourth time as Historian of the Association. In 1890 he published an epitome of the history of the Confederate Veterans' Association. In it he gave a definition of a "Confederate Veteran," which has been copied in many papers, and many old soldiers have said it is the best definition ever written of a confederate veteran of the Lost Cause.

His first wife died in 1881, leaving him with five little children to care for alone. In 1886 he married a second wife. They reside in West-End, a suburb of Atlanta, and have a pleasant home.

Judge Rodgers has a tendency to literary pursuits, but in the constant duties of a professional practice in the law, he has not found much time for the gratification of

his tastes in that line. Several of his essays have been highly complimented, by intelligent readers and hearers, who are capable of making competent criticisms.

Judge Rodgers is a kind and good natured man in his disposition, affectionate in his home and family, pleasant and polite in his manners, with usually a smiling countenance to all who he may meet, and has many friends who admire him.

J. C. JENKINS.

LAWYER.

JAMES C. JENKINS is one of the solidly successful members of the Atlanta bar.

He was born in Gaston county, North Carolina, and is a son of



J. C. JENKINS.

Hon. D. A. Jenkins, who was for eight years Treasurer of North Carolina. Mr. Jenkins was educated partly at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, where he spent three years, and partly at Princeton College, N. J., from which institution he was graduated with distinction in 1876. He then spent several years traveling in Europe. After his return he began the practice of law, and

after a two year's course at Columbia College, New York, he carried off the honors of his class in a competitive examination in which there were forty contestants. He then came to Atlanta, where he began the active practice of his profession, and has since resided here.

Mr. Jenkins was for a long time Assistant United States District Attorney, and made an able officer. Indeed, the marked ability he displayed gave him a high reputation.

Mr. Jenkins is a thorough, conscientious and painstaking lawyer, who is never discouraged by any obstructions in his path. He has managed with success a number of large cases, and his practice is constantly growing.

J. M. STEPHENS.

ALDERMAN.

J. M. STEPHENS, who is now serving the city as an Alderman, is a native of Cherokee

J. M. STEPHENS.

county, Georgia. He was born at Canton, November 11, 1848.

He was educated at Carterville by the Hon. Welborn N. Bray, now a resident of Atlanta. After receiving a good education Mr. Stephens resolved to learn telegraphy, and applied himself sedulously to master this art. He began his career as an operator in 1862 at Kingston, and quickly became expert with the key.

In 1868 he came to Atlanta and went into the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator. In 1876 he was made Chief Operator, and this position he held until 1882, giving complete satisfaction to the company and its Atlanta patrons. In 1891 he has made Superintendent. He was elected a member of the General Council in 1889, and did excellent work during his term of service. In 1891 he was chosen an Alderman from the Southside, being elected by a large and complimentary vote. He is rendering the city valuable service, and his influence in the Council is as large as that exerted by any other member. He is Chairman of the Committee on Sewers and Drains; is Chairman of the Board of Fire Masters, and is a member of several of the most important committees. He is President of the Mutual Loan and Banking Company; is President of the Enterprise Land Company, and is a member of half a dozen other organizations. As District Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Stephens exercises large powers. He is exceedingly popular with his subordinates. He is a gentleman of a high order of intellect, is practical and conservative, far-seeing and enterprising. He is happily married and has eight

children.

DR. J. D. TURNER.
COUNCILMAN.

DR. J. D. TURNER, who is now serving his second term as a member of the General Council from the Fifth Ward, is es-



DR. J. D. TURNER.

teemed as one of Atlanta's most sagacious and enterprising citizens, and is recognized as one of the wisest and most influential members of the City Council.

He was born in Putnam county, Georgia, June 8, 1839. He received the best schooling the old field schools of that day afforded. After acquiring a limited education he began the study of medicine and pursued it industriously until 1859, when he received his diploma as an M.D., and immediately started to practice as a physician. He was deeply in earnest in making headway in his chosen profession, and was exceedingly studious and industrious. Soon he made considerable reputation as a young doctor, and his success was very gratifying to his family and friends. During the war between the States Dr. Turner saw much active service as assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and his ability was recognized by

the officers with whom he served. When the war was over he returned home to find all his possessions swept away, and he was forced to start life anew. Then he decided to relinquish his profession for a time and to turn his attention to mercantile pursuits, which would enable him to make a living. He at once engaged in the cotton warehouse business, in which he has continued ever since. In 1868 he moved to Atlanta. In 1875 he was elected a member of the City Council, and in 1890 he was again elected as a Councilman from the Fifth Ward. Dr. Turner's work in the Council has been commended by the press and approved by his constituency. He is a member of several of the most important committees, and exerts as cogent an influence in shaping municipal legislation as any member of the General Council.

Dr. Turner is General Manager of the Atlanta Cotton Compress Company; is President of the Compress Company at Anniston, Alabama; is a Director of the American Trust and Banking Company, and is a Director in the Commercial Travelers' Savings Bank. He is happily married and has a large family. Dr. Turner's father was a very eminent Methodist minister.

ARNOLD BROYLES.
COUNCILMAN.

ARNOLD BROYLES, the eldest son of Colonel E. N. Broyles, was born at Rome, Ga., May 20, 1866, and removed to Atlanta with his parents when an infant, and has resided here ever since. He was graduated from the Law Department of the State University at Athens in 1888, and a few

months later was admitted to the bar. He was elected a member of the General Council of Atlanta in 1890, receiving two hundred

tan Street Railroad as Receiver. He is showing most excellent business qualities in the management of this important enterprise.



ARNOLD BROYLES.

and fifty-seven votes more than any other candidate, although nine years younger than any other man in the race.

Mr. Broyles is an influential director of the Young Men's Library Association. He is a member of the City and County Democratic Executive Committee. He is Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant, of the Fourth Battalion of the Georgia Volunteers. As a member of the General Council he has displayed fine ability, and already is regarded as one of the ablest members. He is a man of broad intelligence, robust integrity and dauntless courage. He is bold and independent, yet wisely conservative.

Mr. Broyles is a singularly handsome man, of most fascinating personality. There is no young man in Atlanta more popular than he. Possessing a splendid physique, he is perhaps the most powerful man in Atlanta.

At present Mr. Broyles is engaged in operating the Metropoli-

G. L. NORRMAN.
ARCHITECT.

G. L. NORRMAN is a native of Sweden, but he has been in this country many years. He came to Atlanta in time to design the buildings of the Cotton Ex-



G. L. NORRMAN.

position. He also designed the Armstrong Hotel of Rome, the Windsor Hotel of Americus, the Gate City Bank and Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Piedmont Exposition Building of Atlanta, and many other notable structures which adorn the city and stand as a monument to his architectural skill. Indeed, no architect in the South has designed so many handsome public and private buildings.

Mr. Norrman's home is in Atlanta, and he stands at the very top of his profession. He is a gentleman of refined tastes and profound learning, and is a social favorite.

Mr. Norrman has recently taken a handsome suite of offices in the new Equity Building, where, with

his force of clerks and assistants, he is one of the busiest professional men in Atlanta.

A. P. WOODWARD.
CITY CLERK.

FOREMOST among those citizens who control the destinies of Atlanta stands Mr. A. Park Woodward, the capable and popular Clerk of the City Council.



A. P. WOODWARD.

He exerts a potential influence in municipal affairs, and enjoys the respect of all classes of citizens.

Mr. Woodward comes of an old and honored family. He was born at Hilton Head, South Carolina, May 4, 1847. His youth was passed there, and he was given the best school advantages that the town afforded. In 1861 he refugeeed to Middle Georgia, and was placed under Mr. Z. D. Harrison, a very eminent educator. In 1863 he entered the South Carolina Military Academy. When the war began, although a mere youth, he volunteered as a member of the famous Terrill Artillery, which went to the front from Columbus, Ga. He saw much active service during the war, and more than once distin-

guished himself for valor. The command of which he was a member, surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, and he returned to Georgia.

In December, 1869, Mr. Woodward moved to Atlanta, which was then a struggling town. He received a most thorough mercantile training under Mr. H. I. Kimball. Soon thereafter he accepted a position with the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, and subsequently became book-keeper and then business manager of the Atlanta Herald, which was edited by Henry W. Grady and St. Clair Adams. After the failure of this journal Mr. Woodward became connected with the Constitution. Later he served three years as Chief Clerk of the United States Marshal. Then for three years he was Clerk of the Superior Court. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and held this position five years. At present Mr. Woodward is Clerk of the City Council.

Mr. Woodward is a strikingly handsome man, possessing a great deal of magnetism, and he is as gentle as a woman. He is a man of settled convictions, of inflexible integrity, dauntless courage and boundless energy and industry. He is a member of many secret organizations, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Atlanta.

JOHN A. WIMPY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE SUBJECT of this sketch was born May 16, 1837, in Monroe county, Tenn. His father was killed when he was two and a half years old, and his mother

lived a widow until he was six years old, when she was married.

Young Wimpy lived with his step-father until he left him for



JOHN A. WIMPY.

reasons deemed justifiable. Up to this time he never attended school a day. He then hired out on the farm at \$2 a month, and worked during the summer months, and in the fall went to a common free school. He chopped wood, made the fires and did other menial service, in order to raise money with which to pay his board, and shelled corn and went to mill every Saturday, and made himself generally useful at all times. In this way he went on until about fifteen years of age, when he entered the Preparatory Department of Revossu College, Monroe county, Tenn.

While at college he did his own cooking. When about eighteen years old he began to teach in a school, and continued this work five months. He attended college until 1858, when he entered the law office of W. L. Eakin, a prominent lawyer of Monroe Co., Tenn. He read law until January 5, 1860, when he was admitted to the bar. Young Wimpy removed to Dahlonega, Ga. He

was admitted to the Georgia bar February 13, 1860, and he formed a co-partnership with the Hon. Weir Boyd, of that town. Mr. Wimpy was a Union man, and the first ballot he cast was in 1860, for John Bell and Edward Everett, for President and Vice President.

He married Miss Emma J. Smith December 5, 1860. She was the daughter of Dr. B. M. Smith, of Lumpkin county, Ga. On July 16, 1861, believing it his duty to go with his adopted State, if she seceded, he volunteered in the Confederate Army, in Cobb's Legion, and remained in active service till the close of the war.

Mr. Wimpy came home without a wound and in good health. He fought in nearly all the battles of Virginia, and never lost a day's duty, except when absent from his command on furlough. In 1865, after the surrender, he opened a law office in Dahlonega, and practiced in all the courts of that circuit. On his first and second rounds he went on foot from one court to another, being too poor to afford the use of a horse. His practice grew rapidly and he rose to the head of his profession.

In Jan., 1867, he was a candidate for Solicitor General of the Blue Ridge Circuit, against W. D. Anderson, now Presiding Elder of the North Georgia Methodist Conference and J. B. Wilson, now Judge of the Superior Courts of the Northeastern Circuit. Mr. Wimpy was elected over these two opponents by a plurality vote.

In 1868, being in favor of the congressional plan of reconstruction of the Southern States, he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, and was elected over the Democratic nominee, the

Hon. John H. Christy, of Athens. Owing, however, to the unseating of the colored members of the Legislature, he never was permitted to take his seat. After the election he stumped his district in behalf of General Grant, and engaged in joint discussion with the Hon. Weir Boyd, his former partner. He was the only Republican who had the temerity to confront on the stump the untrified Democracy of that period.

In 1869 Mr. Wimpy again received the Republican nomination for Congress, but was defeated by his opponent, the Hon. W. P. Price, of Dahlonega. As an evidence of Mr. Wimpy's character and of his popularity with the masses, he beat his adversary decisively at his own home.

In the Constitutional Convention, in 1868, he exerted a strong influence, and did as much as any other man to shape the course of the Convention, and to solve the race problem. He was opposed to legislating on the social status of the races; was against the intermarriage of the whites and blacks; was in favor of separate schools, and a strong advocate for popular education.

Since 1873 Mr. Wimpy has resided in Atlanta. He has practiced law here with great success. He is a man of great force of character, and his convictions of right cannot be shaken. He has ever been the champion of the poor and oppressed, and has always given to such a helping hand.

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS. MRSCH BUILDING.

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS was born in Augusta, Ga. He was prepared for college at the Rich-

mond Academy. He entered the Medical Department of the State University, from which institution he was graduated with high



DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS.

honors, after pursuing with industry and success a full course of study. His final examination papers were pronounced by the members of the faculty as very able, and it was predicted that Dr. Thomas would win great distinction in his chosen profession. This prediction has already been verified.

Dr. Thomas was appointed house physician at Christ Hospital, in Jersey City. From there he went to Brooklyn, and entered St. John's Hospital, his examination on this occasion being declared the very best ever passed in that institution. There he met Dr. Buckley, of New York, whose lectures on skin diseases he attended, and afterward became his assistant in the hospital, in which capacity he acted for some months. He then practiced in Brooklyn, until he was burned out, when he returned to New York and was associated for a

while with Dr. Buckley in his private practice.

In 1890 he came South, and located permanently in Atlanta. Here his success has been phenomenal, and in his special line of practice he knows no equal. Dr. Thomas has effected many almost miraculous cures by his new and original method of treating cancers. His practice is constantly growing. Some of his patients are the most prominent men in Georgia. Dr. Thomas is a gentleman of broad culture, liberal views and deep learning. He is distinguished in appearance. His popularity is increasing every day, and it is certain that he will soon stand at the very head of his profession.

HOWELL C. ERWIN.

LAWYER.

HOWELL C. ERWIN, who occupies a very high position as a lawyer and a citizen, is a native of Alabama. He was born in



HOWELL C. ERWIN.

Chambers county, at a point some six miles from the Georgia line, near West Point. His father was an opulent farmer of large influ-

ence and commanding intellect. When the subject of this sketch was very young his father died, and his mother soon afterward moved to West Point, where she lived till he was about nine years of age. Then she removed to Atlanta and was subsequently married to Dr. John M. Johnson, a distinguished physician. Mr. Erwin was educated in Athens and took a course in the Law Department of the State University, remaining in that institution the greater part of 1875 and 1876. Then he went to Macon and pursued his studies at the Mercer Law School. He was graduated with high honors in 1877, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. He came to Atlanta the latter part of that year and opened a law office. He was admitted to practice in all the State and Federal Courts, and later was admitted to practice in the United States

Supreme Court and the Court of Claims at Washington. He was entrusted with the management of some important causes, and the ability he evinced in their conduct elicited the warmest commendation of his clients, and evoked complimentary allusions from the bench. Early in his career Mr. Erwin displayed those qualities which are the *sine qua non* of the great lawyer. He has studiously avoided politics, preferring to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his chosen profession. He has been counsel for several wealthy corporations, and was the attorney for the Atlanta Street Railway, while Mr. Ed. Peters controlled that property. In 1887

Mr. Erwin was elected by the General Council a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, and in 1891 was chosen unani-

mously President of that Board. He has devoted a great deal of his time to this work. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law authorizing the issuing of water bonds, and the election was carried mainly through his efforts. He left his work and labored day and night for the city. The new water works will prove a fitting monument to his tireless work and unselfish devotion to Atlanta's good, and the people will bless him for the inestimable blessings he has secured to them in the adequate supply of pure water. Mr. Erwin is a whole-souled gentleman of refinement and fine scholarship. He is very popular, and could easily be elected to office did he choose to stand for suffrage. He is happily married, lives in elegant style on Jackson street, and has four bright and beautiful children.

JOHN TYLER COOPER.

EX-MAYOR AND CLERK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

PERHAPS no citizen of Atlanta has been more active in promoting the city's welfare than John Tyler Cooper.

He was born in Marietta, Ga., March 26, 1844, and is descended from a long line of honorable ancestry. His great-grandfather, Robert Yates, was a delegate from the State of New York to the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, in 1787, and afterward became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. His great-grandfather, Major James Fairlie, was an officer on the staff of General Steuben, of Revolutionary fame; was one of the founders of the New York State "Society of the

Cincinnati," and was an intimate friend of General George Washington. His grandfather, Thomas A. Cooper, was an Irish tragedian who cast his fortunes with the new world when a very young man, and became celebrated in the profession. His brother, Col. James F. Cooper, was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and was Superintendent of the Western & Atlantic railway during the administration of Governor Hirschell V. Johnson. Mr. Cooper, the subject of this sketch, was named for ex-President Tyler. Robert Tyler, the son of the ex-President and Register of the Confederate Treasurer, married Miss Priscilla Cooper, the sister of James F. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was a mere youth when the war opened, and was a cadet at the Georgia Military Institute. He entered the Confederate army as a volunteer when eighteen years of age, enlisting in Company E, 9th Georgia Battalion of Artillery, which Company was formed in Atlanta and was commanded by Captain B. F. Wyly. Mr. Cooper was made member of Major Leyden's staff. When the war ended he returned to Atlanta and has lived here ever since. He at once entered the office of Judge Daniel Pittman and remained with him till 1881. The latter part of that year the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues was organized, and he was chosen Secretary, which position he has since held. In December, 1883, he was elected to the General Council from the Sixth Ward. Then for three years he was an Alderman. In 1886 he was nominated for Mayor on the fusion or compromise ticket, and was elected by a decisive majority. When he was inducted into office

the city was in a fearful state of disruption. The prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists were warring against each other, and the citizens, who had hitherto worked harmoniously together for the common good, were estranged and divided. Therefore, Mayor Cooper came into office at a time when all was divided and confusion. He had a most stupendous task before him. Yet he did not shirk the grave responsibility which devolved upon him. His administration proved eminently successful, and when he retired from the Mayor's chair he had wrought a wonderful work. In all regards his administration was as eventful and successful as that of any Mayor Atlanta ever had. He retired with the respect and hearty good wishes of all classes of citizens.

In 1875 Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Mary C. Marks, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Personally Mr. Cooper is a companionable gentleman. He is very popular, and it is not likely he will be permitted to remain in private life very long.

REV. JOHN B. ROBINS.

REV. JOHN B. ROBINS is the son of T. S. Robins, and was born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 21, 1851. His parents were Scotch descent, and have transmitted to their son the peculiar traits of this vigorous and prosperous race of people. His father was a prosperous planter and slave owner before the war between the States. At its close his property was all gone, and in common with the survivors of "the lost cause" he had to struggle to maintain his family. As a

result John B. was brought up on the farm, where he learned those habits of industry and self reliance that have marked his career in subsequent life.



REV. JOHN B. ROBINS.

In 1872 he graduated from Emory College, and in 1873 he was admitted to the bar, in Greensboro, Ga., with a bright future before him.

On January 11, 1874, he married the "sweetheart" of his boyhood, Miss Mason A. Alford, and in September of that year he removed to Putnam county, Ga., and entered his chosen profession in the town of Eatonton, with great energy and bright hope of a brilliant success. But God had better things in store for him. He was converted and called to preach in 1871, while in school, but he was disobedient to the Heavenly calling, and for six years he played the roll of Jonah, and came near being swallowed by worldliness. To use his own language, in 1877 he "abandoned forever a life of sin, and gave himself to his church."

He was licensed to preach Oct. 27, 1877, and was admitted on trial in the North Georgia Con-

ference, M. E. Church, South, in December of the same year.

He entered the work of the ministry with great energy and enthusiasm, and in three years' time he was transferred from the country to the city charge. After ten years successful labor as a stationed preacher, he was made Presiding Elder of the Dalton District, and such was his popularity on the district and such his devotion to the work, that he regarded it as a great trial to leave Dalton, and go to First Church, Atlanta; but on his arrival in Atlanta his reception was so cordial and the co-operation of his people so hearty, that he at once entered on the labors of the year with his characteristic energy and devotion, and was soon recognized as one of the most popular preachers and pastors in this great city. His brethren in the pastorate gave expression to their confidence and esteem by electing him President of the Pastors' Conference.

As pastor of First Church he occupies one of the most honorable and responsible positions in the M. E. Church, South. He is a terse and forceful writer, and a frequent contributor to the periodicals of his church.

In addition to newspaper and periodical work, he has written several books. His famous book "Christ and Our Country, or a Hopeful View of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century," has given him rank among the best thinkers and writers of to-day. He is a ripe scholar and profound thinker, a finished writer and forcible speaker, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

JUDGE A. E. CALHOUN.
CITY RECORDER.

ANDREW EZEKIEL CALHOUN, City Recorder of Atlanta, enjoys a reputation of which any young man of his age might well be proud. He was born in Newnan, Georgia, about thirty-five years ago. He is the second son of Dr. A. B. Calhoun, a most distinguished citizen of Coweta county, who was born in South Carolina, being a near kinsman of the illustrious statesman, John C. Calhoun.



JUDGE A. E. CALHOUN.

The subject of this sketch is the second of three sons, his older brother being Dr. Abner W. Calhoun, of Atlanta, who enjoys a world-wide reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear and throat. Henry W. Grady once said: "Of all men in Georgia the one we could least afford to lose is Abner Calhoun." Mr. Andrew Calhoun's father moved to Georgia from South Carolina many years ago. About eighteen years ago Mr. Andrew Calhoun was admitted to the bar. He had already received a thorough education, and had shown a predisposition for argumentative debate.

and had evinced a decided talent for oratory. Soon after beginning the practice of law he was appointed solicitor of his circuit, and the cleverness with which he conducted the prosecution in a great variety of cases was recognized by the Judge and his fellow lawyers. He was careful and industrious, and was noted for the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases. About twelve years ago Mr. Calhoun came to Atlanta and has resided here ever since. Last year he was elected Recorder of the Police Court of Atlanta, and the wisdom of his elevation to this important position has been verified a thousand times. Atlanta has been blessed with a succession of exceptional Recorders, but it is generally conceded that Andy Calhoun is *facile princeps* among them all. He has already won high distinction, and his fearless, independent and just course has elicited the admiration of all classes. He possesses in an unusual degree that inestimable yet exceedingly rare quality we call common sense, which never fails to guide him right. He is also versatile, being accomplished in many directions. As a post-prandial speaker he is second to none in the South, and has been called the "Champey Depew of Georgia." His personality is pleasing and his manners elegant. He is a true aristocrat by birth and culture, yet he is a friend of the people and a fearless proponent of their rights.

Judge Calhoun, as he is now called, is devoting his entire time to the onerous duties of his office. The local press has taken occasion frequently to commend his course on the bench, and many of his decisions have been widely compli-



mented. There is no more popular young man in Atlanta, and it is certain that high honors await Judge Andy Calhoun, the lovable gentleman, learned jurist, and incorruptible citizen.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER.

LAWYER.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER, one of the foremost lawyers of the South, was born in Athens, Georgia, in 1835. He was raised on his father's farm, three miles from Monroe, Walton county. After receiving a careful preparatory training in the best schools the county afforded, he entered the Mercer University, at Penfield. Here he pursued with zeal and great success a full course of studies, and was graduated with high honors in 1854.

In February, 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and since then, with a few intermissions, has devoted himself to his chosen profession.

At the age of twenty-two he was elected a member of the Legislature from Walton county. He was considerably the youngest member of that body, yet it was not long before he exerted a strong influence, and was regarded as a skillful debater and a sagacious law-maker. When his term expired he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives, and for two years discharged ably and faithfully the duties of this position. The next year the war between the States broke out, and Georgia seceded from the Union. Judge Hillyer enlisted in the 9th Georgia regiment, and was soon made Captain. He served in the war until the latter part of 1863,

seeing a great deal of hard fighting and distinguishing himself for valor on more than one field.

At the end of this year he was appointed Auditor of the Western & Atlantic railroad. While Atlanta was in ruins, as the result of Sherman's visit, Judge Hillyer moved to Monroe. He at once resumed the practice of law, and built up the largest practice in that town.

In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth district, and, in 1873, was re-elected, and served two more years.

In 1877 he was appointed by Gov. Colquitt Judge of the Superior Court of the Atlanta circuit, and was chosen for two successive terms by the Legislature, each time unanimously. He resigned at the end of the first year of his second term.

In 1885 Judge Hillyer was elected Mayor of Atlanta, and served two terms. Since then he has been practicing law, his present partner being Mr. Bluwett Lee, son of General Stephen D. Lee. His only other partner has been his brother, Mr. Henry Hillyer.

In 1877 Judge Hillyer married Miss Ella Cooley, of Rome. With his wife and five children he now resides in an elegant mansion at the corner of Crew street and Trinity avenue.

Judge Hillyer's father was Judge Junius Hillyer, of the Western circuit, a distinguished jurist. His grandfather, Capt. John Freeman, of Wilkes county, was a revolutionary soldier. This family, for more than a hundred years back, have been residents of the State, the ministry in North Carolina, and his ancestors were among the early pioneer settlers of Georgia.

Judge Hillyer's record is clean; his life has been a success from whatever point of view considered. Since he was first admitted to the bar, in 1855, until now, he has never been defeated in any race before the people. He will be sent to Congress this year by the people of the Fifth district.

Judge Hillyer has conducted many notable cases, and has frequently appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the South. A ripe scholar, a fluent, ready and forcible writer, an eloquent speaker, a Christian gentleman of the loftiest type, Judge Hillyer adorns his profession, and is an honor to his adopted city.

REV. S. R. BELK.

PASTOR PAYNES' MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

REV. S. R. BELK, pastor of Payne's Memorial Methodist Church, is a young, strong, active



REV. S. R. BELK.

man, full of faith and hope. He was born, educated and entered the ministry in North Carolina. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his ancestors are noted for their



physical strength and longevity. Several lived to be over one hundred years old.

After graduating with the highest honors Mr. Belk studied law and taught school. In 1885 he gave himself to the ministry, and since then he has been very active as a pastor, church builder and evangelist. He spent three years in Colorado, where he was pastor of the First Methodist Church in Pueblo.

He was transferred to Georgia about three years ago, and has been very successful as a church builder and minister. He has just completed a beautiful brick church in Atlanta, where he is now the pastor.

His pastorates have all grown under his plain, practical, gospel preaching. He has several very popular lectures. His "Great West" and "Woman" has been delivered at a number of Chautauquas, and counted hits.

His two new lectures are "The Kings of Wit and Humor" and "Georgia Characters." These will be his best. Under his ministry more than one thousand have been received into the church. He is a strong, physical man, studious, fond of literature (word painting), and his church is always crowded.

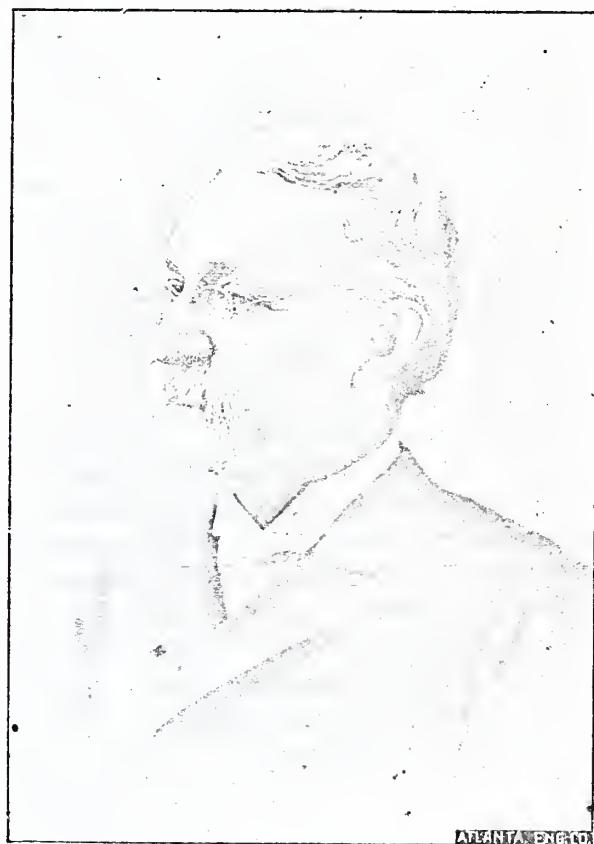
COLONEL ISAAC WHEELER avery.

LAWYER, JOURNALIST AND HISTORIAN.

THE life of this modest, sincere and Christian gentleman, Col. Isaac Wheeler Avery, who has been so long and so intimately connected with Georgia journalism and literature, will have a special interest now in view of his present work of being at the Hamilton

head, and in active direction, of a great movement to inaugurate direct trade between the South and foreign countries, in connection with Col. Thomas P. Stovall, perhaps the most valuable enterprise since the war for Southern benefit. He is doing a valuable labor for Georgia and the South in this important mission, which he is

the family through King Alfred to Egbert, the first Saxon king. Christopher Avery came over in the Arbella in 1631 to join the settlement begun by John Winthrop, the famous Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, whose granddaughter married his grandson, Samuel Avery, and from this sire Col. Avery lineally descended.



ATLANTA ENCL.

J.W. Avery

discharging ably and conscientiously.

He was born in St. Augustine, Florida, May 2, 1837. His father, for whom he was named, could trace an unbroken line of honorable ancestry to England as far back as 1359, and a Mr. Alexander stone, England, in 1713, and

One descendant, Col. Waighstill Avery, signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. His mother, Mary Moore King, was born in Palmer, Mass., formerly Kingston, settled by her ancestor, John King, of Edwardstone, England, in 1713, and a Mr. Alexander Avery, whose grandson,

Daniel King, was a Revolutionary soldier. She moved to Savannah, Ga., in 1845.

Col. Avery was taught by two noted teachers, Rev. Geo. White, author of "Statistics" and "Collections" of Georgia, and William T. Feay, and graduated at Oglethorpe University, near Milledgeville, Ga., in 1854, taking first Sophomore prize for eloquence in a large class at fourteen years of age. He taught a large school, at eighteen, at Warthen's Store, in Washington county, for a year, to review his college course, and in 1865-6 was, at nineteen, that he might get acquainted with public men and measures, the legislative correspondent at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia then, of the two leading dailies of the State, the Augusta Constitutionalist, edited by James Gardner, candidate for Governor in 1857, and the Savannah Republican. He read law with Hon. J. M. Wingfield, of Eatonton, and Lloyd & Owens, of Savannah, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began practice with the latter firm.

He took part in the capture of Fort Pulaski, January, 1861, and enlisted as a private in the first company accepted for the war, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, part of the 8th Georgia Infantry, the company being tendered on his motion, and he served through the war to the close. After the first battle of Manassas, in which he fought, he became Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of Cavalry in the West, commanding a brigade the last year. The Richmond Press announced his promotion as Brigadier the last part of the war, but in the chaos of the close he did not

receive his commission or assume the title.

After the war Col. Avery, penniless, took in 1865 a successful cross-tie contract at Sandersville, Ga., on the Central railroad, making his first money; and moving to Dalton, Ga., in 1866, he began a good law practice. He wrote a Digest of the Supreme Court Reports in 1866, subscribed to by the Legislature, to be combined with Bacon's Digest. He was delegate to the first State Democratic Convention after the war, December 5, 1867, on the Business Committee, and mainly wrote the platform. He moved to Atlanta in May, 1869, becoming chief editor of the foremost Southern paper, the Atlanta Constitution, for years, still practicing the law; was Delegate at large in the Baltimore Presidential Convention in 1872, and on the Platform Committee, opposing Greeley's nomination; was appointed the same year member and Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia; bought in 1875 an interest with Henry W. Grady in, and edited the Atlanta Herald, selling from ill health after one year; was Secretary of the Georgia Executive Department, tendered unsolicited by Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt, serving from 1877 to 1883, under Governors Colquitt, James S. Boynton and Alexander H. Stephens; published in 1881 a "History of Georgia," covering the period from 1850 to 1880, of construction, and having a large sale North, West and South; started and edited the Atlanta Evening Capitol in 1885, carrying prohibition in Atlanta the only

leaving the paper with a circulation of 6,500 daily subscribers, and having earned thirty-five per cent. on the stock, a phenomenal experience for a new Southern daily its first year.

In 1886, on the election of Grover Cleveland as President, Col. Avery was recommended by his own State and many of the Southern Senators for United States Minister to Austria; was appointed Chief of the Public Debt Division in the United States Treasury Department in 1887, serving three years, and concurrently attending to official matters of weight for United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, his cherished friend; was in 1890 warmly pressed by a large number of United States Senators and Georgia officials of all views for United States Appraiser under the Customs Administrative Law, but was deemed by the Republican Executive too pronounced a Democrat; and that same year became and is now associate editor for Georgia, of the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography." He has declined the use of his name for the Legislature, Congress and the Constitutional Convention of 1865.

Col. Avery was an ardent and brave officer in the war, and noted for coolness and daring in trying crises, and had a peculiarly eventful military career, taking active part, from the seizure of Fort Pulaski to the end, being both a prisoner and almost mortally wounded. He declined the Colonelcy of a twelve-months Tennessee regiment to retain command of his Georgia Cavalry Squadron, enlisted for the war.

He raised and led the 4th Georgia Regiment of Cavalry, with

fifteen hundred men, surrendering fifty-eight, under Gen. Joe Johnston, in North Carolina, all that were left from over one hundred battles and skirmishes. He was captured by Sheridan in 1862, and specially exchanged under request by flag-of-truce from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Halleck, at Corinth, Miss., and was shot through the stomach and spine at the battle of New Hope Church, and the wound was declared mortal at the time; from which he is on crutches now, having been taken down in 1888 with it and bed-ridden for twelve months, and his recovery declared a miracle by the doctors.

General Joe Johnston, in his "Narrative," notes his retaining command a while, thus wounded. Gen. Beauregard complimented him by special order for valuable scouting at Corinth, Miss., he penetrating the Federal lines and obtaining necessary information at the General's request. Major-Gen. John A. Wharton wrote of him that there was "no better officer" in his division. Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler officially reported him a "gallant and discreet officer."

As a journalist and literateur Col. Avery wields a strong and scholarly pen, and carries with his ability and fearlessness a conspicuous justice and conservatism. In the reconstruction days he started the phenomenal career of the Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., and it was a co-incidence that he inducted into journalism Henry W. Grady, who continued the good work.

Just after the war society was lawless and demoralized; men were used to the license of camps, and a certain violence marked the

discussion of public issues. Col. Avery, not then, as now, a devout Methodist, resolved to correct this wide and grave evil as far as the example of the leading paper of the State could, while avoiding offence, by holding others responsible for personal abuse. He had four affairs of honor, forcing men to undo aspersion. Raised in Savannah, then a home of the code, he resorted to means which, as a churchman, he now condemns. Gentle, sunny, home-loving and courteous, it was incongruous that so amiable a person should have been so ardent a soldier and a user of the duel, even for the right.

In his editorial service on that powerful paper, The Atlanta Constitution, which he directed in the days in which the broad and solid foundation was laid for its remarkable success and influence, Col. Avery did what he regards as the best work of his life. The State was wrecked from the war, and that was the time of its rehabilitation.

Col. Avery had some notable controversies with the ablest men of the State, among them Alexander H. Stephens as editor of the Atlanta Sun, in which Mr. Stephens urged the O'Conor Democratic bolt, and the State went overwhelmingly against O'Conor; and Col. Avery defeated Linton Stephens for delegate to the Baltimore Convention; and a sharp correspondence with Governor James M. Smith about the twice-paid bonds, which Col. Avery exposed, the press endorsed, and the legislature investigated and corrected.

His "History of Georgia" had the highest encomiums from the press and critics.

Col. Avery and his brilliant history had this signal test of its truth and fairness, that dealing with living men and present events written by an actor in them, deep in their contests, subject to their passions, and with bias to his own side and views, and under unsparing scrutiny to expose errors, the accuracy and justice of the work has never been assailed, though universally read in the State.

Besides this work, that will last, Col. Avery has been a constant and valued contributor to the magazines and papers of the country, and the author of a host of important pamphlets and industrial publications.

He is an earnest church worker and is now chairman of a church committee to raise funds to build a large Methodist church in North Atlanta, and has carried the matter where a magnificent lot has been bought and the first men of the city are pushing the Christian project.

DR. JAS. MCFADDEN GASTON.

THE subject of this sketch is a man of a remarkable eventful life.

He was born in Chester District, South Carolina, December 27, 1824. After leaving the common schools he took an academic course at Russell Place, in Kershaw District, but at the age of sixteen entered the South Carolina College at Columbia, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in December, 1843. He began studying medicine under his father, who was a physician, and attended the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845-6, and received the degree of M.D. in 1846 from the Medical College at

Charleston, South Carolina. He practiced with his father six years, and at the expiration of this time he was married to Miss Sue G.

hital at Fort Valley where he remained on duty till the close of the war.

Immediately after the surrender he went to Brazil, South America, where he was tendered the high position of Consulting Surgeon of the Military Medical Staff, but, declining this, he soon moved his family into the Province of S. Paulo, where he practiced his profession six years in interior towns.

After passing the requisite examination and receiving recognition by the Imperial Academy of Medicine, he removed to the populous city of Campinos, where he practiced, till his return to the United States, in 1883, when he located in Atlanta.

Soon a private Surgical Infirmary was established by Dr. Gaston. He was soon elected Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Southern Medical College of Atlanta, where he devotes his best energies up to this writing.

He has taken an active part in urging upon the profession and upon the United States Government the claims of Dr. Domingos Friere in regard to inoculation for the prevention of yellow fever in our Southern seaports.

Dr. Gaston's literary productions cover a variety of subjects, and are too well known, especially to the profession, to require mention. He has been a frequent contributor to many medical and scientific periodicals, and contributed the articles on Gall-bladder Surgery in the Reference Hand-book.

By order of the Surgeon General he was sent to assist Dr. L. H. Stout, Medical Director of Hospitals at the battle of Chickamauga and secondary operations at Marietta. After this he was sent to establish a general hospital at Fort Gaines, Ga. Subsequently he was in charge of a general hos-

Surgery and Anatomy of the American Medical Association, and he is now President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.

J. M'FADDEN GASTON, JR.

This young man was born in Brazil, while his father was a resident of that country, but came to this city when sixteen years of age. He graduated from the High School in 1886; taught one year in Hill Institute; graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree of A.M. in "distinguished grade." He was principal of the night school in this city at its opening session. He is now studying medicine, and has taken one course of lectures. This young man has wonderful advantages by reason of his father's experience and direct personal instruction. He has taken a high stand in literary and social circles and has frequently delivered public addresses.

JAMES. B. SPECK.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MR. JAS. B. SPECK was born in New York City, May 18, 1852. His parents were prominent in social circles in London, and came to New York shortly before the subject of this sketch was born. His father was a lawyer of eminence, and soon acquired a lucrative practice in the Equity courts, being associated with Judge Leon Brewster for many years.

Mr. James B. Speck was educated in Canada, and later studied law at the Columbia College, in New York. In 1880 he was admitted to practice, and for several years pursued his professional du-

DR. JAMES M'FADDEN GASTON.

Brumby which led to his adoption of Columbia as his home.

At the opening of the civil war he enlisted in the "Columbia Grays," and was soon appointed Chief Surgeon of the South Carolina forces under General M. L. Bonham. Afterward he was assigned as Medical Director of the department under Brigadier General G. T. Beauregard, in Virginia. After the first battle of Manassas, at his own request, he was transferred to the third Brigade South Carolina Volunteers under Brigadier General D. R. Jones. After Brigadier General Andersen was appointed Major General Dr. Gaston was Chief Surgeon of his division.

By order of the Surgeon General he was sent to assist Dr. L. H. Stout, Medical Director of

the International Medical Congress at Washington. He was chosen Chairman of the section of

ties with great industry and considerable success.

About six years ago his health was completely broken down, and he was forced to abandon his office



JAMES B. SPECK.

work. He spent two years in travel, visiting many of the most noted health retreats of Europe. In 1891 his health was so much improved that he resumed the active practice of law.

Last year he came to Atlanta on business, and spent several weeks here. He was so well pleased with the city that he resolved to locate here. Mr. Speck makes a specialty of insurance law, and has been assistant counsel for several large companies. He is a thorough lawyer, and will build up a large practice in Atlanta.

CAPT. W. M. SCOTT.
REAL ESTATE DEALER.

IF WE WERE to describe Capt. W. M. Scott, the real estate man, in one word, that word would be "Energy," for that is the most notable characteristic of "Will," as his friends love to call him.

Born on the far-famed Island of Mackinaw, he lived there until

twelve years of age. He received his education at Michigan College, on the mainland. When his father was a leading merchant on the Island Will learned to speak French and Indian, and became an adept in all the woodcraft and the ways of the water world of that region. His boyish, daring feats are still remembered by his early companions.

At the first tap of the drum, when the civil war began, he left his home and enlisted in the Army of the North, serving till October, 1865. He was Adjutant of the 13th Wisconsin Light Volunteer Infantry. While acting in this capacity he was a long time stationed in Alabama. He so fell in love with that State, that as soon as the war was ended he located at Montgomery.



CAPT. W. M. SCOTT.

In 1887 he came to Atlanta, and began business at once. His keen perceptions, bright intelligence, unflagging industry and remarkable energy soon made his success certain. From the very beginning of his business career

Capt. Scott achieved a fine success.

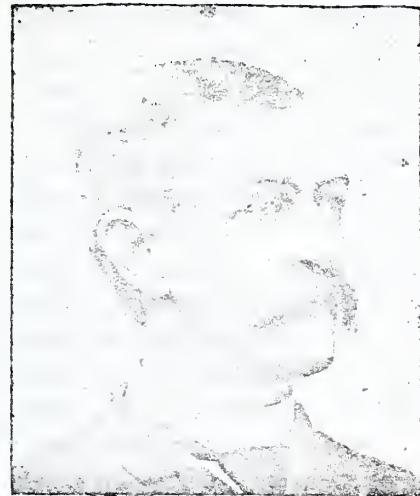
He has been a very useful citizen, and has enlisted his heart in every commendable enterprise which has promised to promote Atlanta's prosperity. He has co-operated with such men as Grady, Kimball and Inman in notable enterprises, and has always done his part. He has organized and carried through many syndicates and land companies, and has wrought a substantial work for Atlanta's development. He has been conspicuous in many good works. His real estate business has grown to very large proportions. It is doubtful if any other man has done as much as Capt. Scott in advertising Atlanta to the world. He has spent thousands of dollars in this direction. He is president of several large and important land companies. He is a G. A. R. man, having an active membership in the Northern Society of Atlanta. He is a director in several large companies. Capt. Scott is one of Atlanta's most substantial and useful citizens, and he is a firm believer in the Gate City.

CAPT. GEORGE B. FORBES.
CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.

GEORGE BRUCE FORBES was born at Lagrange, Georgia, where he received a high school education, leaving school early in 1861 to enlist in the Confederate army as Orderly Sergeant of the Columbus Light Artillery. Soon afterward he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his battery. He saw much active service during the war, and several times distinguished himself for bravery. After the war he returned to his home and became a member of the Lagrange Night Guards. His



fine executive capacity and his unusual ability as a drillmaster were soon recognized, and he was elected Lieutenant of that company. During the stormy days



CAPT. GEO. B. FORBES.

of reconstruction this command did good service in maintaining peace and keeping down the negroes at Lagrange.

Captain Forbes moved to Atlanta in 1881. In 1883 he entered the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, where he has served continuously ever since as Deputy Clerk. In the organization of the Atlanta Artillery he was prime mover. He began as an active member, then was elected First Lieutenant in 1886. Afterward—December 29, 1888—he was chosen Captain by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote. He devoted much time to his command and soon became one of the most popular officers in Atlanta. He devised and executed many notable military projects designed to promote the welfare of his company, which soon acquired a national reputation. The company became one of the fixed institutions of Atlanta, and it was ever ready to show courte-

sies to visiting military or civic notables. One word here about Captain Forbes' war record. He was a mere lad when he entered the ranks of the Confederate army, and he served through the war from beginning to end—a little over four years. He was with Gen. Dick Taylor's command in Mississippi in May, 1865, being among the last of an organized body who surrendered. He has always been an ardent admirer of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, under whom he served in noted campaigns in Mississippi and Georgia. Among his hardest experiences Capt. Forbes ranks his service with Hood in Tennessee in the winter of 1864 and spring of 1865. He served all this time in a mounted battery, his command having been mounted in the division of calvary commanded by Gen. William Henry Jackson, of Tennessee.

The father of Capt. Forbes, Gilbert Forbes, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, tracing his family history back to the days of Bruce and Wallace. As far back as 1747 among his ancestors was Gilbert Forbes, who was made a "Freeman" in New York State that year. On his mother's side of the house he is of Huguenot and Scotch-Irish descent. The history of his mother's family has been well-preserved. About 1685 his mother's family left France, going first to Holland and then to the United States of America. His mother was a Tillon, whose family when they came to this country settled at New Rochelle, about twenty miles from New York City. In the year 1704 a little French church was established on Prince street, near Nassau, in New York City, by the

Tillon family, leaving home Saturday, walking the distance of twenty-two miles and returning home the following Monday in like manner. Among the immediate ancestors of the Tillon family there are twenty-two buried in Trinity Church Yard, New York City. One of these is Peter U. Tillon, who was of the body-guard of George Washington, and of whom it is said, on the entrance of the American army into the city of New York at the close of the war, took down the British colors and raised the American flag at the spot where is now the corner of Grand street and Broadway. Among those buried in Trinity Church Yard are many who lost their lives in the Revolutionary War. The grand-mother of Capt. Forbes was Charity Macomb, a sister of Gen. Alexander Macomb, who won a great reputation in the War of 1812, and distinguished himself at the battles of Fort George, Niagara, and Plattsburg, holding the ranks of Colonel and Major-General. Afterward he was commander of the United States Army up to the time of his death in 1841.

The Bible of the Tillon family, brought over by them from France, also a plate mirror, is now in the possession of the Tillon family in Newark, New Jersey, in a good state of preservation.

In 1853 Francis R. Tillon, then Recorder of New York City, successfully opposed the opening up of Wall street through Trinity Church Yard, claiming that the dead of his family who had lost their lives in the Revolutionary War should not be disturbed.

In 1871 Capt. Forbes married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Cunningham, pastor of the

Presbyterian church at Lagrange, Ga. Five children have been born to them, of whom three survive—George Bruce, Mattie Tilmon and Evan Howell—all bright, intellectual children, inheriting the noble qualities of their parents.

Captain Forbes is a man of singularly pleasing manners and genial disposition. He was an intimate friend of the lamented Henry W. Grady. In Atlanta's rapid progress Capt. Forbes has been a cogent factor. He has been frequently honored by the people of Atlanta, and has been given many positions of trust. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat of the strictest sect, and exerts a strong influence among the voters of Fulton county. His popularity knows no bounds. Capt. Forbes is one of those liberal, progressive, energetic men who have made Atlanta the great city it is.

COL WALTER H. RHETT.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PROFESSIONALLY and socially, Col. Walter Horton Rhett is among the leaders of the Atlanta bar. Although still a very young man, he enjoys an exceedingly high reputation as a lawyer. He is a son of Col. Robert Barnwell Rhett, of Charleston, one of the most distinguished journalists and statesmen South Carolina has produced. He was born in Charleston in 1857 and passed his youth there. After receiving a very thorough training for college he matriculated as a student in the Washington and Lee College, Lexington, Va. After finishing his course at college he taught school for two years. Then he did reporting for the Charleston Cham-

ber of Commerce, his father's newspaper. In 1877 he went to Harvard University, took double examinations and entered the Sophomore class. From this in-

well, of Atlanta. Col. Rhett is now President of the South Carolina Club, and is a member of several social organizations. He is both brilliant and versatile, and shines in society. No young man in Atlanta is more popular than he; and none is more promising.

DR. R. G. JACKSON.

RECTAL SPECIALIST.
OFFICE: 40½ WHITEHALL STREET.

THE SUBJECT of this sketch is a native of Louisiana. He was educated at the University of Louisiana, the same famous institution now known as Tulane University, late in the 70's.



COL. WALTER H. RHETT.

stitution he was graduated with honors in 1880, and was one of the commencement speakers. He accepted a professorship at De Vaux College, New York, then took private pupils in Philadelphia for a year. In 1881 Col. Rhett made a tour of Europe, traveling over all the most interesting countries. While abroad he studied the modern languages assiduously and became proficient in several of them. In 1882 he took a special course at Harvard Law School. In 1883 he studied law in the office of the Hon. Perry Belmont in New York. In 1884 he came to Atlanta and was admitted to practice. He formed a co-partnership with Mr. Frank O'Bryan, who was afterward appointed Solicitor of the City Court of Atlanta. In 1888 he was elected Secretary of the At-

lanta Bar Association. The same year he married Miss Annie Raymond Reid, daughter of Dr. Reid, and grand-daughter of Dr. Cald-



DR. R. G. JACKSON.

Dr. Jackson's qualifications as a skilled exponent of his department of the learned professions are much too well known to need commendatory remarks at our hands, and hence we confine ourselves to the statement of a few simple facts in connection with this gentleman's successful professional career.

After graduating with high honors from the university of his State, he enjoyed a large general practice for several years in his

native State, but he became thoroughly convinced that his usefulness would be greatly enhanced by selecting a special line of practice, since any man will, and can, become more proficient by devoting himself to a special line.

After having canvassed the situation thoroughly and thoughtfully, he was convinced that in the scientific treatment of Diseases of the Bowels, or Rectum, he would accomplish greater good for the human family and himself.

This department of medicine had scarcely any scientific attention since the foundation of medicine, and the means resorted to in order to effect a cure were very unsafe and dangerous, oftentimes leaving the poor victim an object of loathing to himself as well as to his friends.

He felt that there was no necessity for any such condition, that medicine was progressive in its nature, and too long these relics of barbarism had remained as a stigma upon scientific medicine and surgery.

Having fully convinced himself of the great need of this reform, he immediately turned his attention to the perfecting of an improved mode of treatment for the same. The result of such research and investigation, both from personal experiment and experience; gleaming from the experience of the ripest intellects, he has been able to offer a cure, positive and absolute, of any and all diseases of the bowels, such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulcers, etc., and the cure is offered *without pain* and without interfering with one's business or pleasure, thereby rendering himself a public benefactor.

To the skeptic he says: "If you can be reached by the light of reason he can convince you of the truth of all he claims. He courts investigation and defies the closest scrutiny. He extends an invitation to those afflicted, to consult without cost, either by letter or in person, and is ready and willing to substantiate any and every claim. His operating rooms and laboratory are replete with the latest appliances and facilities known to this special line of practice."

His courteous bearing toward all patrons and his honorable business methods, added to his professional attainments, have secured his large and permanently established practice.

JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN.

LAWYER.

JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN, the grandson and namesake of the late distinguished Chief Jus-



JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN.

tice Lumpkin, of Georgia, was born at Athens, Ga., and was educated at the University of that State, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class.

He moved to Atlanta in 1875,

and was admitted to the bar in 1876. For some years he was a member of the firm of Jackson & Lumpkin. He was appointed Assistant Supreme Court Reporter in 1877, and was appointed Reporter of that Court in 1882, and held the office until 1888, when he resigned, preferring the active practice of the law to official duties. In accepting his resignation, Chief Justice Bleckley expressed the regrets of the Court, and, among other things, said from the bench:

"In directing that this resignation be accepted and recorded on the minutes, I will observe for the Court that it is with great regret that we part with an officer whose services have been so faithful and efficient. Every public servant who discharges his duty is worthy of high commendation, and this Mr. Lumpkin has done with remarkable fidelity and with great skill and ability. In some respects his faculty for reporting is remarkable. He can, with more facility and expedition than almost any other man I have ever known, arrive at the true contents of a record or opinion and present them in a condensed form, making a sort of miniature of any case, however large its proportions, and yet a miniature that reflects its features accurately. I repeat that we part with him with very great regret, and—as numerous as the bar of Georgia is—with scarcely a hope that we will find a successor equal in all respects to himself for the functions of this important office."

Mr. Lumpkin has a large practice both in the State and Federal Courts. He has been connected with some of the most noted causes which have been before the

Courts of Georgia in recent years. Among others, he was one of the counsel in the celebrated Southern Mutual Insurance Company case, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and bringing in question the determination of a reasonable reserve for a mutual insurance company, and the rights of policy-holders to have the excess distributed. He was also of counsel in the Cotton States Life Insurance Company case, involving the winding up of a life insurance company, and the rights of policy-holders. He has represented the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in a number of important criminal cases before the Supreme Court, and often is employed as associate counsel by other attorneys who have business before that Court.

In one volume of the Supreme Court Reports alone are reported twenty cases in which he appeared during the period covered by it.

Besides his legal ability, Mr. Lumpkin is a man of literary attainments, which have been ripened by extensive travel and study, at home and abroad.

THOMAS J. LEFTWICH.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AMONG the younger practitioners at the Atlanta bar are some lawyers of infinite promise and substantial achievements. One of these is the subject of this sketch.

Thomas James Leftwich is the son of Dr. James Turner Leftwich, one of the most distinguished preachers in the Presbyterian church, and he was born in Alexandria, Virginia. He received a careful training in the best schools the town afforded, then took a course at Neal's School, Kirk-

wood. Later he entered the Bingham Academy at Mebaneville, North Carolina, and here was prepared for college. He matriculated in the Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, and pursued with success a full course of study, including the law. As soon as he was graduated he was admitted to the bar and ever since

has, believes in its ethics and conforms to its time-honored customs, and is scrupulously exact and professional in all his dealings with clients and brother lawyers. His abilities are unquestioned, and the most astute lawyers at the bar deem him an adversary worthy of their steel. Mr. Leftwich possesses a delightful personality. He is a fluent and entertaining conversationalist, a vigorous and ready writer, an eloquent orator—and in all things a perfect gentleman. He is happily married. No member of the Atlanta bar has a brighter future than this gifted young lawyer.



THOMAS J. LEFTWICH.

then has been engaged actively and successfully in the practice of his profession. From Baltimore Mr. Leftwich went to Minneapolis and opened a law office. He soon became a prominent member of the Minneapolis bar, achieving notable triumphs in several important cases in the courts. Last year he came to Atlanta and opened an office in the Gate City Bank building. He believes implicitly in the future greatness of Atlanta and has determined to make it his permanent home. Since establishing himself here Mr. Leftwich has made substantial progress in his profession. Already he controls a fine clientage and has been singularly successful. He is, although a young man, a practitioner of the old school; that is he has an exalted conception of his pro-

JAMES F. O'NEILL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MR. JAMES F. O'NEILL, who is, perhaps, the most promising young statesman in Georgia, was born in Atlanta, in 1862.



JAMES F. O'NEILL.

He was a pupil in the public schools of the city, and was graduated from the Boys' High School. Subsequently he entered the Georgetown University, and re-

mained here four years. He pursued with success a full course of studies. His acquirements were rapid and sure, and he addressed himself with assiduity to his studies. He bore off many honors. He was termed the most brilliant orator in the University, and was pitted against the ablest debaters in that institution. He was victor in a forensic tourney for the "Merrick Debating Medal," and the prize was awarded to him over many competitors for the honor. In all his classes he stood high, and it was conceded that he was by long odds the most brilliant young man the South had sent to that University.

After his graduation with distinguished honors he returned to Atlanta, and immediately began the study of law with Emory Speer, one of the most learned, scholarly and brilliant jurists in Georgia. Mr. O'Neill made the most of his opportunities, and rapidly fitted himself for the practice of his chosen profession. No sooner was he admitted to the bar than his services were in request by clients. His success was instantaneous, and his practice was from the start a lucrative one.

In the courts Mr. O'Neill distinguished himself on several notable occasions. He has had entrusted to him the management of important causes, and his victories at the bar have already been many and brilliant. Mr. O'Neill is a born statesman. He has a penchant for politics. He is a simon-pure, inflexible, aggressive Democrat, of the Tilden type. On the stump he has few equals in Georgia, young as he is.

In 1888 there occurred in Atlanta one of the most remarkable political conflicts in the city's his-

tory. Mr. O'Neill was persuaded by his friends, the young Democracy, to stand as a candidate against Capt. Harry Jackson, for legislative honors. Capt. Jackson was aristocratic and wealthy, and he and his supporters deemed it audacious in the extreme in young O'Neill to presume to oppose him. Jackson had a powerful backing, the backing of money, influential friends and family. O'Neill had neither. He came as a young Marius from the people, and they cheerfully espoused his cause. The contest was bitter and stubborn. O'Neill emerged from the conflict victor. He had routed his formidable enemy. The result was productive of great enthusiasm among the young men of the county who had so earnestly supported O'Neill.

As a member of the House of Representatives Mr. O'Neill did good service. He was placed on several important committees, and was consulted by some of the veteran Legislators regarding the questions of the hour. Some of the finest speeches heard in the Legislative halls during the session of 1888-89 were made by Mr. O'Neill. About a year ago Mr. O'Neill married Miss Helen Rossney, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. O'Neill is a genial, generous young man, and his popularity is something remarkable. He is the champion of the laboring classes, and is ever ready to espouse their cause. He possesses many of those qualities which made Henry W. Grady so popular with the masses; and, in a large measure, he is endowed with Grady's eloquence. Mr.

O'Neill's career has only begun. There seems no limit to the possibilities before him.

S. PAUL BROWN.

EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY SUN.

Of the young men who have located in Atlanta during the past few years none perhaps has risen more rapidly to prominence than this brilliant young journalist and poet. Mr. Brown was born at Anderson, S. C., March 24, 1864. His father was an officer in Orr's famous South Carolina Rifles, that lost more men in the war than any regiment engaged on either side, according to the number enlisted.



S. PAUL BROWN.

Mr. Brown's early years were spent upon his father's Carolina plantation where the hardy life he led endowed him with a vigorous constitution and a sturdy growth.

Having passed through the country academy Mr. Brown, at the age of seventeen, was placed in a more pretentious school, but being restless to see the world he only remained in this institution eight days when he took French leave. Then began a career of varied experiences in which several vocations were tried and each

change brought him something better. He was always a pusher and succeeded at whatever he engaged in. Finally he became a traveling representative of the State of Florida in a "Rolling Exposition", of which Wanton S. Webb was at the head.

In this "Palace Car" Mr. Brown visited nearly every place of importance in the United States, being in the business nearly five years.

During this period the young man gained much valuable information from travel and observation, at the same time perfecting himself as a newspaper correspondent.

Having tired of travel and becoming desirous of "settling down" Mr. Brown selected Atlanta as his home and formally located here in the summer of 1891, and immediately engaged in newspaper work.

Last October he established the Sunday Critique which became a success from its very inception, but it did not fill the field as he desired, so in June last he organized The Sun Publishing Company and began the publication of the Sunday Sun.

This paper immediately sprang into prominence and became very popular from its first issue. It is now the leading Sunday paper of the South, and Mr. Brown, as editor and general manager, will make it the equal of the best.

From an early age Mr. Brown evinced a taste for poetry, and possesses an unusual talent as a writer of verse. His poems have been published in many leading periodicals and read with pleasure all over the country. But being of a practical turn of mind the young writer devotes less of his time, Texas in 1853; studied law until within a few years be-

time to poesy than to efforts in prose, which he says brings more substantial benefits.

Mr. Brown comes of an old family of patriots and Democrats. His ancestors fought with Marion in the first revolution, and with Hampton in the last. His maternal grand-father, Judge J. P. Reed, of Anderson, was the first Democrat elected to Congress from South Carolina after the war, being in 1868. It was he who, as Judge of the First Circuit, rendered a decision that caused the final overthrow of Republican Rule in South Carolina, and established the claims of Hampton as Governor of the State.

Mr. Brown possesses the respect and confidence of all who know him, and his career in Atlanta is destined to be a brilliant one.

MAJOR JOHN Y. RANKIN.

THE Hon. Herbert H. Bancroft, in his History of the United States, Vol. 16 (and Vol. 2 of Texas), page 774, says:

"Major John Y. Rankin, the father of Brownwood, as he is termed, is a Kentuckian by birth, removing to San Augustine, Texas, in 1853, when twenty years of age. After serving throughout the war, in 1870 he settled at Brownwood, where he established a land agency; his first addition to the town, purchased for ten dollars an acre, is now the best business portion of the city."

Major Rankin was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1833; moved to Missouri in 1840; was educated at the Kemper Institute, Booneville, Mo.; moved to San Augus-

in the office of United States Senator J. Pinckney Henderson, after which was a Lieutenant in a company of Texas rangers from Henderson, Texas, after which he was the pioneer commission merchant on the Houston, Texas, railroad for thirteen years, from Cypress City to Bryan. Early in 1861 he raised a company for the Confederate service at Navasota, Texas, and reported to Col. John S. Ford (Old Rip) on the Rio Grande, after which he joined the 25th Texas Cavalry at Hempstead, Texas, and was dismounted in Arkansas; was captured at Arkansas Post, January 11th, 1863, and sent to Camp Chase prison for six months; was exchanged at City Point, June, 1863. His command was assigned to duty in the noted Pat Claiborne Division in the army of Tennessee, under Generals Bragg, Hood and Johnson; was promoted to Major at Dalton, Ga., and assigned to staff duty, and served as A. C. S. on the staff of Brigadier-Generals Deshler, who fell at Chickamauga, and Grandberry, who fell at Franklin with Claiborne. He was captured the second time, the day after the fall of Atlanta, near Rough and Ready Station, and exchanged the second time at Palmetto, Ga., by field exchange, and ordered to report to Major General Bate, now United States Senator and ex-Governor of Tennessee, and was on Lieutenant-General Frank Cheatham's staff at the grand finale and surrender of General Johnston's army at Durham's Station, North Carolina, after which Major Rankin returned to Texas, and for the past twenty years has been in the land and commercial law practice at Brownwood, Texas.

when he retired from both, and two years ago came to Atlanta, where he will superintend the education of his two sons.

The Southern Lodge Secret, of Atlanta, Ga., says of Major Rankin, July 18, 1891: "Brother Rankin is a man of commanding stature and strongly marked facial lineaments of character. At first sight one would naturally suppose him to be a leader among men,

when pressed to reveal some of his experiences of border life, can tell of hair-breadth escapes and wonderful things that even the career of Othello could not match.

Major Rankin is the Secretary of the International Tourist Company, one of Atlanta's most worthy enterprises, which bids fair to soon rank with Joseph Cook & Son, New York; Raymond &



MAJOR JOHN Y. RANKIN.

and would easily imagine that he had led an adventurous life in the West. And he has had an interesting and adventurous career. He entered the Confederate army from Texas and became Major of the 25th Texas Regiment, and became distinguished for his bravery and gallantry. Major Rankin is a very interesting talker, and

Whitecomb, Boston, and Gay Brothers, of London.

We conclude this short sketch with the "Blue and the Gray," by permission of the author. This beautiful little poem for the first time appears in print, and we think it is the most expressive we have seen on the subject.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

[Lines suggested by the death of Gen. W. T. Sherman.]

Two Brotherhoods, ago there grew—
Tribute to none they'd pay—
One bore the stars in Northern Blue—
One with the Southern Gray.

Both heard the roll-call of the South—
One marshalled with their Lee—
One poured hot shot from cannon
mouth
With Sherman to the sea.

Both fought for what they deemed the right—

Fell'd scores—fought hand to hand—
Some sleep mid Virgines' lofty height,
Some on fair Georgia's strand.

Their "Knell is knolled" and they are free—

Hear! my creed and sermon—
These both report to Gen'r'l Lee
To welcome Gen'r'l Sherman.

Now let our veteran heroes stand,
From plain to pines, the seven—
Cemented in a Stonewall band,
And join their shouts in Heaven.

Both Brotherhoods, united, blend—
Baptized with bloods like these:
Our Country saved, both will defend
From Richmond to the seas.

For, "Freedom's battle once begun,"
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son."

"Though baffled oft, is ever (won)" one.
Saturday, Feb. 14, 1891.

ANDY P. PUGH.

LAWYER AND REAL ESTATE DEALER.

ANDY P. PUGH is a native of New York City. He was born February 18, 1861. His father was a lawyer of distinction, and his uncle was on the Supreme Bench of the State. Mr. Pugh studied law with his father, and afterward took a course at Columbia College. He decided to devote himself to Mercantile Law, and so followed a business course for several years. He has made a thorough study of the law of land titles, and has had long experience in the abstract business.

At Roanoke, Va., Chattanooga, Tenn. and Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Pugh pursued successfully his profession, making a specialty of the land business. He was interested in several large transactions, and made some highly profitable investments. He has

connections in all these cities, and has recently established an office in Atlanta, where he will do a general land business. He will still practice his profession, but will devote a large share of his time to real estate matters.

Mr. Pugh is a gentleman of fine scholarship and deep learning, yet he is business to the backbone. He is a superb financier and an indefatigable worker. He is certain to become one of Atlanta's most useful citizens.

Business Department.

MRS. L. CONDON.
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
83½ WHITEHALL STREET.

THIS LADY came to Atlanta from Louisville, Ky., in 1890, and established herself at 83½ Whitehall street, as an artistic

her pictures are every one a gem. In fact, she possesses the distinguishing traits of a true artist. She is devoted to her calling. Her mind and her heart are in her work, and she could not but succeed in the most superlative degree.

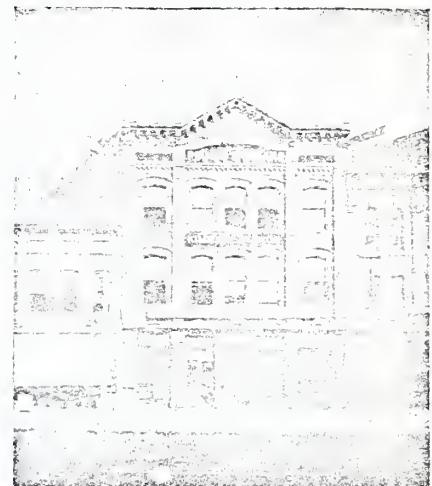
This lady deserves great credit for her independence in establishing herself in business; and she richly merits the signal success she has achieved, and the flattering patronage bestowed upon her. She has also demonstrated that there is another avenue to independence that may be opened to her sex, and that women have nothing to fear in competition with men, where skill and taste are factors in the contest.

Mrs. Condon, we understand, enjoys the distinction of being the only lady photographer in the Southern States, there being only two others in the Union. We commend her to the public.

PHILLIPS & CREW.
MUSIC HOUSE.

THIS music house is the largest and most successful in the South. The Phillips & Crew Company was incorporated last February, being the outcome of the old firm of Phillips & Crew, which was established in 1865. Now this house is known from Texas to Maryland. Mr. Phillips, the President of the company,

was born in New York State, and has resided in the South fully two score years. No man in Atlanta stands higher in business circles than he.



PHILLIPS & CREW CO.'S MUSIC
HOUSE.

Mr. B. B. Crew, the Treasurer of the company, is a gentleman of exceptional ability as a financier, and is thoroughly *au fait* in the music business.

Mr. R. B. Toy, the Secretary of the company, is a finely equipped man of affairs, and in this department of trade knows no superior. He, too, is exceedingly popular. He has enjoyed long experience both in Virginia and in Georgia.

The company is admirably officered. The capital stock is \$92,000, all paid in.

The business of the firm reaches over \$100,000 a year.

MRS. L. CONDON.

photographer, and she has rapidly acquired an enviable reputation in the practice of her profession.

She occupies handsomely furnished apartments, conveniently arranged, specially suited to her purpose. Her equipment is all new and costly, and comprises all the latest improvements. She employs four experienced assistants and enjoys a large and remunerative patronage, her customers comprising many of the wealthiest and most prominent people of the city. And too much cannot be said in praise of her work. It is simply perfect, and

The monthly pay-roll is large, many traveling agents and local salesmen being employed regularly. The celebrated Knabe pianos are sold exclusively by this company. They also handle the J. & C. Fischer pianos, and those made by Kimball, by Ivers & Pond and Behning. The famous Farrand & Votey organs and Kimball organs are sold in large numbers. They have sold over two thousand Fischer pianos, five hundred Knabe pianos, and others in proportion. They sold one piano for every day last year. The stock they carry is large and well-chosen, embracing everything to be found in the most extensive music establishment. An elegantly arranged music hall, with fine acoustic properties, has been fitted up in the second floor. Here have been given many notable concerts, lectures and recitals. The stock of sheet music and musical instruments cannot be approached anywhere South of Philadelphia. The firm has done a large publishing business, and now holds some one hundred copyrights on songs and instrumental pieces. Every dollar of the stock of the Phillips & Crew Company is held in Atlanta, and none is for sale.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH.
ARCHITECT, EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MR. W. W. GOODRICH, the architect, is a faithful, intelligent, and skillful master of his profession of over twenty years experience in this country. He has executed orders for many foreign customers, and in his professional career he has held many positions requiring the highest

scientific training and attainments in architectural practice.

Mr. Goodrich is a native of New York. He has been an extensive traveler, and has seen and observed the world's work in his chosen profession. He is held in high esteem by his Alma Mater, the President of which states of the many honored names of the students now at the front and bearing a conspicuous part in the world's work is the gentleman of this sketch.

Mr. Goodrich was formerly Professor of Architecture and Civil Engineering in Washington University, afterward in the California Military Academy, concerning which position the Oakland Daily Tribune, of Oakland, California, states that "the well-known architect has received special passes for his classes to inspect the Union Iron Works and Ship Yards, the various railway systems of the Southern Pacific, Lick Observatory, and Mare Island Navy Yard," showing the practicability of this gentleman for earnest, sincere work and study in his class-room.

Mr. Goodrich is a practical tradesman, having served his time in the shops of New York City as a carpenter and stonemason. He has credentials from renowned institutions of learning and from distinguished men all over the country.

The first marble front from Georgia marble, the new Daily Herald building, and the first marble residence of Georgia marble, for Mr. E. F. Gould, at Inman Park, Atlanta, were from the designs of this talented architect.

The first lava-stone residence in Denver, Colorado, that city of

handsome houses, was from the plans of this gentleman, all of which were built under his personal supervision.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Goodrich is an architect of superior education and attainments, of extensive experience and of remarkable executive ability, and in his practice what he designs will be thoroughly well-studied, harmoniously executed, and rendered a beautiful and lasting monument to his profession, and an ornament to the place where it may be erected.

COL. AVERY'S RESIDENCE.
CYPRESS AVENUE.

THE home of Col. I. W. Avery is a typical Southern house, a dwelling of broad and extensive verandas, long, wide halls, high rooms, large, high windows, and plenty of them, large apartments, and ample opportunities for light and air to go through every cranny and corner of the dwelling. Its whole idea is comfort, convenience, rest and use; and this architectural philosophy inspired its name of Restful, a haven of ease and rest, where the tired body finds nothing too good to be a contributor to pleasure and happiness, to health and solace.

His wife was the architect of the domicile, and antagonized the professional who framed a structure whose plan she ripped all to pieces, and nigh drove him to despair, in fashioning what he vowed were impossibilities, but which, under her persistence, he finally accomplished satisfactorily to his own avowed wonder and amazement. One of her demands was a round window overlooking the town, which he declared an

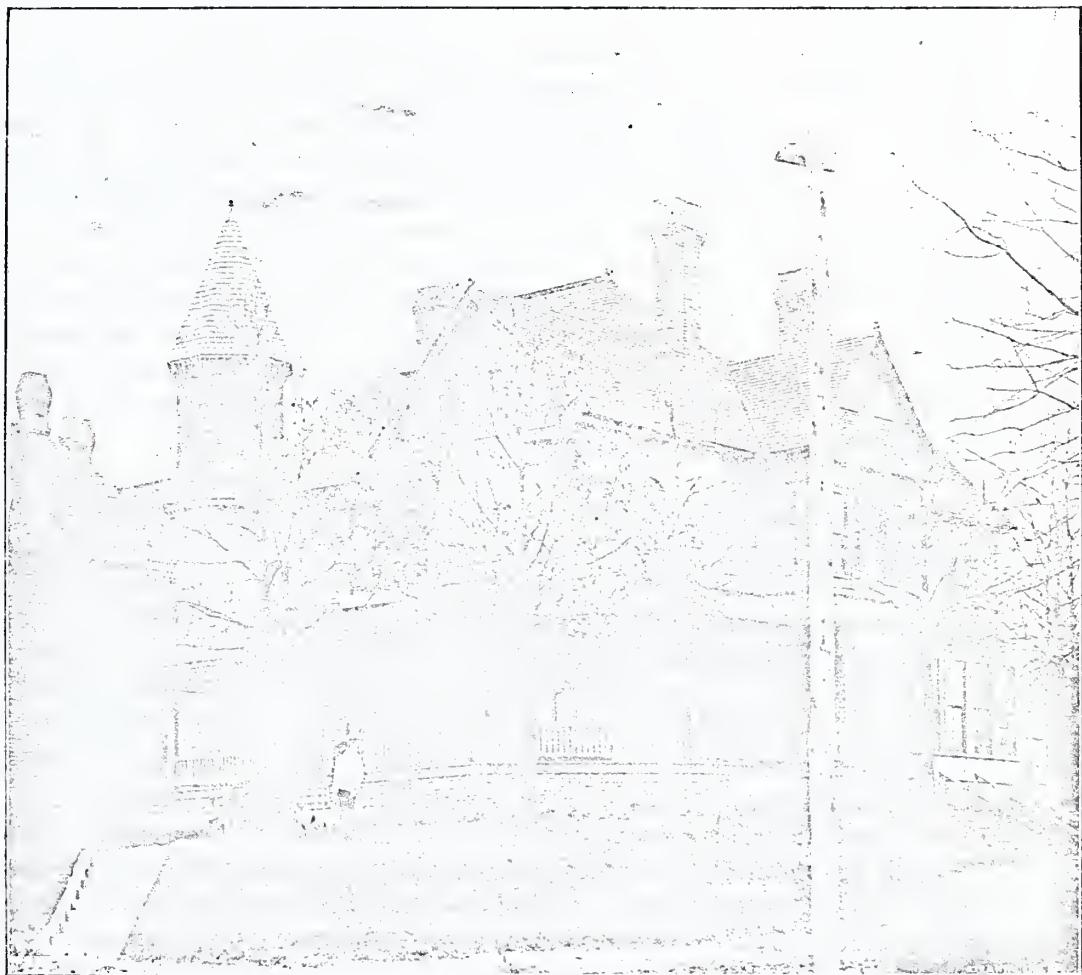
absurdity, but he ultimately evolved it, with infinite dismay. He asserted that her architectural requirements were simply unheard of and ridiculously impracticable, but he none the less did them under her imperious domination and selfwill.

The pet of the gude wife, however, was the library, her hus-

side of the spacious and well-lighted and well-ventilated apartment, and bookcases all around, filled with books. A special fad of the historian and journalist is the Georgia library he is, and has been, collecting, of works by Georgia authors and about Georgia and its events. It is remarkable what a vast number of publi-

so that the whole unique and invaluable thing will be all Georgian.

Col. Avery has in his library, in addition to his books, busts of poets, musicians and statesmen; pictures of different kinds on the walls, also his framed commission to practice as a lawyer in the United States Supreme Court,



COL. AVERY'S RESIDENCE.

band's workshop, on the right in front of the house, looking out who have been born or adopted from it. In the corner of the room to the right is a round cuddy, rising into the tower, full of windows, the working spot of the room.

There are two bookcases built in the wall, taking up one entire

cations have emanated from men of James M. Carlisle, Esq.; great Georgians. It will run to over five hundred volumes, some of them very rare and valuable, and many very scarce. A part of the plan is to have a bookcase made

for this collection of Georgia literature—of curled Georgia pine—

dating back to 1869, upon motion of the Turner Gallery, Illustrated Europe and America and the Chefs-D'Oeuvre of French art, and the like; and on the mantelpiece is a collection of photographs of his family in every stage of growth.

A big eyed owl glares solemnly as the wise divinity of the room. A mammoth hornet's nest, without its spiteful inhabitants, ornaments one corner. Globes of gold fish glitter in the sunshine. The piano and other musical instruments are convenient for the music that the literateur so passionately loves. A grim collection of war reliques, his cavalry pistol and other intrinsic curiosities occupy prominent positions. The fire-place is a great old-fashioned wooden one, which is the fancy of both the historian and his wife, who delight in the big old time country blazes. The greatest deprivations of the master is that his daughter, who is an accomplished violinist and pianist, has married and left him without the soulful music to which he has been so long accustomed.

The parlor is a sweet room in white and gold, with some exquisite landscape paintings and faithful portraits upon its walls, and upon the mantelpiece, among the bric-a-brac, is a suggestive piece of statuary of a damsel tuning her violin, in memory of the absent violinist. The dining room opens into a conservatory where the cherished flowers and plants of the mistress are a picturesqe setting of the eating apartment, and which in summer, pervade every spot possible. Broad steps to the side of the great hall lead up stairs without interfering with the sweep of the broad way. The whole of the lower part of the house can be thrown open for entertainments, and, if the young folks desire to dance, both halls and verandas are wide enough for this purpose.

From the bed chamber up stairs, on the side of the city, a large,

novel, round window gives a view of Atlanta. The most charming feature to its occupants is the wealth of trees upon the lot. Both the mistress and master luxuriate and revel in an impassioned fondness for the green trees that shade the house.

There are twenty trees surrounding the mansion, while a terrace five feet high rises in a gentle sod of soft emerald up to the yard with its flowers.

This property, while in the midst of the elegant and populous Peachtree section, has been unimproved until a year or so ago, because it had been held in forests by that wise old gentleman, Col. Richard Peters, and was only put upon the market upon his death, when his estate had to be settled. Col. Avery was a pioneer here, and is regretfully seeing the city improvements around him, which are rapidly removing the rustic features of the delightful place.

The lot was selected that no rude car-line would break the harmony of the place. Rising above the aristocratic Peachtree on one side and metropolitan Piedmont Avenue on the other, only a block from each, with a car-line on the one and an electric line expected on the other, this street, rurally dubbed Jnpiter, with its picturesque elevation and its affluence of vigorous young groves, affording shade and air and birds, must become inevitably one of the choice family thoroughfares of this beautiful section of the city. The City Engineer has declared it as one of the highest points in the whole city.

The idea of this place, called suggestively "Restful," is home. It has long been the resting place of friends, and those who need

solace and rest. It is a sort of refuge and shelter, full of Christian sympathy and the spirit of hospitality, and it stands to-day among the typical homes of Atlanta. The preachers of the gospel are always welcome in its precincts, and the little children find cordial greeting from its inmates. And the sweet and sparkling lassies and damsels flock to its social and merry atmosphere and spend weeks with the happy couple, who do everything for their enjoyment.

CAPITAL FEMALE COLLEGE 34, 36, AND 38 CAPITAL SQUARE.

THIS popular institution had its beginning under another name six years ago, but four years ago moved into its present quarters and assumed the above name. In our visit to this school we were delighted to find the principal and teachers entertaining the belief—yes, knowledge from practical experience—that ladies have the native ability to comprehend any subject that man can master.

Recognizing and honoring the worthy demand of the age for the broadest culture, yet directed to most definite ends and aims, Capital Female College stands forth to-day solemnly pledging all its forces to the consummation of issues so worthy.

With a standard as high, a curriculum as extended as that of a male university, with specialists in every department, and with the fullest realization of the deep import of the work before them, the management and faculty are laboring with an earnestness and zeal, which only the thought of the good to be accomplished can awaken.

The dead and modern languages, sciences, history, elocution, mathematics, art, music, voice culture, speculative philosophy, and, in fact, every subject embraced in a university course is thoroughly taught by instructors of broad culture and extended experience in their special line.

It is claimed that this is the only institution in the South where girls are enjoying the advantages of a complete, thorough course.

The principal believes that young ladies should attain all the accomplishments, but that, in addition, they should be thoroughly instructed in the channels of profound thought and modern investigation. Any one who will investigate will soon be convinced that this school is not a fraud like many so-called modern female colleges, because this school proposes to instruct along the lines of modern thought, and at the same time familiarize their students with both modern and ancient classic literature.

Miss Leonora Beck, the principal, is an educated lady in the broadest sense, having graduated at Oxford College, Ala., after mastering the complete classical course, such as was prescribed for men. After teaching some years in Bowden College, this State, she took charge of this institution, and with the assistance of seventeen teachers she is doing a grand work. It may truly be said that Miss Beck is an active factor in establishing a new era in female education in the South.

She believes in woman's native mental ability, and that her sex deserves the same broad culture accorded to men, hence is devoting her life to the proper education of her sex.

WILLEY HOUSE.
37 AND 39 WHEAT STREET.

FEW CITIES in the South can boast of as many first-class boarding houses as Atlanta. One of the more prominent places is the "Willey House," Nos. 27 and 29 Wheat street. Mr. M. L. Willey came South some three years ago and decided that Atlanta was the place. His house is kept up to the highest standard, and is one of the few places where a stranger

Many of the most prominent commercial tourists stop at this house in preference to any hotel, because, as they express it, they get as good or better fare than at the largest hotels, and at much more reasonable rates.

So thoroughly has this house built up its reputation that no comment is necessary to commend it to the public. Everybody knows the Willey House and gladly recommends it to the stranger who visits this city. This house



WILLEY HOUSE.

feels at home on entering its portals. Under the management of Mrs. Willey, the cuisine department is unexcelled. This house has gained an enviable reputation and is a great resort for those seeking home comforts. Mr. Willey is a clever gentleman and caters to the wants of his guests, studying their pleasure at all times.

This house enjoys as large, if not the largest, patronage of any boarding-house in the city.

is also a favorite resort with the theatrical people who visit the Gate City each season.

SWIFT & HARRIS.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.
NO. 7 PEACHTREE STREET.

THIS thriving business was established in its present convenient quarters in 1886. A full line of gents' furnishing goods of the very best and finest grades and latest styles is kept constantly in

stock, and hence a large trade of the best class of custom.

This firm makes a specialty of fine hats of every style and make, and perhaps no house in the city does a greater volume of business in this line.

They are importers and sole agents for some special brands, hence do business throughout several States.

This company has a contract and does furnish the caps used by

The gentlemen composing this firm are young, energetic, and progressive in their methods, therefore can command the entire trade in their line of large corporations.

This firm is sole agent for Welch, Morgetson & Co., and Virgoe, Middleton & Co., of London, England. A full line of their novelties, imported direct, can be obtained only from this enterprising firm.



SWIFT & HARRIS' SALES ROOM.

all the employes of five great trunk-line railroads, and for the consolidated electric lines of the city, hence do a volume of trade more than commensurate with similar houses limited to local custom.

R. B. Swift was born and educated in Yanceyville, North Carolina, and came to Atlanta about ten years ago.

R. A. Harris, the junior partner, is a native of Macon, Georgia, and received his mental and business training in his native city.

lished in 1868. It is supplied with an elegant office and commodious apartments for the different branches taught.

Everything indicates the impartation of thorough instruction, in every department.

Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Bookkeeping in all its forms and applications, the Munson and Pernin systems of Shorthand, Commercial Arithmetic, practical Grammar, Typewriting, and in fact everything included in a practical business course is thoroughly taught in this institution. A com-



MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

petent corps of teachers, each one a specialist in his line, have charge of instructing the students of this college. A theoretical and practical course is sustained and all the necessary equipment, viz: Bank, Commercial Emporium, etc. are supplied.

This college enjoys a patronage from all over the South, and has pupils from twenty-four different States.

Perhaps few men have become more thoroughly identified with the business educational interests of the South than Prof. Moore. He was born and educated in Pennsylvania, having received his business education in the Crittenden

MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

116½ PEACHTREE STREET.

EVERY Business College in the land is a potent factor in the progress of our age of push, and this college has played no small part, throughout the South, in preparing young ladies and gentlemen for the active practical duties, and responsibilities of life. It is claimed that this is the oldest Business College in the city and perhaps in several Southern States, having been estab-

Commercial College, Philadelphia, from which school he graduated in 1854. In 1858 he established a Business College in Savannah. During the civil war he was connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the Georgia State forces under command of General Wayne. His life work has been performed in the South, hence is identified with her interests. Prof. Moore is the author of the textbook used in teaching bookkeeping in his college and his textbook has been adopted in other places.

Any one who will carefully examine into the workings of this school and look at the facilities and test the methods of instruction, will see how it is that a thorough practical course can be completed by the average student in about four months.

MRS. KATE O'CONNOR,
FINE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
53 WHITEHALL STREET.

ONE OF the oldest strictly retail millinery establishments in the city is that of Mrs. Kate O'Connor, having been established in 1875.

All designing and work sold by this house is executed by the six first-class milliners employed. The customers are among the very best class of people, and the trade is confined principally to this and surrounding cities.

This house enjoys a trade of over \$9,000 per annum, which is steadily increasing. A large variety of fine goods of every description is kept constantly in stock, hence persons of the most fastidious tastes can be suited in every particular.

BRUCE & MORGAN.
ARCHITECTS.

BRUCE & MORGAN, the firm whose name heads this short article, have been for years rated among the leading architects in the South. Their work extends into every Southern State, and many of the most prominent buildings in this section, both public and private, have been erected from their plans.

erected from their plans would be a very laborious task and altogether unnecessary in the South, where they and their work are so well known.

This firm is composed of Mr. Alexander C. Bruce and Mr. Thos. H. Morgan.

Mr. Bruce spent his early life in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was thoroughly trained by his father, who was an experienced



ALEXANDER C. BRUCE.

For many years they have made a specialty of planning public buildings, and have made a most enviable reputation in this work, and to enumerate the many court houses, colleges, school buildings, office buildings, and churches

builder, and at the same time studied architecture under Mr. H. W. Akeroid, a distinguished English architect, who was employed on the most important buildings in Nashville. His first instruction in architecture was

derived from a careful study of Samuel Sloan's works, which were about the only architectural publications of that day. At the close of the war he opened an office in Knoxville, Tennessee, and at once established a business, in which he has been very successful in the erection of a large number of court houses and public buildings in that section. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Atlanta and formed a partnership with Mr. Morgan, who had proved a successful and gifted student in



THOMAS H. MORGAN.

the profession, and who immediately sprang to the front in the architectural profession in Georgia, designing many of the most important public buildings in this and adjoining States. His reputation is co-extensive with this section, and his popularity and reliability are universally recognized.

Mr. Thomas H. Morgan, the junior member of the firm, began the study of architecture in the year 1875, in the office of his present partner, Mr. Bruce, in Knoxville, Tenn. Here he devoted a year to the study of the rudiments of his profession, and then,

going to St. Louis, entered the office of a prominent architect of that city, where he remained for another year. After devoting several months to travel and study among the large Eastern cities, he once more entered the office of Mr. Bruce, coming with him to Atlanta in 1879, and on January 1, 1882, formed a co-partnership with him, which has continued with uninterrupted success.

Mr. Morgan has brought to his profession a mind well stored with architectural knowledge, and a quick, artistic sympathy with the high ideal of his art, and justly ranks high among the leading lights of his profession.

J. M. MILLER.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND
GENERAL NEWS DEALER,
OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK,
NO. 39 MARIETTA STREET.

TEN YEARS AGO the present proprietor established this business. It may seem incredible, yet it is true that Mr. Miller began this business with a very limited capital.



Although the business was started under rather adverse circumstances, yet the trade has been built up and increased from the

beginning. So well has this house succeeded, and so thoroughly has it popularized itself, that it is now established upon a firm financial basis, in a degree beyond the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor, at the time he first invited public patronage.

This house does a general stationery and book business, and has the reputation of having the largest and most complete general news business of any house of the kind in the South.

The salesroom, which is 30x100 feet, is handsomely fitted up with every convenience and modern fixture, and is replete with all the latest and newest productions of the European and American press, in the way of books, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, as well as of standard works of every description, fancy and plain stationery, office and school supplies, blank books, inks, pens, pencils, drawing materials, fancy goods, etc.

So well has this gentleman succeeded and popularized his house, that now a very large volume of trade rewards his devotion to business and duty to his patrons.

Although this trade has been built up from almost nothing, it is now in a very prosperous condition, enjoying the most influential patronage; and all this has been accomplished wholly by the efforts of Mr. Miller, who is now, and has been, its sole proprietor, from its establishment in 1882.

J. P. NORTHRUP.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS AND SHIRT
MANUFACTURER, 13 PEACH-
TREE STREET.

SIX years ago this factory was established, and is now doing a remarkably large volume of

business. It now boasts of nineteen hundred customers of the best class, which of itself is a fair indication of the actual trade done by this house. The trade extends all over Georgia and into other States; and the additional claim is made of commanding the "best trade South of Nashville." No wonder that Mr. Northrop is satisfied with and proud of his business. Every style and quality of shirt is made at an average cost of \$24.00 per dozen. Shirt manufacturing is made a specialty, hence great care is exercised to please the most fastidious as to cut, style, quality, workmanship, etc., hence the wonderful increase of trade enjoyed from the first.

This, like every other similar enterprise, gives employment to quite a number of persons, hence adds materially to the interests of the city.

Mr. Northrop was born and educated in New York, then lived for a time in Detroit, but came to Atlanta seven years ago. He claims to be the originator of the "puff-bosom" shirt, having made the first one ever manufactured.

Any one who will visit this factory will not be surprised at the success, because everything indicates the adoption of good business methods. The proprietor knows how to treat a customer courteously.

HUGHES & LAW.

STYLISH HATTERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS, 9 PEACHTREE STREET.

IN 1880 this firm was established. They command a large trade in the city and surrounding country. They carry a large stock and have the greatest variety of stylish hats and gents' furnishing goods in the

city. The members of this firm are both young men full of business enterprise. They were both born and reared in Alabama, but have been in Atlanta about eighteen years, enjoy a large acquaintance, and are fully identified with the business and social circles of the city. They are wide-awake to the interests of their business, and are constantly receiving new French and English novelties. They are also sole agents for the stylish and popular Youman Hat. This was the first exclusively gents' furnishing house in the city, and still leads the trade in this line.

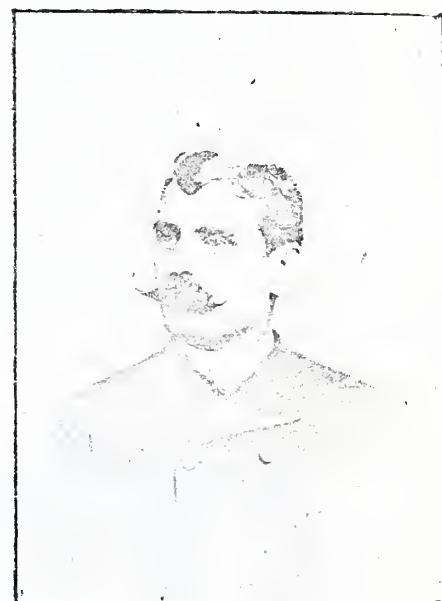
PROF. J. C. CARLISLE, MUSICIAN.

PROF. J. C. CARLISLE, the distinguished banjo soloist, who is a teacher of this instrument and of the guitar, has no equal in the entire South, has permanently located in Atlanta. He has established a studio at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Prof. Carlisle has wrought a great work for music in Atlanta. He has popularized the banjo, and made it the favorite among the society young ladies of Atlanta.

Prof. Carlisle numbers among his pupils many of the leading young ladies of the city, some of whom are already skilled performers. He is a natural born musician, who was richly endowed with gifts, and he has made the most of them.

He is a native of New York City, and was educated at the St. John's College. For several years he was a most successful teacher and soloist in the metropolis, then he moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he soon became very popu-

lar. Four years ago he came to Atlanta, and it was not long before he had built up a large class. He is the pioneer of the banjo in this section; the first man to



PROF. J. C. CARLISLE.

bring it into respectable notice. He has given many notable entertainments in Atlanta, and his success has been phenomenal. Prof. Carlisle is a polished gentleman of most charming personality, and he numbers his friends and admirers by the hundreds. It is a pleasure to commend this accomplished artist.

GEO. W. SHACKLEFORD. CHIEF OF THE GEORGIA DETECTIVE AGENCY.

YOU behold in the cut below the shrewd face of Geo. W. Shackleford, chief of the Georgia Detective Agency. This man has had a wonderful career, and some of his exploits after criminals would be more thrilling than a dime novel, if published.

Detective Shackleford was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1858, and his first experience as a detective

dates back about ten years, when he first accepted a position as detective for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad; and his career until now has been one of great success.



GEO. W. SHACKELFORD.

In 1889 he established the Georgia Detective Agency here in Atlanta, one of the finest agencies in the South.

Mr. Shackelford, through his agency, which he has thoroughly established here, will furnish reliable men for country and railroad work, and for the purpose of locating missing parties and any others whose whereabouts may be desired.

Every class of work is undertaken for which the law provides a remedy, such as apprehending the party or parties guilty of burglaries, mysterious disappearance, murders, black-mailing schemes, anonymous communications, forgeries, patent and copyright infringements and all civil and criminal detective business transacted. He has correspondents in every city, and all communications are kept strictly confidential.

Mr. Shackelford stands high in his profession, and is a member of the American Officers' and Detectives' Union.

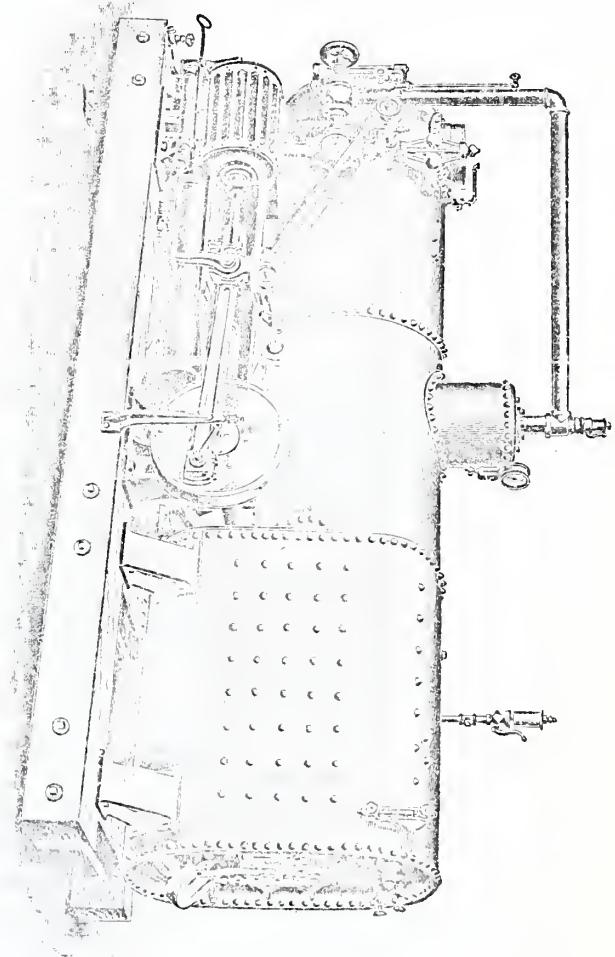
RUSSELL & CO.

SOUTHERN BRANCH HOUSE, 55 SOUTH FORSYTH STREET.

THIS is the branch office of Russell & Co., with home office and factory at Massillon, Ohio, for the Southern States. It was established ten years ago, and the show-rooms now occupy a space of forty by two hundred and

and, secondly, threshers, saw-mills, farm engines, and horse powers. A specialty is made of these, and no others are handled. Eight persons are employed, including several traveling men, and their trade extends all over the Southern States except Texas. Among many large plants put in by this company for the most distinguished men of the country may be mentioned the \$10,000 plant of ex-Gov. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia.

This office is one of the largest



twenty feet, used mostly to carry establishments of the kind in the samples from the home office, as South, and is surpassed by none. nearly all orders are filled direct from the factory. They have two distinct lines of business, that of the automatic engines and boilers, The General Manager of this branch, Mr. Fred H. Gates, was born and educated in Ohio, came to Atlanta in 1884, and has been

with this company eight years, and hence has an extensive and practical knowledge of this line of trade. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is a Master Mason, and is a gentleman of the highest and most noble traits of character. He is polite, affable, and energetic, and to these and other commendable qualities may the success which this company has attained be in a great degree attributable.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE.
THE RENTING AGENT, 48 NORTH
BROAD STREET.

A FACT already known and commented upon by the public generally, is that John J. Woodside is conducting the most unique,



JOHN J. WOODSIDE.

systematic business in this great city. It is conceded by all that John J. Woodside is the best renting agent in the South, and that he has established one of the most trustworthy, complete, and reliable renting and collecting agencies in the Southern States.

He is strictly a business man, and looks carefully after every detail of his work, and those who entrust their business with him do

so with the assurance that their property will be looked after with as much care and pains as if they were in charge of it themselves.

In addition to a general renting and collecting business, Mr. Woodside has added a general moving business, and is prepared to move furniture and household goods of every description on the shortest notice.

This business was established nine years ago by the present proprietor, and was the first exclusive renting agency ever started in this city. So rapidly has the business increased that now the rentals alone amount to \$350,000 per annum.

As an indication of the volume of business transacted by this house, there are thirty-five people constantly employed, and twelve wagons and vehicles made specially for the purpose are run. Although the trade is largely local, yet he does business for many non-resident property owners.

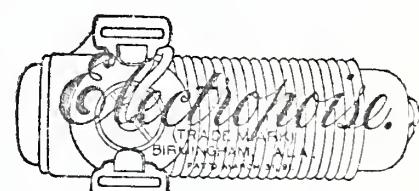
Mr. Woodside came to Atlanta a poor young man ten years ago, a young man whose sole capital in stock was an unflinching energy and industry, and a devotion to business that has rewarded him with a financial standing of which any man might be proud. He began business in this city in a small humble way, first by acting as collector for the firm of E. M. Roberts & Co., but soon discovered his own business ability, and with a stout heart plunged into active personal responsibility on his own account and risk, and has succeeded grandly.

Mr. Woodside is a native of Louisville, Ky., and there he received the rudiments of a business education, which he has rendered practical by actual contact in life.

He loved active life more than the school-room. He was married in this city nine years ago, and since that time has devoted his life to home and business. One is impressed with the magnitude of his trade when he sees the great number of vehicles, vans, and moving cars all elegantly painted and kept clean, drawn by fine strong teams, all elegantly caparisoned.

The suite of offices in which this large and rapidly growing business is transacted is conveniently and skillfully arranged, so that every department and part of the business moves on with all the system, regularity, and order of clock-work.

Mr. Woodside stands high socially and otherwise as a citizen. He is full of enterprise and always ready to do his part in anything calculated to benefit Atlanta, his adopted city.



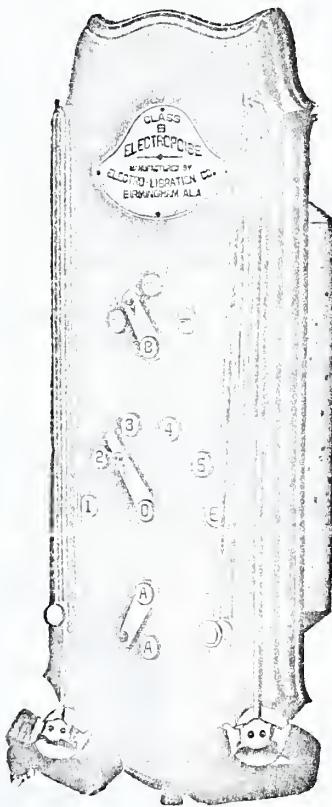
THE ATLANTIC ELECTRO-
POISE CO.
45 GOULD BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

THIS BRANCH of the Electro-Poise Company of Birmingham, Ala., has for its territory the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and has established three general offices, viz: Washington, Charleston, and Atlanta.

The Atlanta Office is under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company who is a direct descendant of the noble old Scotch-Irish family of With-

erspoons, whose name, well-known in church and history, has long been a synonym of honor and integrity.

Mr. W. Hervey Witherspoon, of South Carolina, has inherited the afore-mentioned virtues of his ancestors, and to these he adds a pleasing address, true business tact, with a thorough knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of



the business he represents. Understanding the importance of having intelligent and efficient co-operation in his work, he has associated with him Miss Isabelle Pratt, who has had much experience with it since 1888 and therefore clearly understands its application and effects.

The device, for the sale of which this Company holds the exclusive right within its territory and which is called

THE ELECTROPOISE,
is

Not an electric battery, or belt;
But a small instrument which enables one to absorb the health-giving oxygen which is life.
Nor an appliance to be worn constantly;
But a remedy which effects a cure and is then discontinued.
Not dangerous to any;
But beneficial alike to the infant and to the octogenarian.
Not difficult nor troublesome to use;
But can be applied at any time, day or night, in the simplest manner.
Nor a mysterious or miraculous cure;
But one which stands upon the most solid of all bases—NATURE'S IMMUTABLE LAW.
Not costly;
But cheap, inasmuch as it never wears out, and because one instrument will suffice for the prevention or the cure of disease in an entire family.
Not a marvel of beauty in design or finish;
But a plain, unpretentious cord and cylinder which makes a thinking man, who sees it for the first time, exclaim with the irrepressible Puck "What fools these mortals be!" as he regards it with an expression.
Nor unmixed with self-contempt at having been made a dupe;
But, who, after nine months of family use, writes: "I prize it very highly, and would not be without it for many times its cost."
Science is as progressive as the age in which we live, and this Electropoise, one of the latest and most wonderful of its discoveries, or inventions, has had a truly re-

markable history. Medication, is treating *effects* for *causes*, whilst this quiet, unobtrusive Physician of Nature uses its subtle but potent force to deal with the great *cause* of all disease.

Acting upon principles hitherto unrecognized, and diametrically opposed to all preconceived and



generally accepted theory in the laws of cure, derided by men of scientific attainments, and scoffed at by the world, this phenomenal curative agent and its owners, had almost as much against which to contend, as the great formulator of the Copernican creed, and poor old Galileo its earnest advocate. Here, the parallel ends.

Unadvertised until a few months ago,—unheralded by clap-trap of any kind, this infant in years—born but in 1887—has made its influence felt from Canada to Mexico; from Maine to California; claims Cuba as its own, and crossing the stormy Atlantic has entered the palace of royalty and exerted its soothing effect upon at least one high born sufferer.

it has been in thirty years. I am in possession of information which warrants me in saying that the relief I have experienced from the use of the medicine is not more certain and radical than that which it has brought to hundreds of persons in Georgia and other States.

"I feel it to be my duty to say, also, that the effects of this remedy upon my wife have been even more signal and wonderful. She has been almost an invalid from nervous headache, neuralgia and rheumatism. In a period of thirty years she has scarcely had a day's exemption from pain. She has been using Germeteur about two months. A more complete transformation I have never witnessed. Every symptom of disease has disappeared. She appears to be twenty years younger and as happy and playful as a healthy child. We have persuaded many of our friends to take the medicine, and the testimony of all of them is, that it is a great remedy.

J. B. HAWTHORNE,
Pastor First Baptist Church.

Dr. O. P. Stark, of Alexandria, La., was cured of asthma, which he has had from his birth. Strange, but true, Germeteur cured him in one week.



The Old Warrior Endorses King's Royal Germeteur.

GAINESVILLE, GA., June 27, 1890.
"I have suffered for months past from insomnia and indigestion, and, failing of relief, was induced by a friend to try Dr. King's Royal Germeteur. I am now relieved, and I hope permanently so.

JAMES LONGSTREET.

ST. LOUIS, February 7, 1890.

"I have been suffering with catarrh and bronchial affections for ten years, doctoring much of the time with but little benefit, always avoiding the use of patent medicines, until about six weeks ago I commenced the use of Royal Germeteur. I am now using the third bottle, and I feel I am thoroughly cured: yet I would not surrender my right to its use for a thousand dollars.

Respectfully,
J. B. LEGG, Architect,
Bank of Commerce Building.

Germeteur cleanses and purifies the blood, invigorates the stomach, tones up the general system, and thus brings health and happiness. It is not a nauseous compound, but is as pleasant to take as a glass of ice lemonade.

We have now in print, and to be out very soon, a handsome book printed on tinted, glazed paper, containing the photographs and testimonials of some of our best known people. Write for one, which will be gladly furnished.

You will find King's Royal Germeteur for sale by all druggists.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

KING'S ROYAL GERMETEUR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY,
CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA.

THIS Company are Southern Agents for the Estey Organs and Pianos. And they also handle the celebrated Decker Bros. Pianos, and do an extensive business throughout the South. They have branch houses in the leading cities of the South, that are supplied from their depot in this city. The volume of their business is such that they give employment to a number of men in the city and several traveling men are kept on the road. Major H. W. Walker is a native of Vermont.

He took charge of the business in Atlanta eight years ago, and is well known to the business and social circles of the city. The business has prospered under his management until it has become necessary to seek larger and better quarters, and to accommodate this demand they will move to the large and handsome brick on Peachtree formerly occupied by D. H. Daugherty. This move will give them ample room and much better facilities for handling their large trade.

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J. B. ROBERTS,

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENT,
45 MARIETTA STREET.

MR. ROBERTS is the successor of Leak & Lisle, and is doing a general real estate and renting business.

The real estate business of this city is one of the most prominent interests entering into the growth and development of Atlanta and has been steady and solid ever since the war. Not only does Mr. Roberts handle city and suburban property but deals in farms and mill sites, mines, mineral lands, both in this and other parts of the State. He buys, sells, exchanges property; and gives as references the banks and merchants of this city. He is a native of Georgia and has lived in Atlanta for a number of years.

He also does a large renting business, surpassed by few firms in this city. Mr. Roberts is a matter-of-fact man, courteous, obliging and attentive to business. By his steady habits, good judgment and fair dealing has built up a remunerative business.

MRS. B. C. FRYE.

MILLINER, 116 MARIETTA STREET.

ONE of the most striking illustrations of Atlanta's rapid growth is the millinery business of Mrs. B. C. Frye, at 116 Marietta street.

This business was established five years ago with a supposed

cases, elegant mirrors, etc., is occupied, and a large stock of general millinery is carried, together with the finest notions and other fancy goods. Besides the millinery and notion department, employing eight girls, Mr. Frye, the husband of the former, conducts a hat manufacturing, dyeing and

nery houses in Atlanta, with a trade almost entirely confined to the city, and without a rival as to its marvelous growth. No other capital has ever been invested in the business save the earnings of the small beginning, and this year their sales will amount to about ten thousand dollars.

Mrs. Frye was born, reared, and educated in Georgia, and has become much interested in the welfare of her adopted city.

Mr. Frye, her husband, was born in New York, reared in Chicago, and is a live business man, thoroughly versed in his line of work, which is evidenced by the rapidly increased trade received.



MRS. B. C. FRYE.

capital of five hundred dollars (though not at any time was that amount invested in the stock) and a small show-case, in a little store on Marietta street. But now a nice brick building, twenty-six by eighty feet, with large show-windows, furnished throughout with nice furniture, handsome show-

bleaching department, making a specialty of re-shaping, dyeing, etc., which is executed in the most modern style by steam and steam power.

Their trade has rapidly increased since moving into the new building, until now it may be mentioned as one of the largest retail milli-

C. K. BUSBEE.

170 PEACHTREE STREET.

MR. BUSBEE was brought up in Alabama, but has been identified with the business of Atlanta for many years. He is one of the ushers of the First Baptist Church and is always at his post on Sundays and is as faithful in the service of the Lord's house as he is "diligent in business" during the week.

He has done business at 170 Peachtree for a term of ten years and has a large trade in every part of the city. He keeps a well assorted stock of Groceries and deals largely in Country Produce and Fruits. Prompt attention to business has given him a large trade and such is his courtesy and kindly manner that he holds the trade he gets and makes friends of all his customers.

FOLSOM'S EUROPEAN HOTEL AND READING-ROOM RESTAURANT.

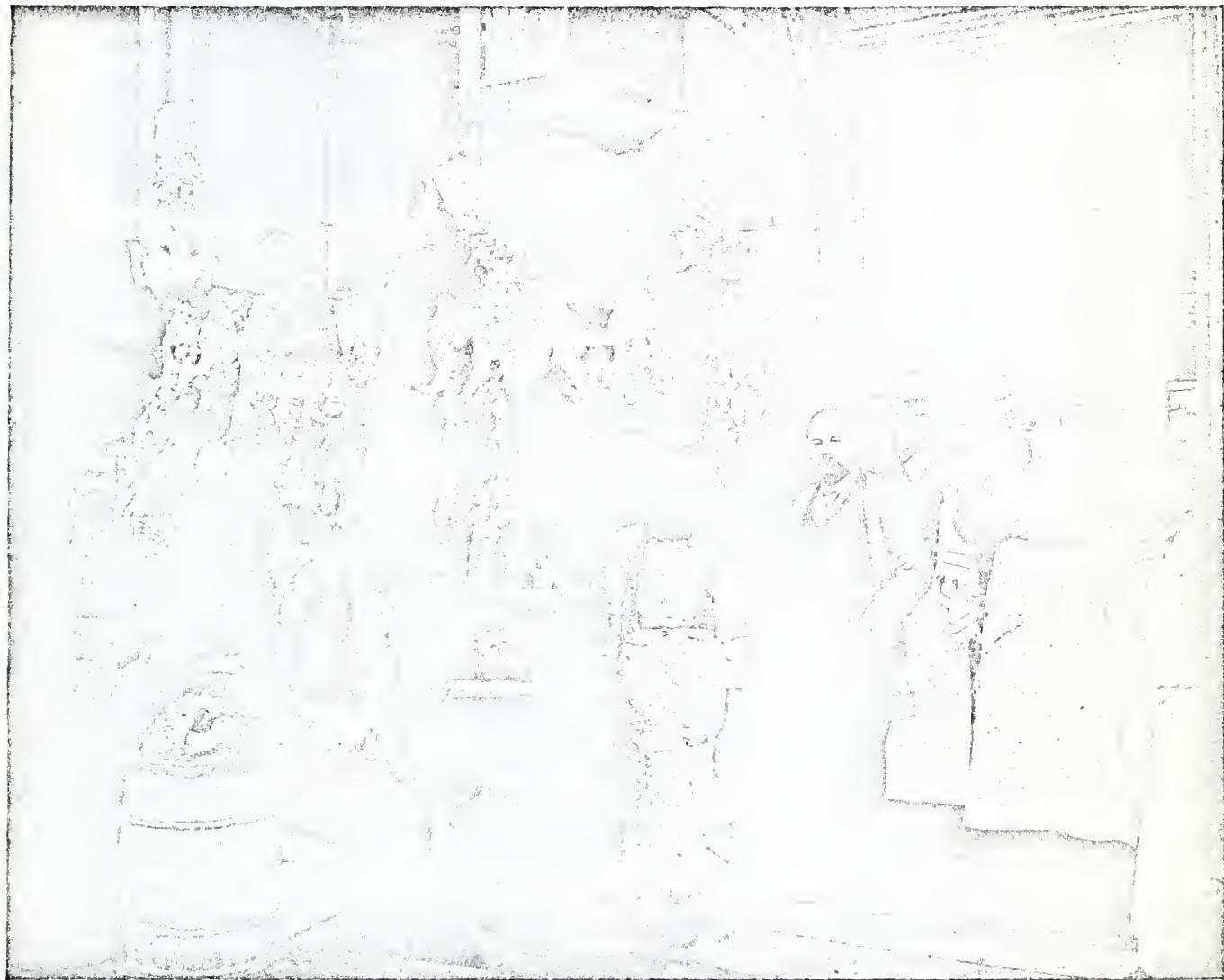
Nos. 14, 16, 18, AND 20, MARIETTA ST.

THIS house is kept on the European plan, and has one of the best patronized restaurants in the

departments, neatly kept, with good appointments and polite and attentive waiters. Meals are served to order, and the bill of fare is replete with all the varieties of fish, oysters, game, and all of the fruits and delicacies incident to a Southern market. They

and lunch stand gives employment to from forty to fifty polite and attentive waiters.

Jake V. Johnson is manager and buyer. He has had many years experience in the culinary art, and knows how to cater to the most fastidious taste.



FOLSOM'S READING-ROOM RESTAURANT.

city, known as the "Reading-room Restaurant."

The building is a large brick, with convenient and well-furnished rooms to let by the day, week, or month, at reasonable rates. The dining-room has three separate

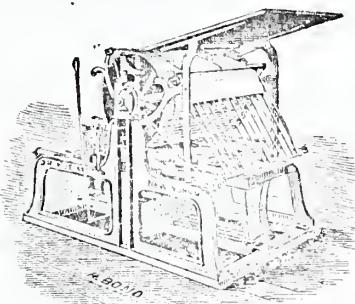
make a specialty of a regular dinner, served for thirty-five cents, and feed from six hundred to one thousand persons daily.

The lunch stand is the best in the city, and is always crowded with customers. The dining-room

Mr. L. B. Folsom, proprietor, is a polite and courteous gentleman, and knows just how to please his customers and win the patronage of the public.

B. F. BENNETT,
PRINTER, 21 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

AMONG the many printing establishments in this city may be mentioned that of B. F. Bennett on South Broad street. This gentleman has been engaged in



the printing business since 1869. His present business was not established until 1879, but has been constantly running and increasing in volume since that time.

This house does a general line of commercial printing and job work. He keeps constantly on hand a full line of all sizes and styles of type necessary to do any kind of job work. Three presses run by gas are used in this house, and give employment to six or seven people. While this business began in a small way, yet it has increased until now the annual trade amounts to about ten thousand dollars.

It is strange, yet a fact, that this house, like all others in the same line in this city should do such a large business when there are so many competitors right at his door.

Mr. Bennett was born in North Carolina; partly educated in his native State and partly in his adopted State. He has been a citizen of Atlanta for thirty-two years, hence is one of the landmarks among the business men of this city. He holds a membership with the Masons and Odd

Fellows, and is thoroughly identified as well as acquainted with the varied interests of this city.

KING STATIONERY AND PRINTING CO.
NO. 12 WEST MITCHELL STREET.

IN 1886 this business began under the firm name of Hancock & King and continued so until 1889, when Hancock went out. The business then continued as King Stationery and Printing Co., H. C. King, Proprietor, and J. C. King, General Manager.

This is the only house in the city doing a wholesale and retail stationery and paper business with printing and blank book manufacturing combined, which gives them a large field not covered by competitors and enables them to control a phenomenally large trade. They occupy a fine two-story brick building and basement, about thirty by one hundred and fifty feet and give employment to a number of people.

This business has increased rapidly annually, which shows conclusively what correct business methods will do, especially when connected with a determined effort to please the trade.

H. C. King, the owner of the business, is a native of Florida, and J. C. King is from Macon, Ga., and is the practical man as well as the business manager. By the united efforts, energy, ex-

perience, and skill combined, with splendid business ability, these brothers have built up a large and prosperous trade all through the Southern States. They are both young men, and illustrate the enterprising spirit of our Southern States. This is but another instance of the fact that the young

men of the country are the enterprising element in modern progress.

This firm, especially, show that they are alive to the spirit of the times, and naturally feel greatly interested in the development of this wonderful Southern city.

THE FREYER & BRADLEY MUSIC COMPANY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, 63 PEACHTREE STREET.

THIS house was established in 1867 and has prospered from the start. In 1891 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State with a capital of \$60,000. It is the purpose of this house to extend their business to every part of the South. In pursuance of this plan they have established branch houses in Dothan, Ala.; Gainesville, Fla.; Waycross, Covington, and Rome, Georgia.

The Atlanta house is a handsome four-story brick, situated on Peachtree, between Walton and Poplar streets, which is one of the most popular thoroughfares in the city. They carry a large stock of the best makes and most popular organs and pianos. As an evidence of the high character of this house and the line of instruments they carry, they took five of the prizes offered on musical instruments by the Piedmont Exposition, held in this city in 1891.

Mr. F. L. Freyer, President of the company, is one of the oldest and best known music dealers in the South. In addition to his knowledge of the trade he is an expert performer. As a violinist he was denominated by Henry W. Grady, the "Ole Bull" of the South.

No instrument goes out of the house until it is thoroughly tested and in perfect tune. They make a specialty of furnishing instruments for schools and colleges, and are prepared to meet any competition in wholesale lots.

The other members of the company are H. Kranich, Charles H. Freyer, and S. P. Smith, each of whom is well adapted to his line of work.

Charles H. Freyer is a fine mechanic and practical piano-maker, having been educated in the factories of New York in all the details of piano work.

Mr. S. C. Smith is an affable gentleman and a thorough business man, and looks well to the routine business of the home office. In short, this company has a happy combination of men and means for the accomplishment of grand business success, and if push and enterprise can win, they will "get there" in good shape.

HERREN & SAXBY,
LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLE, 37
AND 39 IVY, AND 13 TO 15 GIL-
MER STREETS.

(Successors to A. J. Moses & Co.)

THIS business was established twelve years ago, even before Moses & Co. became the proprietors. This stable has always commanded a large patronage and done a prosperous business. This is one of the largest stables in the city, fronting eighty feet on Ivy and two hundred feet on Gilmer Streets, with large convenient yards attached. Notwithstanding the large livery and sale business transacted by this firm, they make a specialty of boarding. They are well-prepared to board horses by the day, week, or month, and

experienced grooms are always in attendance. This stable does the largest boarding business of any stable in the city. The people of Atlanta have learned that their fine horses will be better cared for by this company than they themselves can possibly do, hence their patronage is large and first-class.

They always keep on hand for the purpose of hire some of the best roadsters and finest saddle-horses to be found in the State, and careful, experienced drivers are furnished when desired.

This is truly a first-class stable in every respect, and is doing as large a trade as any stable in this country.

Mr. J. S. Herren, senior member of the firm, came to Atlanta eight years ago. He was born and educated in Alabama, and got his experience under his father, who was a practical man in this line.

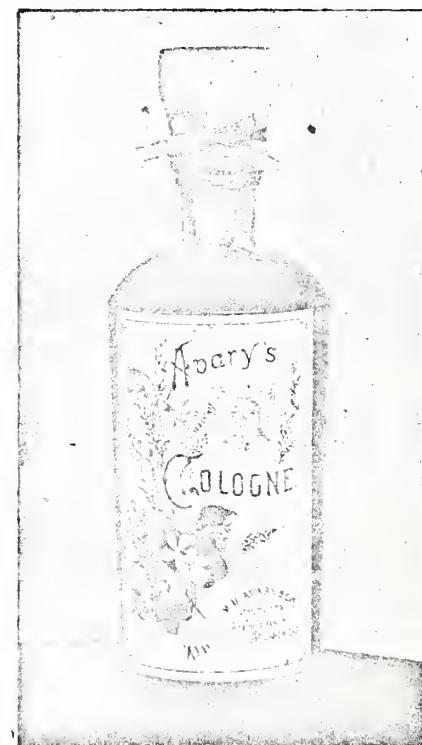
Mr. Saxby, who is a native of Illinois, is a young man, but a courteous business gentleman. He has been brought up in the business, hence knows how to treat the public.

In addition to the general business mentioned above, hundreds of head of horses and mules are bought and sold at this stable, and a pride is taken in securing the peculiar quality and style of horse or mule any one may desire to purchase. Any one will do well to see these gentlemen before trading elsewhere.

M. V. AVARY & CO.
RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 97 PEACHTREE
STREET.

ABOUT eighteen years ago this house was established, and does a business of about \$7,000 per annum.

Mr. Avary is a practical druggist and gives special attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions. He is also the manufacturer and proprietor of "Avary's Lambago Plaster," which he recommends as an article of great merit, giving prompt relief in troubles of back and spinal diseases generally.



He has a neat and well-arranged house, and carries a complete line of drugs, patent medicines, and toilet articles.

Mr. Avary was born in Columbia county, Ga., but moved to Atlanta when a small boy, and has been educated and brought up in the city. He is well-known and has a host of friends in business and social circles.

In addition to a regular drug business, Mr. Avary is quite an extensive manufacturing chemist.

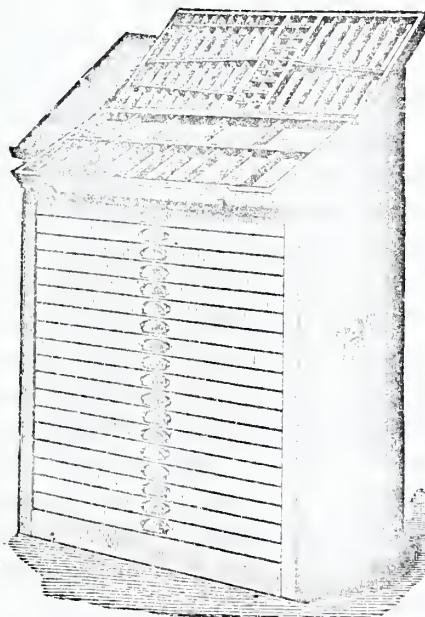
Avary's Cologne, "Belle of the Southland," is manufactured by the barrel at a cost of \$500, and has been on the market for twelve

years. The cut above shows the style of bottle in which this cologne is marketed. It is a very fine article and quite popular on the market.

"South-Land Freckle Balm" is another article of Mr. Avary's manufacture. It is used for removing freckles, tan, etc. It has been on the market eight years and has become a staple.

PRINTERS' EXCHANGE AND SUPPLY DEALER.
T. F. SEITZINGER, PROPRIETOR.
No. 30 WEST MITCHELL.

THIS business was established about seven years ago, and is now enjoying a good trade, which is not confined to this city alone, but extends to all the surround-



ing country. The object of the business is to do general over-hanling of all kinds of presses, and everything in the printing business. Six to ten men are employed in this establishment, and turn out the best grade of work.

Mr. T. F. Seitzinger, the proprietor, is a native of New York, and was educated partly in that State and partly at the Military School of Chester, Pa. He has been a resident of Atlanta for seven years, and has thoroughly manifested his willingness to promote any enterprise of advantage to his adopted city.

R. M. NIX,
SLATE ROOFER AND CONTRACTOR,
40 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

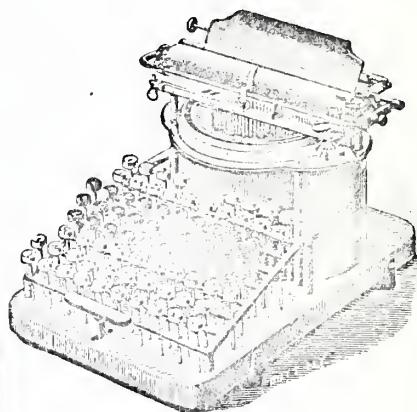
THIS business was established about eight years ago, and since that time has greatly increased, until now it extends over Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida.

All kinds of slate roofing and slate work is executed in the most handsome and modern styles; and from four to ten people are employed, hence all contracts will be executed promptly.

Mr. R. M. Nix, the proprietor, has had an extensive experience in this class of work; he uses the very best materials, and warrants all work done in the city for ten years. Slate is the most durable and desirable of materials for roofing, and has been known to last over a century, and then found in good condition.

Mr. Nix now has under contract a fine residence in this city, and other buildings. Among those completed we mention the Public School of Columbus, the Court-house of Covington, the First Baptist Church of Macon, Georgia, and a number of others, showing a large patronage and universal satisfaction given on all contracts.

Mr. Nix was born and educated in the Northern part of this State, and came to Atlanta in 1878. He has made a grand success of his business, and is well worthy the reward coming to those of constant and faithful application to business.



YOST TYPEWRITER.
J. W. FIELDER & Co., AGENTS,
No. 11 MARIETTA STREET.

THE ABOVE is a cut of the Yost Writing Machine, which is represented throughout the South by J. W. Fielder & Co., with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., who are not only one of the liveliest young firms in that city, but they enjoy the reputation of being one of the most reliable and honest.

Mr. J. W. Fielder is a young man, and was connected with the Georgia and the Central of Georgia railroads in an official position for a few years, resigning his position to try his fortune in other pursuits.

Mr. Sam W. Wilkes, one of the most congenial and well-known young business men in the State of Georgia, who has been a leading railroad and steamship representative in that city for a number of years, is equally in-

tered in the firm, being represented by his nephew, Mr. Rapley J. McDaniel.

The new Yost machine is the latest production of Mr. G. W. N. Yost, who built the Remington No. 2, and the Caligraph. The Yost has many new improvements and advantages over the other standard typewriters. It is built on scientific principles, covering all the latest inventions in typewriters. It is no experiment, as Mr. Yost, its inventor, is really the father of the typewriter industry; and this machine was built to meet a long-felt want for a machine which will print direct from the type, using no ribbon; consequently the work is clear and distinct, manifolding perfectly; and its permanent and perfect alignment is obtained by a guide through which all the type strike at the point of writing. The alignment of a typewriter is the most essential feature, and the perfect device used by the Yost cannot be used by any manufacturer of a ribbon machine. The Yost has capital and small letters, and uses no shift keys, and the type and keys can be changed by the operator to suit his fancy.

These gentlemen also represent the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, which is the largest casualty company in the United States. They write a general casualty insurance business, including employers' liability, steam boiler, elevator accident, individual accident and security bonds.

Give them a call at their offices No. 11 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia, and you will receive the most courteous attention, and deal with gentlemen of the highest integrity.

DRS. COOK & COKER.
VETERINARY SURGEONS, 61 LOYD
STREET.

THE PRACTICE of veterinary surgery is even more intricate than that of medicine as applied to the human family, demanding, in addition to a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the horse and a thorough, practical knowledge of drugs, also an intimate acquaintance with equine habits under varying conditions, coupled with a quick, intuitive perception to grasp the seat and nature of the disease, since the patients can never tell their symptoms. The possession of these qualifications and endowments in a high state of development satisfactorily accounts for the success of Drs. Cook & Coker.

Dr. Cook established this large veterinary surgical practice in connection with an extensive livery stable in 1882, and so rapidly did the business increase that three years ago Dr. Coker became associated, and now they occupy a large two-story building, one hundred by one hundred and ten feet, arranged especially for the purpose of treating the diseases of the horse scientifically. A specialty is made of veterinary surgery, and yet they treat all domesticated animals. They have successfully treated many of the animals in the Zoo. Their practice is not confined alone to the city, but extends all over the State.

Dr. Cook, who makes a specialty of surgery, enjoys a large and increasing practice, and does a great deal in the line of inspecting stock for the State.

Dr. Cook is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was educated and trained for his chosen profes-

sion. He is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Canada, and although he came to Atlanta ten years ago and began with nothing, he is to-day doing a fine business and prospering.

Dr. Coker is a native of Atlanta, a graduate of the Southern Medical College, a young man full of enterprise and push, and has full management of the livery and other departments. They keep as fine a line of carriages and teams as any stable in the city. They also buy and sell horses and mules, and make a specialty of furnishing patrons with the best class of stock.

Personally, these gentlemen are progressive, and are rightly regarded as the most skilled exponents of their profession in this country.

OVERTON & DUNN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN COAL, COKE AND WOOD,
45 MARIETTA STREET.

ABOUT one year ago this firm began business. So well have they succeeded that already their business amounts to about \$4,000 per month. They now run two yards: one is located at the crossing of Spring street and the W. & A. R. R., while the other yard is located at 91 Georgia railroad street.

Although their trade is already quite large, it is increasing very rapidly every week.

R. L. Overton is a native of Tennessee, and came from Nashville this city. He is about twenty-five years of age, and is an enterprising young man.

B. H. Dunn, Jr., also hails from

Nashville, and is only about twenty-three years of age.

This firm is young in age, but full of push and vim.

At present they run seven wagons, and employ ten persons to accommodate their retail trade alone. And their trade is increasing so rapidly that they will have to increase the number of wagons and men to meet the demands of their custom.

This company is another illustration of what the enterprise, pluck, and energy of young men can accomplish. While many men of their age, and perhaps better opportunities, are idling away the precious days of their young, vigorous manhood, these gentlemen are devoting their time to business and building for themselves a reputation and fortune.

As all manufactories are dependent upon the ample supply of fuel, and as individual comfort depends in a great measure upon the abundance of the same article, the trade in coal necessarily forms a very important factor in the general commerce of Atlanta, and here this trade is ably and successfully represented by Overton & Dunn. They have two very extensive yards, equipped with all the best facilities and modern conveniences that can in any way attribute to the economical handling of their stock and to the prompt and advantageous filling of all orders.

Families and manufacturers are supplied promptly, and orders by mail, telephone, or otherwise receive immediate attention.

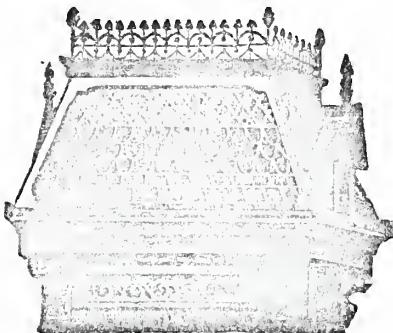
These gentlemen are leading dealers and handle the best qualities, brands, and grades of coal, coke, and wood at the very lowest market quotations.

J. A. CLARKE, JR.,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
No. 226 MARIETTA STREET.

THIS business was established six and a half years ago, and is now doing a prosperous business in the city, with some country trade. The building occupied is a brick building, 20x80 feet, and is filled with a nice and well-selected stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Clarke is a native Atlantan, is a perfect gentleman, and is sure of success, which is demonstrated by his present trade.



W. R. JONES & CO.,
TIN, IRON AND SLATE ROOFERS,
No. 10 LOYD STREET.

IN A VERY small way this important business was begun by the senior member of the firm, Mr. W. R. Jones, in 1881. Mr. Jones is a practical, skillful workman in his line, and by his fair, candid manner of doing business, together with the best quality of material used and skillful hands employed, his work has universally given the best of satisfaction. So much has this been the case that the business increased to such an extent that in order to meet the demands of the business in April, 1892, Mr. Jones associated with him Messrs. Chas. McCarthy and

W. E. Jones, both men of experience in this line of business.

These gentlemen are valuable additions to the firm, and, with increased facilities the new firm has a bright and promising future. In addition to doing a general roofing business, these gentlemen manufacture ornamental galvanized iron cornices, caps, finishes, etc. They also make a specialty of ventilators and skylights, and do a general jobbing business, which is promptly attended to.

These are all experienced men, and can be relied upon with the full assurance that all orders entrusted to them will be promptly and faithfully executed. Mr. W. R. Jones has spent his life in the business and has, perhaps, done more slate roofing than any man in the State of Georgia. The principal fine buildings, both public and private in the city, were slated by him. Mr. McCarthy has twelve years and Mr. W. E. Jones fifteen years' experience in the business, thus giving this strong firm equal, if not superior, advantages over any in the city or State.

As an evidence of the above fact, this firm employs regularly fifteen to twenty workmen, who have all they can do to meet the increasing demands upon this prosperous firm. And the prospects are that the future trade will be much greater than ever before.

S. C. GLASS,
RETAIL GROCER AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 169 AND 171 MARIETTA STREET.

THIS is another example of the wonderful possibilities of success for a young man in the city of Atlanta even without means,

This business was established four years ago by Mr. S. C. Glass, the present proprietor, with a capital of eighty-five dollars, who has during this brief time increased his business until now it occupies two large adjoining stores, having a frontage of about seventy-five feet—one a grocery, the other a general merchandise store. This house runs three delivery wagons, gives employment to eight people, and, although begun only five years ago in a very

meagre way, the annual sales now amount to about fifty thousand dollars, besides about five thousand dollars worth of real estate and a large amount of goods now in stock.

Mr. Glass is a native of Oxford, Newton county, Ga., and is a temperate young man, to which quality he attributes, in a great degree, his success. There is, probably, not another young man in Atlanta who has displayed any greater business ability, built up

as large a trade, surmounted such difficulties, and accumulated such a competency in the same length of time as has Mr. Glass. He is a gentleman of unusual business ability, polite and agreeable, and, judging from his past success, has already fought the hardest battles to which young men are subject, and he now stands a victor over poverty, an example worthy the emulation of his comrades, and a gentleman on the high road to fortune.

Colored Department.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND CHURCHES.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

THIS GRAND INSTITUTION is a monument to the transformation in the condition of the colored race in the South during the last two decades.

It is already a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its originators, and yet there need be no surprise, because its begin-

out the South, both as a direct and indirect result of the work done by this noble institution. The field of labor contemplated by such an enterprise, and actually performed by this non-sectarian yet Christian university, is the general upbuilding, the physical, mental and spiritual development, the intelligent Christianizing of the colored race, whose con-

patriot of modern times, Abraham Lincoln.

The university was not formally opened until 1869. The first genuine impetus given to this noble enterprise was an appropriation of \$50,000 by the general Government. The establishment of such an enterprise was first conceived and projected by Prof. Ware, its founder, then with that Christian



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

ning, like its growth and perpetuity, was founded and built upon a love for humanity and inspiration to lead the needy into a higher plane of intellectual and spiritual life, which nothing but a true Christianity can give.

Any one possessed of the genuine milk of human kindness can not but be touched when contemplating the gracious benefits accruing to the colored race through-

sciences were so long shackled by the galling bonds of an ungodly slavery, to which they were subjected from the early settlement of this country.

Atlanta University was chartered in 1867, soon after the shackles of slavery had been removed and civil and religious liberty had been declared the natural heritage of the colored race, by the great benefactor and

organization known as the American Missionary Society of New York.

The first year's work was performed by seven teachers, and eighty-nine students sought their instruction. From so small a beginning the growth and development of the university is one of the most remarkable of modern times, taking into account the fact that after being aided a few years

by an annual appropriation from the State, this support was withdrawn, and the institution has been sustained for several years largely by gifts and charitable offerings from those whose hearts have been touched by the needs of the colored people of the South.

The rates of tuition have wisely been made very low, hence the income from that source pays only about thirty-six per cent. of the current expenses of the school, and, everything considered, this is a large per cent., and indicates the strict economy practiced and good financial management.

After years of uncasing toil and devotion, self-sacrifice and prayer by those whose hearts and money have been freely given to the permanent establishment of this university, they are now rejoiced to know that this institution is prepared to offer to the colored youth of the land, both male and female, every advantage and facility that can be claimed by any similar school in this country.

The school is under the control of an independent board of trustees, who, by their wise management have secured beautiful, large grounds and elegantly designed campus on which now stand four large, well-arranged four-story brick buildings, each one equipped especially for the purpose for which it was designed.

One is impressed with the excellent facilities, well selected apparatus, thorough discipline, unexcelled cleanliness, harmonious action, refined, polite and courteous demeanor, upon the

part of every one connected with the university.

Six hundred students from nine States are now in actual attendance, and with a corps of twenty-nine instructors and officers sustaining a curriculum in the various courses and departments equal to any school of like claims and pretenses, aided by a magnificent library of over eight thousand volumes, chemical apparatus and laboratory, composing-rooms and printing office, mechanical and agricultural departments, separate dormitories for the sexes, all combine to make this one of the most efficient, thorough and practical institutions in the land. And it may be truly said that the white youth of this country enjoy no better facilities than the colored boys and girls who avail themselves of the blessing offered them by the Atlanta University. Lack of space will not permit the mention of but a few of the many interesting facts connected with the history of this enterprise.

Prof. Edmund Asa Ware, the first President of this university, was a native of Massachusetts, educated principally in Yale College, where he graduated in 1863. After teaching in Norwich, Conn., and Nashville, Tenn., he finally came to Atlanta in 1866, when he entered upon his life work—the proper and liberal education of the colored people of the South—and his Christian devotion to this cause has immortalized him as the educator and benefactor of the race for whom he toiled to the close of his earthly existence, which occurred September 25, 1885.

Prof. Horace Bumstead, who is now President of this institution, is a graduate of Yale, and was a class-mate of Dr. Ware. Dr. Bumstead also graduated at the Boston School of Latin, and studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He was for some time pastor of a Congregational Church in Minneapolis. He accepted the chair of Latin in this university in 1875, and when President Ware died he was elected to succeed the beloved founder of this Christian institution.

Prof. John H. Hincks, the dean of the university, is a graduate of Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale, in 1872. He also studied at Andover and Yale Theological Seminaries, and was engaged in pastoral work at Montpelier, Vt., until three years ago, when he was made Dean and special professor of history and social science. Prof. Hincks is the active head of the university in the absence of the President, and his skillful management and discipline are apparent in the prosperity of the school.

The success of this noble institution seems abundantly assured. An endowment of \$500,000 in addition to the payments of students, will support it on its present basis. It has many and staunch friends, who are liberal contributors to its support, and it is to be hoped that from among these the endowment may in due time be forthcoming. The object makes a strong appeal to friends of education and of Christian civilization.

SPELMAN SEMINARY.

THE inspired statement, "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," was never more fully exemplified than in the establishment and development of this noble institution.

Wonders have not ceased to occur, even in modern times, and the same spirit that filled the heart of Judson and Carey and inspired

South and devote their lives to the missionary work of educating and Christianizing this degraded people, who had been cursed by centuries of slavery.

No more certainly did the God of nations use Lincoln, the benefactor and patriot, as an instrument in extending to the colored people of the South the civil, social, and religious liberty, which is the true heritage of every hu-

What a remarkable coincidence that Providence should direct the footsteps of these heaven-appointed missionaries and allow them to stand on the steps leading to the private study of Rev. Quarles, in Old Friendship Baptist Church, just at the moment when he was pleading with God in secret prayer to send teachers. The Macedonian cry was heard and answered, hence, no wonder that this great



ROCKEFELLER HALL—SPELMAN SEMINARY.

them with the zeal and courage to take the "glad tidings" of God's mercy and love to the heathen and benighted of other lands moved upon the hearts of two noble Christian women, Misses S. B. Packard and H. F. Giles, and influenced them to leave loved ones and home and come to the rescue of the poor colored people of the

man being, than he did in sending these Christian women to Atlanta and thus make them the founders of this great Christian institution.

Less than a dozen years ago these ladies came to Atlanta and found Rev. Frank Quarles in his study secretly praying God to send teachers for the colored girls of this country.

institution should spring up, magic-like, and shed a holy influence not only all over this country but across the great waters into "Darkest Africa."

It may read as strange as fiction, yet it is true, that this far-famed female seminary, now owning three large, elegantly finished and beautifully arranged build-

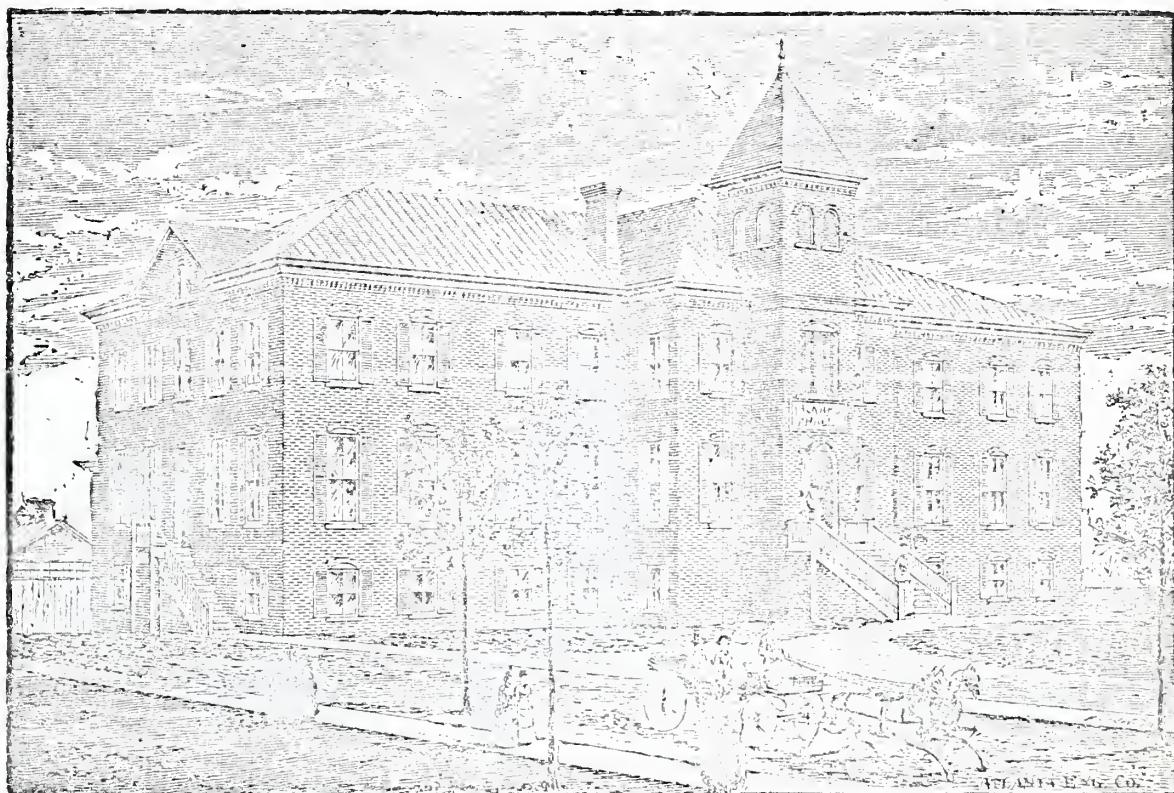
ings, and now preparing to erect another large brick, enjoying an attendance of over eight hundred students, with thirty-five teachers, elegant dormitories, large and attractive chapel, apparatus and laboratory, museum and library, culinary and sewing departments, printing and industrial departments, sustaining every course necessary to the thorough and practical education of all students, was opened in the dark, damp basement of Old Friendship Baptist Church in 1881 with only

idence has shaped the ends and decreed the results.

Spelman Seminary is a Baptist institution, and has been established and perpetuated almost entirely by gifts and donations from the people of that creed, and that great benefactor and philanthropist, Hon. J. D. Rockefeller, has donated more than any one else, hence one of the largest buildings is named in his honor.

Although many good people have materially aided in this laudable enterprise; yet, none deserve

South in the interest of that work, she was profoundly impressed that God called her especially to the work of educating and Christianizing the colored girls of the South, and associating herself with Miss Giles, commissioned by that Society, Atlanta was selected as the center of operations, and Spelman Seminary is one of the rewards of their labor. "If God be for us, who shall stand against us?" In this brief period girls have been educated and fitted for missionary work, and are now



PACKARD HALL—SPELMAN SEMINARY.

eleven pupils. We doubt that this country can furnish another instance of such remarkable growth, development, and usefulness connected with the history of any institution.

There can be but one explanation given for this wonderful prosperity, and that is that Prov-

so much praise as the two noble engaged among the natives along missionaries, Misses Packard and the Congo in Africa. And Miss Giles, because they have given tives of the Congo country are their talents, energies, and lives now students in this Seminary, to this commendable work.

Miss Packard had been Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society in Boston, and on a visit to the

preparing to go back and spend lives of usefulness as missionaries among the inhabitants of their native country.

Misses Packard and Giles both

received a good part of their education and Christian training in New Salem, Mass., the town of their birth. Miss Packard graduated at Charlestown Female Seminary, Mass., and Miss Giles finished the course at New Salem, Mass. Both of these ladies taught in the Oread Institute of Massachusetts, and, all told, spent thirty-six years in Christian labor together.

Miss Packard has gone to reap the Christian missionary's reward, and although dead, yet "she

tainly ought to influence the Baptists everywhere to rally to the support of this enterprise, the sole object of which is the betterment of the condition of the colored people.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

IN 1880 the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Georgia, realizing the necessity of an institution that would not only educate and prepare the young men for

Dr. Wesley J. Gaines as Treasurer and General Manager of the plan.

In February, 1881, the beautiful site which overlooks the city of Atlanta was purchased by him at a cost of \$3,500, which amount has been paid in full and the title deed duly recorded.

In 1884 the foundation of the East wing of the college was laid. The same was completed and dedicated on the 26th of November, 1885, at a cost of \$10,500, making \$14,000 expended in the purchase of the grounds and the



MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.

speaketh" to the hearts of thousands.

Since the death of Miss Packard Miss Lucy H. Upton has been associated with Miss Giles in the active management of this Christian institution. She also was educated in Massachusetts, and has been connected with Spelman Seminary some time. God's blessings on this Seminary cer-

the ministry and young women for Christian work, but also an institution for industrial training for both sexes, determined upon the building of Morris Brown College. Among those who were thus assembled as a committee were Revs. J. A. Wood, S. H. Robertson, Henry Strickland, E. P. Holmes, A. W. Lowe, and others. The committee elected

erection of the east wing. After earnest efforts means were provided for the furnishing of the building with necessary school furniture at a cost of \$600.

On October 15, 1885, the doors of Morris Brown College were opened, and an encouraging number of pupils entered its portals. The students of the school now number four hundred and thirty-

eight. More than one hundred and fifty students have been turned away for want of room. This has necessitated the trustees to erect the second wing—a duplicate of the first—at a cost of \$10,500. This is the only college in the State that was founded, built, and fostered by negroes.

The National Temperance Advocate, of New York City, April, '1892, thus speaks of Morris Brown College and its founder:

"Morris Brown College, at another extreme portion of the city (Atlanta, Ga.) is assuming large proportions. It was founded about eleven years ago by Rev. Dr. W. J. Gaines, now Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He located it on an elevation near the outskirts of the city, paid \$3,500 for the ground, and went to work to solicit funds for his building. First one wing was erected, and now another wing is nearly complete. Already electric cars run on paved streets right by his door, and his land is worth at least \$50,000. It has four hundred and thirty-six students, and it is deserving of help from friends of negro education in the North. We sincerely trust he will receive help to complete the work he is struggling to carry forward. Bishop Gaines is one of the ablest advocates of temperance in the South. He was foremost in the fight for prohibition in Atlanta. He says: 'The greatest obstacle and stumbling-block in the way of the progress of my people is rum.' We hope our friends in the North may have an opportunity to hear him on this great question."

I have had the pleasure of visiting Bishop W. J. Gaines' home, No. 360 Houston street, Atlanta.

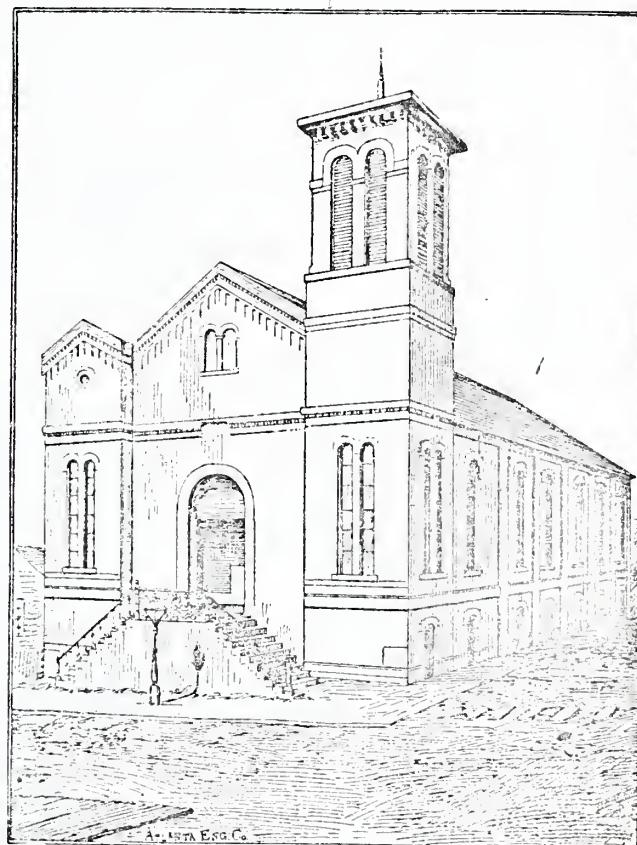
Ga. I hope the appeal of the Advocate may commend itself to the benevolence of the friends of negro education in this country. Any information concerning Morris Brown College can be obtained from Bishop W. J. Gaines, at the address given above.

FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE FIRST COLORED BAPTIST Church of Atlanta was organized by Rev. Frank Quar-

les as to location and house, a lot was finally bought on the corner of Haynes and W. Mitchell streets, where, under the leadership of Rev. Frank Quarles, a very large and commodious house of worship, 48x100 feet, was erected.

But when the first pastor, Rev. Quarles, died, a large debt of about \$3,000, created in the erection of the house, was still unprovided for. But when the present pastor, Rev. E. R. Carter, took charge of this congregation,



FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH.

les, in 1868, and consisted of twenty-five members.

In 1881, at the close of the eventful pastorate of Rev. Frank Quarles, it numbered fifteen hundred. It had its beginning in a

the debt was soon paid and interior improvements costing about \$2,500 were made to the church, and paid promptly, making the property now worth \$60,000.

And since Rev. Carter accepted the pastorate of Friendship Baptist Church the growth in membership, financial strength and in-

fluence has been so marked, that now this is considered the second strongest, numerically and financially, of any colored Baptist organization in the State. To-day her membership numbers 2,500 souls, and is increasing at the rate of nearly one hundred baptisms annually, besides those received by letter and other methods known to Baptist usage.

The damp basement story of this church was the birthplace of Spelman Seminary, which is now one of the largest and most reputable colored schools on the continent.

The organization, growth and usefulness of this church have been most remarkable, evidencing most conclusively the fact that God's guiding hand has directed its course and blessed its labors. While its first pastor was a devout Christian, and devoted his life and energies to the interests of this church, God again displayed the hand of a wise Providence when Rev. E. R. Carter, although an obscure young man, was called to fill the pulpit so ably occupied by the former pastor.

The present pastor, E. R. Carter, is one of the most remarkable men (regardless of color) of the present century. His native ability, present intellectual attainments, coupled with the great work he has accomplished, and the traveling he has done marks him as a prodigy in the estimation of those familiar with all the facts connected with his brief but eventful life of usefulness.

This church under the wise leadership of Rev. Carter has given largely to educational and missionary work, and has secured, and now maintains, a home where its old and decrepit members can

and are cared for by the gifts and appropriations made by a society known as "The Ninety and Nine."

Reverend Carter was born in Athens, Ga., and, while there is no record as to the exact date of his birth, it is thought that he is now about thirty-five years old. His was an uneventful life up to 1879, except the honest fight he made in ignorance and poverty, always hoping and longing for an opportunity and striving for means to educate himself.

He was married clandestinely in early life, and an afflicted wife, for five long years, added to the obstacles in the way to an education. But she was a true, patient woman, and when her health was restored greatly aided him in his efforts to attain the greatly desired boon, an education.

In 1879 he entered the Atlanta Baptist Theological Seminary, from which institution he graduated after years of privation and battling with poverty. He actually did the washing for himself and family, and worked some each day in a shoe shop in order to make his way through college. His first call to the charge of a church was at Stone Mountain, at \$8 per month, \$32 of which is still unpaid and due him.

During his year's ministry at Stone Mountain twenty-five souls were converted, and from this number some prominent preachers, missionaries, and the brag scholar of Spelman Seminary have developed.

In addition to the great work he has done as a minister of the gospel and advocate of prohibition he has found time to write a book entitled "Our Pulpit," which was published in 1890. He has recently written a book entitled,

"Descriptive Scenes of Europe and the Orient," which is now ready for publication.

Rev. Carter has traveled very extensively, both in the Old and New World. He made his first trip to Europe in 1888. The object of this journey through the old country was to extend his information and render practical the extensive reading he had done. The object of his second trip, in 1891, across the great waters, was to familiarize himself with the historic scenes recited in Biblical history, to better prepare him for his life work, that of teaching his race the way of life eternal.

While making these two journeys in the Orient he traveled in Egypt, Asia, Syria, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland, England and Asia Minor, thus having traveled extensively throughout the Old as well as the New World, because he has visited and labored in nearly every State in the Union and Canada.

We doubt that such a record has ever been made by any man, living or dead, white or black, on this continent in so brief a time.

Nine years ago he could not write, but now is a Greek, French, Hebrew and English scholar, and has some practical knowledge of the Latin and German languages. In addition to all the work and travel mentioned above, he has edited the colored Baptist paper of the State, served as Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State, Vice President of the Georgia State Baptist Sunday-school Convention, and was a member of the Centennial Committee of the Colored Baptists of the State of Georgia.

He made himself a hero in two Prohibition campaigns, and has

lectured in many prominent cities on various occasions and subjects. And be it said to his credit, that all this has been accomplished in the last nine brief years. He is an orator and theologian, student and scholar, linguist and author, and a born leader of his race.

MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

HARRIS STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

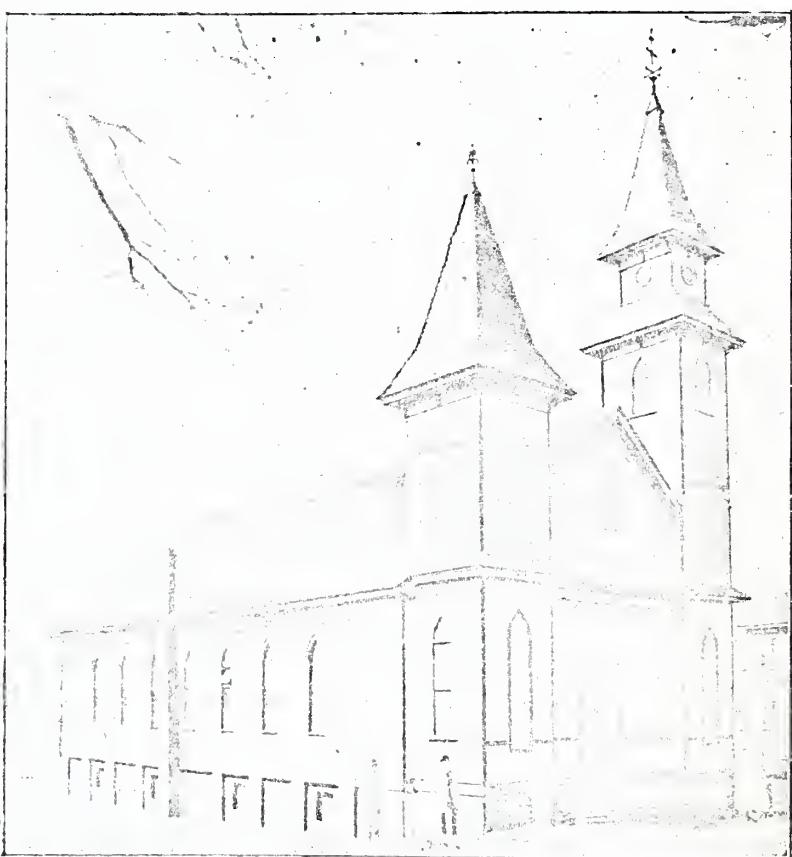
THIS church was organized in 1886 with fifty-six members. Rev. W. R. Clemons was its first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Lyons. Revs. Clemons and Lyons both served this church for two years each. The house was built for a church, and was under the care of Mr. Clemons, their first pastor; the second pastor baptized into the fellowship of the church about two hundred and fifty people.

Rev. E. J. Fisher, the present pastor, began serving this church the first of October, 1889, and since that time he has by his labor and financial management added to the house a belfry, vestibule, and pastorate, and bought and paid for the parsonage. He baptized one hundred and nineteen the first year and one hundred and fifty-five the second year, and has just closed a meeting which resulted in ninety-eight additions, making his membership now over six hundred. Rev. Fisher was born in Lagrange, in 1857, the son of Dr. Robert Ridley, who now lives in this city. The early part of his life was uneventful except by a railroad accident he lost his left leg making him a cripple for life.

In 1879 Rev. Fisher was an illiterate man, unable to read or from the latter. At the time of

write, and was acting in the capacity of butler in the residence of Col. A. T. Tyler. He left this position and came to this city, where he entered the Atlanta Baptist Seminary. At this time he has a wife and one child. He attended this institution three years, then preached and taught school seven years in Lagrange, Ga., at the expiration of which time he re-entered school again in

his graduation four of his children were students. Two of his daughters are now attending Spelman's Seminary. He was married and unable to read or write at the age of twenty-four, but since his first attempt to educate himself ten years ago his success in public life has been marked. He was Moderator in one of the Colored Associations in the State. He is now and has been Assistant Sec-



MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

October, 1889, in this institution and graduated in one year, completing a two years' course in one year, and at the same time serving this church as pastor, and succeeded, notwithstanding this arduous labor, in securing honor in his graduating class. He completed both the normal and theo-

retary of the Baptist Convention, and a member of the Executive Board of the State Convention. He is also a member of the Baptist Mission Convention of the United States, and has not failed to attend a year's session for five years. He has traveled extensively in the United States, and now expects to go to Greece in 1893 to study the Greek language.

He has baptized over twelve hundred people, and has traveled and labored in evangelical work in this and other States.

Rev. Fisher is a man of more than ordinary culture, and the best elements of success, notwithstanding all the pastoral and ministerial work he has accomplished, burdened at the same time with a large family, he has accumulated considerable property, so that now from a financial standpoint is in good condition.

WHEAT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

THIS church was organized in 1870, and like all similar institutions, passed through a number of vicissitudes as regards permanent location, a suitable house and other elements of permanency. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Andrew Jackson. He resigned this pastorate and went to Mississippi, where he and all his family died.

Rev. W. H. Tillman was called to succeed Rev. Jackson, hence was the second pastor. When he took charge of the church it was still in its infancy, having only fifty-five members. This organization was known as the "Mount Pleasant Church," but when it moved from Fourth street out of a little wooden building and erected the present large brick house of worship on Wheat street, the name was changed to "Wheat Street Baptist Church."

Rev. Tillman accepted the pastorate of this organization in 1875. A lot was bought and paid for by him at a cost of \$240, and the same lot is now easily worth \$2,000. The church property is now worth from \$35,000

to \$40,000, and is all paid for. It is one of the best church buildings in the city, well-finished on the inside, and contains one of the finest pipe organs in Atlanta. It numbers among its members some of the wealthiest colored citizens of Atlanta.

Rev. Tillman was born in 1830, the property of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. A man by the name of Tenment married into the Calhoun family, and the subject of our sketch belonged to this wing of the descendants of Mr. Calhoun. He was a slave until liberated by Lincoln's proclamation of the emancipation. His father was a slave and servant of the original Randolph family in this country. He learned his letters from his mother. In 1850, after he was brought to Georgia, he was hired to the Georgia Military Institute, where he was allowed and encouraged to read by many young men who lost their lives in the civil war, and some of those persons who helped to encourage this boy are now prominent men in this city. He was baptized in 1855 by Dr. Roberts, and began preaching in 1868. He is a self-made man, but makes no pretensions to scholarship except the English tongue. He has been Moderator of the Ebenezer

Baptist Association for eight years, is a member of the Executive Board of the State Convention, and is Vice-president of the Foreign Baptist Convention for the State of Georgia.

So well has he succeeded with his church that now it numbers fourteen hundred members. And now, as Rev. Tillman approaches old age, he being now sixty-three years old, he has the consciousness in the reflection that he has

accomplished some good in helping his race.

He is considered a landmark among the colored Baptists of the State of Georgia and one of the leaders of his race.

THE OLD RELIABLE BENTLY, THE BARBER.

CORNER SOUTH BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS.

THIS is the largest and oldest barber shop in Atlanta, having been established twenty-two years ago, but was recently removed to the present place of business. The room occupied by this shop is about seventy feet in depth and twenty feet front, with entrances on both streets, and is fitted up with furniture and necessary implements to perform the finest work with neatness and dispatch. The proprietor is now negotiating for a large adjoining room, which he proposes to convert into first-class bath apartments. There is at present employed in this establishment eighteen people of experience and ability, who are courteous, obliging, and ready and willing to perform their duties with alacrity and in the best and most modern styles. They make a specialty of children's hair cutting, and are patronized by the best class of citizens.

Owing to the moderate prices and superiority of work executed by this shop, it has built up an enviable reputation and trade.

The proprietor of this establishment, W. H. Bently, is one of Atlanta's most successful and enterprising colored men. He is a native of Macon, was reared in Savannah, and became a citizen of Atlanta over twenty years ago. He has been in this kind of business thirty-five years, and there-

fore is master of his trade. Not only has he attained success in this line, but has also entered somewhat into public life. He is Senior Captain of the State Colored Military Company, and President of the Social Etiquette Club of colored people. He was a musician in the Confederate army at intervals during the entire war.

In addition to his barber business, he owns a confectionery and restaurant, which is conducted by his wife and daughter at 294 West Peters street.

INGRAHAM, CUNNINGHAM,
& LOVINGGOOD.
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
No. 35½ IVEY STREET.

ONE OF THE first colored men to enter the real estate business in Atlanta was L. S. Ingraham, who undertook the business in 1891. The business was continued until last April, when the present partnership was formed and the business enlarged, and started upon a much larger scale. This firm buys and sells all kinds of real estate, both city and coun-

try property being handled by them.

L. S. Ingraham, who is the senior member of this firm, was formerly a teacher and was educated in the Atlanta University. He and his associates in this business stand well, are reliable and trustworthy in all their dealings, and are building up a good business, which has constantly increased since the establishment of this business. This alone speaks for the fair, candid manner in which they do business.

Official Directory.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY HALL, Chamber of Commerce Building, Pryor, northeast corner Hunter.

Election for Mayor held biennially, on the first Wednesday in December.

The General Council is composed of a Board of Aldermen, 6; and Common Council, 12. Of the latter, one member is elected from each ward annually for two years. Two Aldermen are elected each year. Election held on the first Wednesday in December of each year.

Mayor—W. A. Hemphill, who was elected December, 1890, for two years. Salary, \$2,500.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

First Ward—E. Renear, Joshua Tye.

Second Ward—John M. Colvin, H. C. Sawtell.

Third Ward—J. L. McWhorter, Arnold Broyles.

Fourth Ward—W. P. Hill, C. E. Murphy.

Fifth Ward—C. S. Northen, J. D. Turner.

Sixth Ward—Thos. C. Meador, A. L. Holbrook.

Salaries of Aldermen and Councilmen \$600 per annum.

General Council meets first and third Monday afternoons in each month, at 3 o'clock.

Aldermanic Board meets Thursdays following, at 3 o'clock.

Committees meet Friday nights preceding first and third Mondays, 7 o'clock winter months, and 7:30 summer months.

Board of Aldermen—J. M. Stephens, J. G. Woodward, A. M. Reinhart, W. W. Boyd, Frank P. Rice, A. J. Shropshire.

Auditor and Recorder—A. E. Calhorn. Salary, \$2,400; bond, \$1,000. Conrt every morning (except Sunday), and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

City Clerk—A. P. Woodward. Bond, \$50,000; salary, fees.

City Comptroller—J. H. Goldsmith. Salary, \$3,000; bond, \$50,000. Assistant, John F. Kellam, salary \$900.

Tax Collector—C. K. Maddox, Salary, \$2,400; bond, \$25,000.

Assessors—C. D. Meador, chief. Salary, \$1,300. T. J. Malone, Charles Keith. Salary, \$1,300.

Marshal—J. W. Loyd. Bond, \$25,000; salary, fees. W. H. Holcombe, J. R. Collins, deputies.

Treasurer—W. T. Wall. Salary, \$1,000; bond, \$100,000.

Building Inspectors—F. A. Pittman, Gus Leo, Joseph A. LaSueur. Engineer Clayton, *ex-officio*. Salaries, \$100 per annum.

Printing—By contract.

Engineer—R. M. Clayton; office, City Hall. Salary, \$2,400.

Attorney—J. B. Goodwin; office, 23½ Whitehall. Salary,

\$3,000. Assistant, J. A. Anderson. Salary, \$2,000.

Sexton—Charles D'Alvigny. Salary, \$900; bond, \$1,000.

Warden—J. K. Hunter.

Messenger—Z. B. Moon. Salary, \$900.

Janitor—S. H. Jackson, colored. Salary, \$600.

Collector—Hiram L. Middlebrooks. Salary, \$1,200.

Board of Health—W. S. Armstrong, M.D., President, \$200; J. B. Baird, M.D., Secretary, \$500; J. F. Alexander, M.D., J. C. Avary, M.D., and J. T. Cooper, \$100 each; W. A. Hemphill, Mayor; A. J. Shropshire, Chairman *ex-officio* Sanitary Committee.

Sanitary Inspectors—Thomas E. Veal, Chief; W. A. King, First District; George H. Tunison, Second District; James F. Buchanan, Third District; R. D. Waldron, Fourth District; W. H. Ray, Plumbing and Market Inspector. Miss Etta Cohen, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

CITY PHYSICIANS.

First Ward—C. C. Greene.

Second Ward—E. VonGoidts-noven.

Third Ward—T. E. Collier.

Fourth Ward—G. W. Bishop.

Fifth Ward—Allen D. Johnson.

Sixth Ward—N. O. Harris.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSION.

Elected by Council for three years; salary of each \$100 per annum, with \$200 to chairman,

and \$50 extra allowed to the secretary for clerical labor.

J. W. English, chairman; J. F. Lester, chairman *pro tem.*; W. H. Brotherton, Walter R. Brown, Wm. Laird, and the Mayor *ex-officio.*

Regular meeting second Monday night of each month.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

Z. H. Smith, H. C. Erwin, Aaron Haas, Geo. Winship, W. W. Boyd, Geo. Hillyer, and the Mayor *ex-officio*; H. G. Hutchison, chairman water works committee of Council; George W. Terry, Jr., secretary, salary \$1,200; W. G. Riehards, superintendent, salary \$2,400.

BOARD OF FIRE MASTERS.

Office, No. 1 South Broad street. Regular meeting second day in each month. H. G. Hutchison, chairman; A. J. Shropshire, A. J. McBride, Joseph Lambert, Joshua Tye, W. R. Joyner, Mayor *ex-officio.*

EDUCATIONAL.

Board of Education—Office, No. 75 E. Mitchell.

R. J. Lowry, S. M. Inman, J. W. English, Joseph Hirsch, D. A. Beatie, Hoke Smith, W. S. Thompson, W. M. Bray, J. E. Brown, L. P. Grant, J. C. Hendrix, A. L. Kontz, A. W. Calboun, W. R. Hammond, John T. Glenn, and the Mayor *ex-officio.* W. F. Slaton, secretary and superintendent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Atlanta paid Fire Department was organized July 1, 1882; now has a chief engineer and insurance inspector, eight foremen, three engineers, seventy men, or men receive any perquisites, three steamers, five two-horse hose costs, or extras whatever, except wagons, one two-horse reel, two hook and ladder trucks in service and one in reserve, twenty-five criminals.

horses 13,500 feet of hose, one double tank, two-horse chemical engine. The annual expense in connection with fire alarm is about \$68,000. The force is paid as follows: Chief, \$4,000 per year; foreman, \$100 per month; engineers, \$100 per month; runners, \$55 to \$65 per month. Drivers, \$70 per month. The Gamewell fire alarm system is used with sixty-four street boxes.

Chief—W. R. Joyner; office, No. 1 South Broad.

Engine Company No. 1.—T. W. Haney, foreman, No. 1 South Broad.

Engine Company No. 2.—Nos. 2 and 4 Washington.

Engine Company No. 3.—J. C. Waters, foreman, Marietta, northeast corner Latimer.

Engine Company No. 4.—Henry Haney, foreman, Nos. 85 and 87 North Pryor.

Engine Company No. 5.—W. H. Clowe, foreman, No. 44 West Peters.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.—Jacob Enmel, foreman, No. 6 South Broad.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters, No. 25 South Pryor. Including the chief, the force numbers one hundred and twenty-one men, who are under the control of the Chief Police, who is subject to the rules and orders of the Board of Police Commissioners, and are maintained at an annual expense to the city of about \$108,000. Election by the Board, held biennially, March 31. None of the officers

three engineers, seventy men, or men receive any perquisites, three steamers, five two-horse hose costs, or extras whatever, except wagons, one two-horse reel, two hook and ladder trucks in service where rewards have been offered by non-residents for the arrest of and one in reserve, twenty-five criminals.

Chief—A. B. Connolly, salary \$2,000. E. F. Couch, Assistant Chief and Chief of Detectives.

Captains—W. P. Mauley, J. A. Thompson, J. M. Wright. Salaries, \$1,200.

Sergeants—M. M. White, R. S. Ozburn, Caspar Brening, C. C. English, A. J. Moss, George W. Pool.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Building Pryor, northeast corner Hunter. Board of Directors meets first Tuesday in each month at 11:00 a. m. President, Rufus B. Bullock. First Vice-president, R. D. Spalding; Second Vice-president, E. P. Chamberlin; Third Vice-president, S. F. Woodson; H. G. Saunders, Secretary; Paul Romare, Treasurer. The chamber issues annual reports of the trade and business of Atlanta, and containing much other valuable descriptive and statistical matter. The pamphlets may be had gratis by addressing the Secretary or calling at the office.

U. S. LOCAL OFFICERS. ETC.

Internal Revenue—District of Georgia, office second floor Custom House, room 23, Walter H. Johnson, Collector. J. D. Dunwoody, Deputy Collector, room 21. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Revenue Agent, W. H. Chapman, office, room 22.

Customs—Office, rooms 35-36 Custom House, C. C. Wimbush, Surveyor.

Weather Bureau—Park Morrill, forecast official and observer; C. S. Gorgas and J. M. Sherrier, assistants; room fourth floor Custom House.

COUNTY OF FULTON.

Atlanta, county seat. Offices located in Court House, Hunter, corner Pryor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk Superior Court—G. H. Tanner; J. S. Holliday, G. B. Forbes, F. M. Myers, W. L. Venable, deputies.

Commissioners of Roads and Revenues—Office, Court House. Terms of office three years. Salaries, \$100 per annum; bond, \$1,000. C. W. Hunnicut, James D. Collins, J. W. Nelms, H. L. Wilson, W. J. Garrett, commissioners; John T. Cooper, clerk.

County Alms House—Situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles out on Peachtree road. R. L. Hope, superintendent. Salary \$1,200 per year.

Coroner—Ben Davis.

Ordinary—W. L. Calhoun.

School Commissioner—John N. Fain; office, Court House annex.

Surveyor—W. W. Griffin, office, Court House; deputy surveyor, C. S. Roberts.

County and State Tax Collector—A. P. Stewart, Court House annex.

Treasurer—C. M. Payne, Court House annex.

Sheriff—J. W. Morrow, Court House. Elected for two years from January, 1891. Salary, fees; bond, \$10,000. J. J. Barnes, M. N. Blount, W. D. Greene, E. A. Donehoo, deputies, appointed by the Sheriff.

State and County Tax Receiver—Thomas M. Armstead, Court House.

Board of Examiners for Stationary Engines—Thomas E. Grimes, Jesse C. P. Johnson; J. B. Warren, Secretary. Office, 84 South Forsyth.

Board of Education—A. S. Poole, President. Jas. M. Liddell, John P. Hellings, Thos. T. Thomason, Moses Wood. Meets first Tuesday in January, April, July and October, in third story annex, Court House.

COUNTY PRISON.

Jail—No. 34 Frazier. J. T. Jordan, Jailer.

CITY COURT.

Court House—Howard Van-Epps, Judge; salary, \$3,000; J. S. Holliday, Clerk; salary, fees. Terms of court, first Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Criminal Court of Atlanta—Hon. T. P. Westmoreland, judge, salary, \$3,000; F. M. O'Bryan, solicitor; F. M. Myers, clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Court House—Hon. Marshall J. Clark, judge; W. L. Venable, clerk.

Superior Court No. 2.—(Criminal), Hon. Richard H. Clarke, judge; F. M. Myers, clerk.

COURT OF ORDINARY.

Court House—Exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters. Terms, first Monday of each month. W. L. Calhoun, ordinary, elected January, 1889, for four years. P. H. Calhoun, clerk.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

District 1826—P. H. Owens, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Hunter. Term, fourth Tuesday in each month. S. Gadsden King, W. Alabama, corner Whitehall. Term, fourth Tuesday in each month.

District 1234—S. H. Landrum, justice, No. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ Decatur. Term, first Monday in each month. A. A. Manning, justice, No. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ Peachtree. Term, third Monday of each month.

District 469—W. C. Horton, No. 767 Marietta. Term, third Saturday in each month.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Sessions—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 9 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.; Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m., at the Station House, 25 S. Pryor street. A. E. Calhoun, recorder.

UNITED STATES COURTS AND OFFICERS.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Court Room, Custom House, Atlanta.

Composed of the counties of Banks, Bartow, Campbell, Carroll, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dade, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Elbert, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Haralson, Hart, Henry, Lumpkin, Madison, Milton, Morgan, Murray, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Raburn, Rockdale, Spalding, Towns, Union, Walker, Walton, White, and Whitfield.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Convenes on second Monday in March and first Monday in October, Hon. Don A. Pardee, judge, New Orleans, La.; S. A. Darnell, district attorney; E. A. Angier and W. Phillips, assistants; Julius L. Brown, standing master in chancery; O. C. Fuller, clerk, Circuit Court; A. E. Buek, marshal; O. E. Mitchell, chief deputy; J. C. Johnson, W. N. McDonald, resident deputies.

United States Circuit Court Commissioners—Will Haight and O. C. Fuller.

District Court—Convenes second Monday in March and first

Monday in October. W. T. Newman, judge, Atlanta; W. Colquitt Carter, clerk. Other officers same as Circuit Court.

Western Division of Northern District, composed of the counties of Chattahoochee, Clay, Early, Harris, Heard, Meriwether, Marion, Miller, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, Troup, and Webster.

Circuit and District Courts meet at Columbus second Monday in January and June. Officers same as Northern District.

PARKS.

THE L. P. GRANT PARK.

This park originated in the gift to Atlanta early in 1883 of one hundred acres of land on the southeast edge of the city by Col. Lemuel P. Grant. In the spring of 1888 the city purchased forty-five on the north edge of the park, so that there are now one hundred and forty-five acres. It is a lovely spot, admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was donated. A topographical map of the ground was made, and work commenced in June, 1883, and has been continued ever since. About five miles of macadamized drive ways have been completed and four miles of walks. Fort Walker has been reconstructed and mounted, and can now be seen on the same spot and in the same position as when occupied by General Walker's troops. Lake Abana has been excavated, and numerous pleasure boats are at all times to be seen. Two pavilions, six rustic and three brick and stone bridges, music stands, etc., are built, besides many pieces of statuary placed and other permanent improvements made.

A vast number of relies, flowers, plants, animals and birds have been given to the park. Mr. G. V. Gress presented to the park a large and costly collection of wild animals among which are two African lionesses, two Silver lions, a hyena, an ibex, two camels, a deer, a bear, two wild cats, a leopard, a Mexican hog, several monkeys, a coon, and some snakes. This last generous donation is a great attraction, and is properly appreciated. This collection is the best permanent one in the South. By general consent of citizens and visitors, it is the most beautiful park South of Washington. The property is worth not less than \$400,000.

Either the Fair street or Georgia avenue Dummy car goes to the park. These cars start from corner Pryor and Alabama streets, and are run at intervals of twenty minutes. Fare to the park, five cents.

PETERS' PARK.

This park is owned by a private corporation. It is located on West Peachtree street and North avenue. It contains two hundred acres, is undulating and covered with oaks, and has been quite prettily improved.

ponce de leon springs.

These two springs, one free stone and the other mineral, have gained a widespread reputation for the medicinal qualities of the water. They are situated just outside the northeastern limits of the city, and are reached by either the Ponce de Leon car (Peachtree street) or Wheat street car, fare five cents.

ANGIER SPRINGS.

This is another mineral water spring located just South of Ponce

de Leon Springs. This spring also has well established medicinal properties.

LITTLE SWITZERLAND.

This is a delightful resort, and adjoins Grant Park. The grounds are beautifully and tastefully laid out; flowers, trees, and shrubs are in profusion. Cool streams flow through the garden and end in a charming little lake, on which are to be found good pleasure boats. A bowling alley for ladies and gentlemen, also well-kept refreshment parlors, add to the general attractions of the place. Little Switzerland can be reached by the Dummy cars or by the Boulevard drive. It is a private park, and therefore exclusive, and the objectionable features of a public resort, which necessarily admits all classes, is dispensed with.

GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.

PEACHTREE STREET.

This street runs North on a very elevated ridge from the railroad track to and beyond the city limits, and merges into the highway to Northern Georgia near to and parallel with the R. & D. R. R. Within a few years this street has become one of the most fashionable in the city. The first few blocks consist of good stores, offices, etc., and the balance from Ellis street out is entirely residential. Peachtree street is generally admitted to be the handsomest avenue in the South. Street cars to Ponce de Leon and Piedmont Parks.

WHITEHALL STREET.

This street runs generally south-west from the railroad, and might be called a continuation of Peach-

tree, or *vice versa*. It takes its name from an old time country hotel, where travelers stopped about thirty years ago. The street runs parallel with A. & W. P. Railway to the city limits, where it merges into the public road leading to Fairburn, Newnan, etc. The first five or six squares contain the finest retail stores in the city, and the street always presents a busy and business-like appearance. Street cars to the West End.

ALABAMA STREET.

This street runs east and west from Whitehall, one block from and parallel with the railroad. This is the wholesale and banking center of the city. On East Alabama, between Whitehall and Loyd (two blocks) are 7 banks and about 50 wholesale houses and the mercantile agencies. Street cars.

DECATUR STREET.

This street is named after the neighboring town, six miles distant. It starts at Peachtree, and runs parallel with the Ga. R. R. At the city limits it merges into the public road to Decatur, passing Oakland Cemetery and through the suburbs of Inman Park, Edgewood and Kirkwood. There are stores almost the entire length of the street. Street cars.

MARIETTA STREET.

This street begins at Peachtree, about a square from the Union Passenger Depot, and extends in a parallel line with the W. & A. R. R., to the city limits, where it merges into the wagon road to Marietta, from which town the street takes its name, and for the first four blocks is wider than any other in the city. There are many large business houses, fine residences and extensive manufactur-

ing establishments on this street, such as the Atlanta Cotton Mills, Boyd & Baxter Furniture Company, the Atlanta Furniture Company, Atlanta Bridge and Axle Works, Zachry's Flouring Mill, the Cinchona Topaz Laboratory, Winship's Machine Works, Van Winkle & Co.'s Machine Works, the Southern Agricultural Works, Exposition Mills, as well as the Post Office, Custom House, old State Capital and Opera House. Street cars.

BROAD STREET.

This street runs north and south from Marietta street. It is comparatively a short street, but a very large amount of business is transacted here. Commission and wholesale houses abound, also stores on a somewhat less pretentious order. This is the only street in the business center which boasts a bridge over the railroad track. Street cars to the West End.

PRYOR STREET.

This is another street devoted chiefly to wholesale business. It runs north and south from Decatur street, near the Union Depot. On this street will be found the Chamber of Commerce Building, the Court House, many good business blocks and some lovely residences. Dummy cars.

WALL STREET.

This street runs from Loyd street to beyond Forsyth, and occupies both sides of the railroads. The south side is almost entirely occupied by the rear end of wholesale houses, except near the corner of Whitehall. On the north side of the street is the Union Depot, the Kimball House, and many wholesale houses, offices, etc.

WASHINGTON STREET AND CAPITAL AVENUE.

These are beautiful avenues, running south from the railroads to the city limits. They are lined with fine and costly residences and lovely lawns and grounds; some of the best churches in the city are located in the immediate vicinity. The new State Capitol fronts on both of these streets. Street cars.

All these streets run on elevated ground, pass by or near all public buildings and manufactures, and views may be had of Stone Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, and fine landscape views of the surrounding country.

CEMETERIES.

OAKLAND CEMETERY.

This cemetery is situated one mile east of the center of the city, and contains about eighty-five acres, beautifully laid out and kept scrupulously neat. It lies between the Georgia railroad and Fair street, just west of the Fulton Cotton mills, and is reached by either the Decatur street cars, or Fair street Dummy. It belongs to the city, whose officials have recently prohibited its further use as a burying ground on account of sanitary reasons. A

very large space has been set aside as the last resting place of the known and unknown who gave up their lives for the Confederacy. A large granite monument marks the spot. It is generally conceded that no cemetery in the South surpasses Oakland in beauty.

WESTVIEW CEMETERY.

This cemetery consists of five hundred and eighty-two acres,



owned by the Westview Cemetery Association. It is run on the landscape lawn plan, and the company guarantees perpetual care to the entire grounds. It is located southwest of the city, and about three miles from the center; is reached by drive out Gordon street (W. E.) through West End; by the West Mitchell street road, and by the old Barracks road; also, by a Dummy line starting from junction of Broad and Marietta streets. The grounds are said, by competent engineers, to be the finest for cemetery purposes in the country. A receiving tomb, with a capacity for one hundred and eight bodies has been built, five and one-half miles of drives opened up, four and one-half miles of sewers laid, over ten thousand ornamental trees and shrubs set out. In this cemetery also is reserved a space for the bodies of Confederate veterans. This spot is historical, and is a portion of the line of fortifica-

tions where the battle of July 22, 1864, was fought.

BATTLES FOUGHT AROUND ATLANTA.

BATTLE OF PEACHTREE CREEK.

July 19, 1864. Fight between a portion of the Army of the Cumberland and Reynold's brigade of Walthall's division of Confederates. The Federals crossed the creek near Moore's mills and attacked the Confederates, but were charged and driven back.

BATTLE OF PEACHTREE CREEK.

July 20, 1864. A general attack by the Confederate army under Gen. Hood, upon the Federal army, which was partly behind entrenchments, in the vicinity of Peachtree Creek. There was desperate fighting.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

July 21, 1864. The Federals attacked Cleburne's division of infantry and Wheeler's cavalry

upon the extreme right of the Confederate line. They charged in three lines of battle, but after a desperate struggle were driven back.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

July 22, 1864. A general assault by the Confederate army upon the Federals, who were entrenching on the north and east sides of the city of Atlanta. There was bloody fighting and the losses were quite heavy. The Federal Major-General James B. McPherson, commander of the Army of Tennessee, and the Confederate Major-General Wm. H. T. Walker were killed.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH.

July 28, 1864. Another hard fight between Hood's army and the Federals west of Atlanta.

Then ensued the "nearly everyday battles" around Atlanta, which continued till September 4, when the city was evacuated by the Confederates.



INDEX.

PAGE.	PAGE.		
Preface	2	DAILY PRESS.	
HISTORICAL.			
CHAPTER I.—Atlanta as the Terminus.....	3	Atlanta Constitution.....	58
CHAPTER II.—Atlanta as Marthasville.....	5	The Evening Herald.....	66
CHAPTER III.—Atlanta Before the War.....	10	The Atlanta Journal.....	65
CHAPTER IV.—Atlanta During the War.....	16	BIOGRAPHIES.	
CHAPTER V.—Atlanta's Destruction in the War.....	22	Anderson, Clifford L.....	94
CHAPTER VI.—Atlanta During Reconstruction.....	31	Angier, E. A.....	86
CHAPTER VII.—Atlanta Now.....	36	Arnold, Col. Reuben.....	96
Atlanta's Superior Healthfulness.....	37	Avery, Col. I. W.....	114
Atlanta's Comparative Elevation.....	37	Belk, Rev. S. R.....	113
Atlanta's Growth in Population.....	37	Bishop, Thomas L.....	102
How Atlanta Was Called the Gate City.....	38	Boyd, Capt. W. W.....	78
Atlanta's Marvelous Advance of Real Estate Values	38	Brandon, Morris.....	99
Finance, Taxes, and Debt	40	Brown, S. Paul.....	123
Atlanta's Banks.....	40	Broyles, Arnold.....	107
Loan and Building Associations.....	41	Broyles, Col. E. N.....	73
Atlanta, the Distributing Point of the South.....	41	Buck, Col. Alfred Eliab.....	84
Melon, Fruit and Vegetable Trade.....	41	Burke, Col. J. F.....	76
Live Stock Trade—Atlanta Second Mart in the		Calhoun, Judge A. E.....	112
Country	41	Carter, W. Colquitt.....	87
A Great Lumber Trade	42	Colville, Fulton.....	98
The Magnificent March of Manufactures.....	42	Cooper, John Tyler.....	110
Cotton Manufacture.....	42	Culberson, Hubert L.....	100
Cotton Seed Oil.....	43	Darnell, Col. S. A.....	85
Carriage Manufacture.....	43	Ellis, Capt. W. D.....	92
Iron Manufacture.....	43	Erwin, Howell C.....	110
Furniture and Spring Beds.....	44	Forbes, Capt. Geo. B.....	118
Atlanta's Architectural Progress.....	44	Fuller, Olin C.....	87
Atlanta's Unsurpassed Street Railway System.....	44	Gaston, Dr. James McFadden.....	116
Consolidated Street Car Company.....	45	Glenn, W. C.....	101
Atlanta's Educational Advantages	45	Goode, Samuel W.....	80
Points of Atlanta.....	46	Gress, G. V.....	89
Atlanta's Newspapers and Printing Offices.....	46	Hill, W. P.....	103
Benevolent Relief Associations.....	46	Hill, Charles D.....	93
Atlanta's Churches	46	Hillyer, Judge George.....	113
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	48	Hook, Hon. James S.....	79
First Methodist Episcopal Church, South	52	Jackson, Dr. R. G.....	120
Trinity Methodist-Episcopal Church, South.....	53	Jenkins, J. C.....	105
Walker Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South	54	Johnson, Walter H.....	85
Paynes' Chapel	54	King, Porter.....	95
St. Paul's Church.....	54	Leftwich, Thomas J.....	122
Merritt's Avenue Church	54	Lewis, Gen. John C.....	83
Park Street Church	55	Lumpkin Joseph H.....	121
Grace Church.....	55	Maddox, Cicero D.....	98
Asbury Church.....	55	Martin, Edwin W.....	97
St. James Church	55	Milledge, Col. John.....	71
Edgewood Church	56	Moyers, William T.....	103
St. John's Church.....	56	Mynatt, Col. Pryor L.....	79
Epworth Church.....	56	Newman, Judge William T.....	82
Christian Science.....	56	Norriean, G. L.....	107
		O'Neill, James F.....	122

BIOGRAPHIES—CONTINUED.	PAGE.	PAGE.	
Pugh, Andy P.	123	Grady, H. W.	14, 139
Rankin, Major John Y.	124	Grady Hospital	17
Read, Charles A.	99	Grady Monument	15
Rhem, William C.	88	Gress, G. V.	89
Rhett, Col. Walter H.	120	Harris, Joel Chandler	63
Robins, Rev. John B.	111	Hawthorne, Dr. J. B.	140
Rodgers, Judge R. L.	104	Hawthorne, Rev. J. B.	37
Romare, Paul	75	Hebrew Orphan Home	13
Root, Major Sidney	90	Hemphill, W. A.	60
Seott, Capt. W. M.	118	Hill, W. P.	103
Speek, James B.	117	Howell, Clark	62
Smith, Alex W.	102	Howell, E. P.	58
Starke, Col. H. Franklyn	89	Hook, Hon. James S.	80
Stephens, J. M.	106	Hubbard, ex-Governor	140
Tanner, G. H.	91	Hurtel, Gordon Noel	66
Terrell, Col. L. M.	87	Jackson, Dr. R. G.	120
Thomas, Lewis W.	92	Jenkins, J. C.	105
Thomas, Dr. Julian P.	109	Johnson, Walter H.	85
Turner, Dr. J. D.	106	Jones, Rev. Sam P.	139
Wallace, Major Campbell	68	King, Dr. C. R.	139
Williams, Ebenezer T.	100	King, Rev. J. R.	53
Wimpy, John A.	108	King, Porter	95
Woodward, A. P.	108	Leftwich, Thomas J.	122
ILLUSTRATIONS.			
Anderson, Clifford L.	94	Lewis, Gen. John R.	83
Angier, E. A.	86	Longstreet, Gen. James	141
Arnold, Col. Reuben	96	Lumpkin, Joseph Henry	121
Avery, Col. I. W.	114, 140	Maddox, Cleero D.	93
Avary's Cologne	145	Mansion, The Governor's	6
Avery's (Col. I. W.) Residence	129	Milledge, Col. John	72
Belk, Rev. S. R.	113	Main Building Piedmont Exposition	31
Bennett's (B. F. Press)	144	Martin, Edwin W.	97
Bishop, Thomas L.	103	Moore's Business College	132
Brown, S. Paul	123	Moyers, William T.	103
Bruce, Alexander C.	133	Mynatt, Col. Poyor L.	79
Boyd, Capt. W. W.	78	Newman, Judge Wm. T.	82
Brandon, Morris	99	Northen, Governor	7
Broyles, Col. E. N.	73	Norrmann, G. L.	107
Broyles, Arnold	107	Ohl, J. K.	64
Buck, Col. Alfred Eliab	84	O'Neill, James F.	122
Burke, Col. J. F.	76	Payne's Chapel	55
Calhoun, Judge A. E.	112	Phillips & Crew Music House	127
Carter, W. Colquitt	88	Printer's Cabinet	146
Colville, Fulton	98	Rankin, Major John Y.	125
Culberson, Hubert L.	100	Read, Charles A.	99
Condon, Mrs. L.	127	Restaurant, Folsom's Reading Room and	143
Darnell, Col. S. A.	85	Rhenn, William C.	88
Ellis, Capt. W. D.	93	Rhett, Col. Walter H.	120
Electropoise	137	Richardson, F. H.	65
Electropoise (Girl)	138	Robbins, John B.	111
Electropoise (Wall)	138	Rodgers, Judge R. L.	104
Engine (Russell & Co.'s.)	136	Romare, Paul	74
Equitable Building	11	Root, Major Sidney	90
Erwin, Howell C.	110	Seott, Capt. W. M.	118
First Baptist Church	35	School House	48
First Methodist Church	50	School, First Ward Grammar	10
Forbes, Capt. Geo. B.	119	School, Fourth Ward Grammar	23
Frye, Mrs. B. C.	142	School, Fifth Ward Grammar	25
Fuller, Olin C.	87	School, State Technological	29
Gaston, Dr. James McFadden	117	Shackelford, George W.	136
Georgia Press Association Banquet	39	State Roofing	148
Girl's High School	27	Smith, Hon. Hoke	66
Goode, Samuel Watkins	81	Smith, Alex. W.	162
		Speek, James B.	118
		Starke, Col. H. Franklyn	89



PAGE.	PAGE.		
State Capitol.....	4	Herren & Saxby.....	145
Stephens, J. M.....	106	Hughes & Law.....	135
Swift & Harris, Salesroom.....	132	Jones, W. R. & Co	148
Tanner, G. H.....	91	King's Royal Germeteur Co.....	139
Terrell, Col. L. M.....	87	King's Stationery and Printing Co.....	144
"The General".....	21	Miller, J. M.....	134
Thomas, Lewis W.....	92	Moore's Business College.....	132
Thomas, Dr. Julian P.....	109	Nix, R. M.....	146
Trinity Church.....	51	Northrop, J. P.....	134
Turner, Dr. J. D.....	106	O'Connor, Mrs. Kate.....	133
Wallace, Major Campbell.....	68	Overton & Dunn.....	147
Walker Street Methodist Church.....	52	Phillips & Crew Music Cimpany.....	127
Wells, Rev. M. H.....	140	Printers' Exchange and Supply Dealer.....	146
Wesley Chapel.....	49	Roberts, J. B	141
Williams, Ebenezer T.....	100	Russell & Co.....	136
Willey House.....	131	Shackelford, George W.....	135
Wimpy, John A.....	108	Swift & Harris.....	131
Woodside, John J.....	137	Willey House.....	131
Woodward, A. P.....	108	Woodside John J.....	137
Y. M. C. A. Building.....	9	Yost Typewriter.....	146
Yost Typewriter.....	146		

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Atlantic Electropoise Company.....	137
Avary & Company	145
Avery's (Co. I. W.) Residence.....	128
Bennett, B. F.....	144
Bruce & Morgan.....	133
Busbee, C. K.....	142
Capital Female College	130
Carlisle, Prof. J. C.....	135
Clarke, J. A., Jr.....	148
Cook & Coker (Drs.)	147
Condon, Mrs. L	127
Estey Organ Company	141
Folsom's Restaurant.....	143
Freyer & Bradley Music Company.....	144
Frye, Mrs. B. C.....	142
S. C. Glass.....	148
Goodrich, Wm. W.....	128

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Official Directory.....	160
-------------------------	-----

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta University.....	150
Bentley, the Barber.....	158
Friendship Baptist Church.....	155
Ingram, Cunningham & Lovinggood.....	159
Morris Brown College.....	154
Mount Olive Baptist Church.....	157
Spelman Seminary.....	152
Wheat-street Baptist Church	158

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Atlanta University.....	150
Mount-Olive Baptist Church.....	157
Packard Hall.....	153
Morris Brown College.....	154
Friendship Baptist Church.....	155
Rockefeller Hall.....	152

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